S. Hrg. 98-664

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 5

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AS WILDERNESS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 1515

A BILL ENTITLED THE "CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

H.R. 1437

AN ACT ENTITLED THE "CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

JULY 28, 1983

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:03 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcom Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop, McClure, Hecht, and Wilson.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator WALLOP. Good morning. The Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will hear testimony this morning on S. 5, to designate certain public lands in the State of California as wilderness and for other purposes, S. 1515 and H.R. 1537, bills entitled "The California Wilderness Act of 1983."

Without objection, I will place a copy of each of the bills in the hearing record.

As you can see, we have a very long witness list. While we are obviously pleased to see the interest, and such a large turnout, I am sure you can appreciate the need to limit the oral testimony to 3 minutes.

We have a timer here, and the limit will have to be enforced, in fairness to all who wish to testify. I would ask that the audience withhold applause and comments, as it will cut in, necessarily, to witnesses' time, and it is limited already.

Complete written statements of everyone will be included in the hearing record. Any additional maps, material, descriptive material you may wish to provide will be retained in the subcommittee files, so that it will be available to us and the staff.

The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks after today, and you can submit a copy of your testimony, and it is invited, to the subcommittee's office here in Washington.

It is very important that, to the extent possible, we avoid repetition. If you hear the points you are planning to raise addressed by several earlier witnesses, an effort not to repeat them, and to add to the record, would be most appreciated, and certainly would add a dimension to the record which is going to be necessary, to move a piece of legislation such as this. It will always be a more constructive session if that is the case.

Witnesses are asked to please hold on to your written testimony until your panel is called to the witness table. Senator Wilson is here, the first witness, a colleague from California, a junior Senator. Welcome, Pete.

I might say, for anyone, that SD-342 is a sound room, in which all the testimony and oral statements and questions can be heard in that room as well. So if it is important to folks to hear all the testimony, rather than wait in line, SD-342 will do that.

[The text of the bills and Department reports follow:]

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 5

To designate certain public lands in the State of California as wilderness, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 26 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1983

Mr. CRANSTON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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A BILL

To designate certain public lands in the State of California as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, dated July 1980 (except as otherwise dated) are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Boundary Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Boundary Peak Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately five thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caliente Wilderness Proposal" dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Caliente Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Eldorado National Forest, California, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caples Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1980, and which shall be known as the Caples Creek Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caribou Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall

be deemed to be a part of the Caribou Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(5) certain lands in the Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred ninety thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Carson-Iceberg Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness: *Provided, however,* That the designation of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities in the Wolf Creek Drainage on the Toiyabe National Forest in the same manner and degree in which such access was occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Castle Crags Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Castle Crags Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Chancelulla Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Chancelulla Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cinder Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Cinder Buttes Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately four thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cucamonga Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Cucamonga Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(10) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Deep Wells Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Deep Wells Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, which comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", dated October, 1979, and which shall be known as Dick Smith Wil-

derness: *Provided,* That the Act of March 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 51), which established the San Rafael Wilderness is hereby amended to transfer four hundred and thirty acres of the San Rafael Wilderness to the Dick Smith Wilderness and establish a line one hundred feet north of the centerline of the Buckhorn Fire Road as the southeasterly boundary of the San Rafael Wilderness, as depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", and wherever said Buckhorn Fire Road passes between the San Rafael and Dick Smith Wildernesses and elsewhere at the discretion of the Forest Service, it shall be closed to all motorized vehicles except those used by the Forest Service for administrative purposes;

(12) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dinkey Lakes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness: *Provided,* That within the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness the Secretary of Agriculture shall permit nonmotorized dispersed recreation to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1979;

(13) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Domeland Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be part of the Domeland Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(14) certain lands in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, which comprise approximately six thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Emigrant Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Emigrant Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-632;

(15) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Excelsior Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Excelsior Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fish Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Fish Canyon Wilderness;

(17) certain lands in the Tahoe National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Granite Chief Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Granite Chief Wilderness;

(18) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Granite Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Granite Peak Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hauser Wilderness Proposal" dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Hauser Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in Toiyabe National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hoover Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Hoover Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(21) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approxi-

mately forty-one thousand eight hundred and forty acres as shown on a map entitled "Ishi Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Ishi Wilderness;

(22) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "John Muir Wilderness Additions, Inyo National Forest—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(23) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eighty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "John Muir Wilderness Additions, Sierra National Forest—Proposed", dated November 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify the boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions and the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness as designated by this Act in the event he determines that portions of the existing primitive road between the two wilderness areas should be relocated for environmental protection or other reasons.

Any relocated wilderness boundary shall be placed no more than three hundred feet from the centerline of any new primitive roadway and shall become effective upon publication of a notice of such relocation in the Federal Register: *Provided further*, That the nonwilderness jeep corridor between Spanish Lake and Chain Lakes which is surrounded by the John Muir Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act shall be open to the public only for one week each year between July 15 and August 15 and one week between September 15 and October 15;

(24) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately three thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lassen Volcanic Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Lassen Volcanic Wilderness as designated by Public Law 92-510;

(25) certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Marble Mountain Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Marble Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(26) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Minarets Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Minarets Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(27) certain lands in the Eldorado, Stanislaus, and Toiyabe National Forests, California, which comprise approximately sixty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mokelumne Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated November 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Mokelumne Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(28) certain lands in the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests, California, which comprise approximately forty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Monarch Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Monarch Wilderness;

(29) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Shasta Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Mt. Shasta Wilderness;

(30) certain lands in the Six Rivers National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Fork Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the North Fork Wilderness;

(31) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pattison Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pattison Wilderness;

(32) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pine Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pine Creek Wilderness;

(33) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seventeen thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pyramid Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pyramid Peak Wilderness;

(34) certain lands in the Klamath and Rogue River National Forests, California, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand three hundred acres,

as generally depicted on a map entitled "Red Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Red Buttes Wilderness;

(35) certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twelve thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Russian Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Russian Peak Wilderness;

(36) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(37) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577: *Provided however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed prior to January 1,

1983, grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as "potential powerline corridor" on the map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed": *Provided further,* That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;

(38) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests and the Devils Postpile National Monument, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Joaquin Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as San Joaquin Wilderness: *Provided however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: *Provided further,* That the designation of the San Joaquin

Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities nor operation and maintenance of the existing cabin located in the vicinity of the Heitz Meadow Guard Station within the San Joaquin Wilderness, in the same manner and degree in which such access and operation and maintenance of such cabin were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(39) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Mateo Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness;

(40) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Rafael Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90–271;

(41) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres, as gen-

erally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Rosa Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Santa Rosa Wilderness;

(42) certain lands in and adjacent to the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Scodies Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Scodies Wilderness;

(43) certain lands in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, California, which comprise approximately forty-four thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Sheep Mountain Wilderness;

(44) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately five thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sill Hill Wilderness Proposal" dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Sill Hill Wilderness;

(45) certain lands in the Six Rivers, Klamath, and Siskiyou National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Siskiyou Wilder-

ness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Siskiyou Wilderness;

(46) certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Snow Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Snow Mountain Wilderness;

(47) certain lands in the Sequoia and Inyo National Forests, California, which comprise approximately seventy-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Sierra Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the South Sierra Wilderness;

(48) certain lands in the Modoc National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand nine hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Warner Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the South Warner Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(49) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled

"Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Thousand Lakes Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(50) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Timbered Crater Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Timbered Crater Wilderness;

(51) certain lands in and adjacent to the Klamath, Shasta Trinity and Six Rivers National Forests, California, which comprise approximately five hundred thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trinity Alps Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Trinity Alps Wilderness;

(52) certain lands in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eighteen thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness.

(53) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, as generally

depicted on a map entitled "Ventana Wilderness Addition—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Ventana Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 91-58 and 95-237; and

(54) certain lands in and adjacent to the Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests, California, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577.

(b) The previous classifications of the High Sierra Primitive Area, Emigrant Basin Primitive Area, and the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area are hereby abolished.

MONACHE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

SEC. 3. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit his report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendation to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Monache Wilderness Study Area", dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Monache Wilderness Study Area.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness study area designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System: *Provided,* That within the Monache Wilderness Study Area the level of use existing during the year ending June 30, 1980, shall be permitted to continue.

ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided,* That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(b) Within the National Forest wilderness areas designated by this Act—

(1) as provided in subsection 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations, policies and practices as the Secretary deems necessary, as long as such regulations, policies and practices fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and this Act;

(2) as provided in subsection 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned may take such measures as are necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as he deems desirable; and

(3) as provided in section 4(b) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned shall administer such areas so as to preserve their wilderness character and to devote them to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

(c) Within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into negotiations to acquire by exchange or otherwise (on a willing-buyer-willing-seller basis and at the landowner's option) all or part of any privately owned lands within the Trinity Alps, Granite

Chief, Castle Crags, and Mount Shasta Wilderness areas as designated by this Act. Such acquisition shall to the maximum extent practicable, be completed within three years after the date of enactment of this Act. Market and exchange values shall be determined without reference to any restrictions on access or use which arise out of designation as a wilderness area.

FILING OF MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description on each wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 6. (a) The following lands are hereby added to the National Park System:

(1) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thou-

sand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Raymond Addition, Yosemite National Park—Proposed", dated July 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of Yosemite National Park;

(2) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twelve thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Jennie Lakes Additions, Kings Canyon National Park—Proposed", dated July 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed a part of Kings Canyon National Park.

(b) Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer the lands described in subsection (a) of this section, without consideration, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of the national park system. The boundaries of the national forests and national parks shall be adjusted accordingly. The areas added to the national park system by this section shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall study the lands added to the national park system by subsection (a) of this section for possible designation as national park wilderness, and shall report to the Congress his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of the designation of such lands as wilderness by not later than three years after the effective date of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as a part of the Yosemite National Park, two hundred and fifty-three acres of the Stanislaus National Forest at Crocker Ridge, identified as all that land lying easterly of a line beginning at the existing park boundary and running three hundred feet west of and parallel to the center line of the park road designated as State Highway 120, also known as the New Big Oak Flat Road, within section 34, township 1 south, range 19 east, and within sections 4, 9, and 10, township 2 south, range 19 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The boundary of Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest shall be adjusted accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture one hundred and sixty acres within the boundary of the Sierra National Forest identified as the northwest quarter of section 16, township 5 south, range 22 east, Mount Diablo base meridian, subject to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the water thereon for park purposes, including the right of access to facilities necessary for the transportation of water to the park.

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 7. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)) and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

(1) Yosemite National Park Wilderness, comprising approximately six hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three thousand five hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yosemite National Park, California" numbered 104–20, 003–E dated July 1980, and shall be known as the Yosemite Wilderness;

(2) Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness, comprising approximately eight hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three acres; and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan—Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks—California", numbered 102–20, 003–F and dated August 1981, and shall be known as the Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

SEC. 8. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in section 7 of this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in section 7. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

CESSATION OF CERTAIN USES

SEC. 9. Any lands (in section 7 of this Act) which represent potential wilderness additions upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 10. The areas designated by section 7 of this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SIX RIVERS PLANNING AREAS

SEC. 11. (a) The following planning areas shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit his report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendations to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) certain lands in the Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests, California, which comprise approximately sixty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Eightmile and Blue Creek Planning Areas", dated July 1980; and

(2) certain lands in the Six Rivers National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Orleans Mountain Planning Area", dated July 1980: *Provided,* That within the area shown on such map as the "Ski Study Area" the Secretary shall conduct a special study as to the suitability or nonsuitability of the area for location of an alpine ski facility. In conducting such ski study the Secretary shall consider the need for an alpine ski facility in the region, climatological factors, the feasibility and location of possible road access to any ski facility and the impact of ski development on other multiple uses.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the planning areas designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character.

(c) Until Congress determines otherwise, timber volumes within the planning areas designated by this section shall be included in the base used to determine potential yield for the national forest concerned.

(d) Notwithstanding any existing or future administrative designation or recommendation, mineral prospecting, exploration, development, or mining of cobalt and associated minerals undertaken under the United States mining laws within the North Fork Smith roadless area (RARE II, 5-707, Six Rivers National Forest, California) shall be subject to only such Federal laws and regulations as are generally applicable to national forest lands designated as nonwilderness.

WILDERNESS REVIEW CONCERNS

SEC. 12. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II);

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in California and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) on the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than California, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of California;

(2) upon enactment of this Act, the injunction issued by the United States District Court for the

Eastern District of California in State of California versus Bergland (483 F. Supp. 465 (1980)) shall no longer be in force;

(3) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of California which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(4) areas in the State of California reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed

for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans;

(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of California for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

DILLON CREEK

SEC. 13. (a) Certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dillon Creek Further Planning Area", dated July 1980, shall be considered for all uses, including wilderness, during the preparation of a forest plan for the Klamath National Forest pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended.

(b) Pending completion of the plan, development activities such as timber harvest, road construction, and other activities that may reduce wilderness potential of the land will be prohibited. Activities permitted by prior rights, existing law, and other established uses may continue pending final disposition of the area. Although no harvesting of timber will be allowed other than for emergency reasons, standing timber on commercial forest land in the area will be used to determine allowable sale quantity.

(c) Recommendations for the Dillon Creek Further Planning Area shall be submitted to the Congress and, unless the Congress enacts legislation to the contrary within one hundred and eighty calendar days while Congress is in session, the Dillon Creek Area shall be designated for the use recommended and managed accordingly, beginning January 1, 1986.

SEVERABILITY

SEC. 14. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1515

Entitled the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 20), 1983

Mr. WILSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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A BILL

Entitled the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

TITLE I

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, dated July 1980 (except as otherwise dated) are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caribou Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Caribou Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(2) certain lands in the Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and eighty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Carson-Iceberg Wilderness—Proposed dated March 1983", and which shall be known as the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness: *Provided, however,* That the designation of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities in the Wolf Creek Drainage on the Toiyabe National Forest in the same manner and degree in which such access was occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Castle Crags Wilderness—Proposed",

and which shall be known as the Castle Crags Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cinder Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Cinder Buttes Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately four thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cucamonga Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Cucamonga Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(6) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Deep Wells Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Deep Wells Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, which comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", dated October, 1979, and which shall be known as Dick Smith Wil-

derness: *Provided,* That the Act of March 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 51), which established the San Rafael Wilderness is hereby amended to transfer four hundred and thirty acres of the San Rafael Wilderness to the Dick Smith Wilderness and establish a line one hundred feet north of the centerline of the Buckhorn Fire Road as the southeasterly boundary of the San Rafael Wilderness, as depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", and wherever said Buckhorn Fire Road passes between the San Rafael and Dick Smith Wildernesses and elsewhere at the discretion of the Forest Service, it shall be closed to all motorized vehicles except those used by the Forest Service for administrative purposes;

(8) certain lands in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, which comprise approximately six thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Emigrant Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Emigrant Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-632;

(9) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on

a map entitled "Excelsior Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Excelsior Wilderness;

(10) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fish Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Fish Canyon Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Granite Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Granite Peak Wilderness;

(12) certain lands in Toiyabe National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hoover Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Hoover Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(13) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-one thousand six hundred acres as shown

on a map entitled "Ishi Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Ishi Wilderness;

(14) certain lands in the Inyo and Sierra National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "John Muir Wilderness Additions, Inyo National Forest—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(15) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately three thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lassen Volcanic Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Lassen Volcanic Wilderness as designated by Public Law 92-510;

(16) certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Marble Mountain Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Marble Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(17) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Minarets Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Minarets Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(18) certain lands in the Eldorado National Forests, California, which comprise approximately six hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mokelumne Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated November 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Mokelumne Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(19) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-six thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Shasta Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Mt. Shasta Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pine Creek Wilderness—Pro-

posed", and which shall be known as the Pine Creek Wilderness;

(21) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pyramid Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pyramid Peak Wilderness;

(22) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(23) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed prior to January 1,

1983, grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as "potential powerline corridor" on the map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed": *Provided further,* That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;

(24) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Rafael Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90–271;

(25) certain lands in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Sheep Mountain Wilderness;

(26) certain lands in the Six Rivers, Klamath, and Siskiyou National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred thousand acres, as general-

ly depicted on a map entitled "Siskiyou Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which shall be known as the Siskiyou Wilderness;

(27) certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Snow Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Snow Mountain Wilderness;

(28) certain lands in the Modoc National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand nine hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Warner Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the South Warner Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(29) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Thousand Lakes Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(30) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately four thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Timbered Crater Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Timbered Crater Wilderness;

(31) certain lands in and adjacent to the Klamath, Shasta Trinity and Six Rivers National Forests, California, which comprise approximately two hundred and ninety-five thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trinity Alps Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Trinity Alps Wilderness;

(32) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Ventana Wilderness Addition—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Ventana Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 91-58 and 95-237; and

(33) certain lands in and adjacent to the Six Rivers National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Additions—

Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577.

(b) The previous classifications of the High Sierra Primitive Area, Emigrant Basin Primitive Area, and the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area are hereby abolished.

SEC. 102. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided,* That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(b) Within the National Forest wilderness areas designated by this Act—

(1) as provided in subsection 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations, policies and practices as the Secretary deems necessary, as long as such regulations, policies and practices fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and this Act;

(2) as provided in subsection 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned may take such measures as are necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as he deems desirable; and

(3) as provided in section 4(b) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned shall administer such areas so as to preserve their wilderness character and to devote them to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

(c) Within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into negotiations to acquire by exchange or otherwise (on a willing-buyer-willing-seller basis and at the landowner's option) all or part of any privately owned lands within the Trinity Alps, Castle Crags, and Mount Shasta Wilderness areas as designated by this Act. Such acquisition shall to the maximum extent practicable, be completed within three years after the date of enactment of this Act. Market and exchange values shall be determined without reference to any restrictions on access or use which arise out of designation as a wilderness area.

FILING OF MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 103. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description on each wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 104. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as a part of Yosemite National Park, two hundred and fifty-three acres of the Stanislaus National Forest at Crocker Ridge, identified as all that land lying easterly of a line beginning at the existing park boundary and running three hundred feet west of and parallel to the center line of the park road designated as State Highway 120, also known as the New Big Oak Flat Road, within section 34, township 1 south, range 19 east, and within sections 4, 9, and 10, township 2 south, range 19 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The boundary of Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest shall be adjusted accordingly.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture one hundred and sixty acres within the boundary of the Sierra National Forest identified as the northwest quarter of section 16, township 5 south. range 22 east, Mount Diablo base meridian, subject to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the water thereon for park purposes, including the right of access to facilities necessary for the transportation of water to the park.

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 105. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)) and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

(1) Yosemite National Park Wilderness, comprising approximately six hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three thousand five hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yosemite National Park, California" numbered 104-20, 003-E dated July 1980, and shall be known as the Yosemite Wilderness;

(2) Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness, comprising approximately seven hundred

and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty acres; and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan—Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks—California", numbered 102-20, 003-E and dated July 1980, and shall be known as the Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

SEC. 106. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in section 7 of this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in section 7. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

CESSATION OF CERTAIN USES

SEC. 107. Any lands (in section 7 of this Act) which represent potential wilderness additions upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 108. (a) The areas designated by section 7 of this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Notwithstanding any existing or future administrative designation or recommendation, mineral prospecting, exploration, development, or mining of cobalt and associated minerals undertaken under the United States mining laws within the North Fork Smith roadless area (RARE II, 5-707, Six Rivers National Forest, California) shall be subject to only such Federal laws and regulations as are generally applicable to national forest lands designated as nonwilderness.

SEVERABILITY

SEC. 109. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Certain other areas in the State of California not included in the previous administration's RARE II recommendations are of concern to many citizens of California and the Nation and should be considered during congressional deliberations on any legislation to designate wilderness in the State of California. These areas include—

(1) Antelope Creek;

(2) Bald Rock;

(3) Blue Creek/Eight-mile/Dillon Creek;

(4) Boundary Peak;

(5) Bucks Lake;

(6) Caples Creek;

(7) Carson Iceberg;

(8) Dinkey Lakes;

(9) Domeland addition;

(10) Echo-Carson;

(11) Granite Chief;

(12) Hart Lake;

(13) Jennie Lakes;

(14) Machesna;

(15) Marble Mountain additions;

(16) McCloud River;

(17) Mill Creek;

(18) Minarets additions;

(19) Mokelumne additions;

(20) Monache;

(21) Mount Raymond additions to the national park system;

(22) Mount Shasta;

(23) North Mountain additions to the national park system;

(24) Red Buttes;

(25) Russian Peak;

(26) San Joaquin;

(27) Scodies;

(28) Sheep Mountain;

(29) Snow Mountain;

(30) South Sierra;

(31) Trinity Alps;

(32) Tuolumne River Canyon; and

(33) Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel additions;

SEC. 202. In addition to the proposed wilderness areas listed in the previous section, issues relating to language that would exempt the California portion of the RARE II final environmental impact statement from judicial challenge (sufficiency language) and that would provide direction to the Secretary of Agriculture for management of the remaining roadless areas designated as further planning or nonwilderness (release language) should be considered during congressional deliberations on any legislation to designate wilderness in the State of California.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D C 20250

July 27 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUL 29 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As requested here is our report on S. 1515, a bill, entitled the 'California Wilderness Act of 1983'."

The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of the bill if amended to delete Title II and provide release and sufficiency language to assure permanent status to unroaded lands recommended for uses other than wilderness.

S. 1515 would designate 33 new National Forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 1.2 million acres. Title II of the bill lists 33 additional areas which will be considered during congressional deliberations to determine if any or all should be designated as wilderness. Title II further states that the question of sufficiency and release language should be considered during congressional deliberations on any legislation to designate wilderness in the State of California.

The previous Administration, as a result of RARE II, recommended 20 new wildernesses and 15 wilderness additions for a total of 1.3 million acres in California. We support the designation of these areas as wilderness with the following exceptions: Red Butte, 25,300 acres; Boundary Peaks, 58,800 acres, of which 49,000 acres are in California; small addition to Marble Mountain Wilderness of 14,850 acres; and the 620-acre Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area of the 26,000 acre proposed Mt. Shasta wilderness. The revised total wilderness acres addition recommended for designation by the Administration is 1,193,000 acres.

Boundary Peak and Red Butte were not recommended for wilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement, although ultimately they were proposed as wilderness by the previous Administration. This Administration recommends they not be designated wilderness. Our reasons for changing Boundary Peaks from wilderness to further planning are based on the fact that the proposed wilderness extended into Nevada where the Governor has taken a position opposing additional wilderness. The further planning status would allow this issue, plus further assessment of the mineral and wind-generated electrical potential, to be given more detailed study in the forest planning process. The Inyo Forest Plan is scheduled to be completed in December 1983. The decision to change our recommendation on Red Butte was based primarily on the resource values that would be foregone by designation as wilderness, primarily timber, minerals, and recreation. This Administration also recommends eliminating 14,850 acres of the proposed Marble Mountain Addition because of high timber values in these areas. The 620-acre Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area is currently involved in a study for a potential ski area development and should not be designated for wilderness at this time.

We note that the bill does not include provisions for the release of nonwilderness area nor does it include a statement of sufficiency of the RARE II Environmental Statement. These concepts are of such importance that no additions to the Wilderness System should be made without providing at the same time equally assured permanent status to unroaded lands recommended for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we strongly recommend that language employing these concepts be included in any California wilderness legislation.

S. 1515 designates the RARE II recommended areas as wilderness in Title I; however, it lists 33 additional areas in Title II for consideration as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of California. We support the designation of those areas listed in Title I of S. 1515 and recommend that the areas listed in Title II of the bill not be designated as wilderness. Those areas should be managed for uses other than wilderness.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

John R Block

John R. Block
Secretary

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1437

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 14 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1983

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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AN ACT

Entitled the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, dated July 1980 (except as otherwise dated) are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Boundary Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Boundary Peak Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately five thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caliente Wilderness Proposal" dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Caliente Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Eldorado National Forest, California, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caples Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1980, and which shall be known as the Caples Creek Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Caribou Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Caribou Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(5) certain lands in the Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred ninety thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Carson-Iceberg Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1983, and which shall be known as the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness: *Provided, however,* That the designation of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities in the Wolf Creek Drainage on the Toiyabe National Forest in the same manner and degree in which such access was occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(6) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Castle Crags Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Castle Crags Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Chancelulla Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Chancelulla Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cinder Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Cinder Buttes Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately four thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cucamonga Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Cucamonga Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(10) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Deep Wells Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Deep Wells Wilderness;

(11) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, which comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", dated October, 1979, and which shall be known as Dick Smith Wilderness: *Provided,* That the Act of March 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 51), which established the San Rafael Wil-

derness is hereby amended to transfer four hundred and thirty acres of the San Rafael Wilderness to the Dick Smith Wilderness and establish a line one hundred feet north of the centerline of the Buckhorn Fire Road as the southeasterly boundary of the San Rafael Wilderness, as depicted on a map entitled "Dick Smith Wilderness—Proposed", and wherever said Buckhorn Fire Road passes between the San Rafael and Dick Smith Wildernesses and elsewhere at the discretion of the Forest Service, it shall be closed to all motorized vehicles except those used by the Forest Service for administrative purposes;

(12) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dinkey Lakes Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness: *Provided,* That within the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness the Secretary of Agriculture shall permit nonmotorized dispersed recreation to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1979;

(13) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled

"Domeland Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be part of the Domeland Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(14) certain lands in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, which comprise approximately six thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Emigrant Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Emigrant Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-632;

(15) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Excelsior Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Excelsior Wilderness;

(16) certain lands in the Angeles National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Fish Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Fish Canyon Wilderness;

(17) certain lands in the Tahoe National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-four thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Granite Chief Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Granite Chief Wilderness;

(18) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Granite Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Granite Peak Wilderness;

(19) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hauser Wilderness Proposal", dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Hauser Wilderness;

(20) certain lands in Toiyabe National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hoover Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Hoover Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(21) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-one thousand eight hundred and forty acres as shown on a map entitled "Ishi Wilderness—

Proposed", and which shall be known as the Ishi Wilderness;

(22) certain lands in the Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "John Muir Wilderness Additions, Inyo National Forest—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(23) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eighty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "John Muir Wilderness Additions, Sierra National Forest—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify the boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions and the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness as designated by this Act in the event he determines that portions of the existing primitive road between the two wilderness areas should be relocated for environmental protection or other reasons. Any relocated wilderness boundary shall be placed no more than three hundred feet from the centerline of

any new primitive roadway and shall become effective upon publication of a notice of such relocation in the Federal Register;

(24) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately three thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lassen Volcanic Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Lassen Volcanic Wilderness as designated by Public Law 92–510;

(25) certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Marble Mountain Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of the Marble Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(26) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Minarets Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Minarets Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88–577;

(27) certain lands in the Eldorado, Stanislaus, and Toiyabe National Forests, California, which comprise approximately fifty-nine thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mokelumne Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated April 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Mokelumne Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(28) certain lands in the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests, California, which comprise approximately fifty-five thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Monarch Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Monarch Wilderness;

(29) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Shasta Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Mt. Shasta Wilderness;

(30) certain lands in the Six Rivers National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Fork Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the North Fork Wilderness;

(31) certain lands in the Shasta Trinity National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pattison Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pattison Wilderness;

(32) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pine Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pine Creek Wilderness;

(33) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seventeen thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pyramid Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Pyramid Peak Wilderness;

(34) certain lands in the Klamath and Rogue River National Forests, California, which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Red Buttes Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which shall be known as the Red Buttes Wilderness;

(35) certain lands in the Klamath National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twelve thou-

sand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Russian Peak Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Russian Peak Wilderness;

(36) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(37) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed prior to January 1, 1983, grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as "potential powerline corridor" on the map entitled "San Jacinto Wilderness Additions—Proposed": *Provided further,* That if a power transmission

line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;

(38) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests and the Devils Postpile National Monument, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Joaquin Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as San Joaquin Wilderness: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: *Provided further,* That the designation of the San Joaquin Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities nor operation and maintenance of the existing cabin located in the vicinity of the Heitz Meadow Guard Sta-

tion within the San Joaquin Wilderness, in the same manner and degree in which such access and operation and maintenance of such cabin were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(39) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Mateo Canyon Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness;

(40) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Rafael Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90-271;

(41) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Santa Rosa Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Santa Rosa Wilderness;

(42) certain lands in and adjacent to the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approxi-

mately forty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Scodies Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Scodies Wilderness;

(43) certain lands in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, California, which comprise approximately forty-four thousand six hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Sheep Mountain Wilderness;

(44) certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest, California, which comprise approximately five thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sill Hill Wilderness Proposal", dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Sill Hill Wilderness;

(45) certain lands in the Six Rivers, Klamath, and Siskiyou National Forests, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and ninety-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Siskiyou Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Siskiyou Wilderness;

(46) certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Snow Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as Snow Mountain Wilderness;

(47) certain lands in the Sequoia and Inyo National Forests, California, which comprise approximately seventy-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Sierra Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the South Sierra Wilderness;

(48) certain lands in the Modoc National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand nine hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Warner Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the South Warner Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(49) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Thousand Lakes Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(50) certain lands in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Timbered Crater Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Timbered Crater Wilderness;

(51) certain lands in and adjacent to the Klamath, Shasta Trinity and Six Rivers National Forests, California, which comprise approximately five hundred thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trinity Alps Wilderness—Proposed", and which shall be known as the Trinity Alps Wilderness;

(52) certain lands in the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Ventana Wilderness Addition—Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Ventana Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 91-58 and 95-237;

(53) certain lands in and adjacent to the Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests, California, which comprise approximately forty-six thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Additions—Proposed", dated March 1983,

and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(54) certain lands in and adjacent to the Los Padres National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Machesna Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which shall be known as the Machesna Mountain Wilderness;

(55) certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, California, which comprise approximately twenty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Bucks Lake Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which shall be known as the Bucks Lake Wilderness;

(56) certain lands in the Eldorado and Toiyabe National Forests and in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, California, which comprise approximately twenty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Echo-Carson Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Echo-Carson Wilderness;

(57) certain lands in the Lassen National Forest, California, which comprise approximately nine thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Mill Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated February 1983, and which shall be known as the Mill Creek Wilderness; and

(58) Certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, which comprise approximately ten thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Jennie Lakes Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which shall be known as the Jennie Lakes Wilderness.

(b) The previous classifications of the High Sierra Primitive Area, Emigrant Basin Primitive Area, and the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area are hereby abolished.

MONACHE PLANNING AREA

SEC. 3. (a) The following planning area shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit his report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendations to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act.

(1) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled

"Monache Planning Area", dated July 1980, and which shall be known as the Monache Planning Area.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the planning area designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently existing wilderness character: *Provided,* That within the Monache Planning Area the level of use existing during the year ending June 30, 1980, shall be permitted to continue.

(c) Until Congress determines otherwise, timber volumes within the planning area designated by this section shall be included in the base used to determine potential yield for the national forest concerned.

ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided,* That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(b) Within the National Forest wilderness areas designated by this Act—

(1) as provided in subsection 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be per-

mitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations, policies and practices as the Secretary deems necessary, as long as such regulations, policies and practices fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and this Act;

(2) as provided in subsection 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned may take such measures as are necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as he deems desirable; and

(3) as provided in section 4(b) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary concerned shall administer such areas so as to preserve their wilderness character and to devote them to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

(c) Within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into negotiations to acquire by exchange or otherwise (on a willing-buyer-willing-seller basis and at the landowner's option) all or part of any privately owned lands within the Trinity Alps, Granite Chief, Castle Crags, and Mount Shasta Wilderness areas as designated by this Act. Such acquisition shall to the maximum extent practicable, be completed within three years after the date of enactment of this Act. Market and exchange values shall be determined without reference to any restrictions on access or use which arise out of designation as a wilderness area.

FILING OF MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description on each wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 6. (a) The following lands are hereby added to the national park system:

(1) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt. Raymond Addition, Yosemite National Park--Proposed", dated July 1980, and which are hereby in-

corporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of Yosemite National Park;

(2) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately one thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Jennie Lakes Additions, Kings Canyon National Park—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed a part of Kings Canyon National Park;

(3) certain lands in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Mountain Addition, Yosemite National Park—Proposed", dated March 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of Yosemite National Park;

(4) certain lands which comprise approximately 185 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "McCauley Ranch Addition, Yosemite National Park", dated December 1982 and numbered 80,021, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be part of Yosemite National Park.

(b) Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer the lands described in subsection (a) of this section, without consideration, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of the national park system. The boundaries of the national forests and national parks shall be adjusted accordingly. The areas added to the national park system by this section shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall study the lands added to the national park system by subsection (a) of this section for possible designation as national park wilderness, and shall report to the Congress his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of the designation of such lands as wilderness by not later than three years after the effective date of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as a part of Yosemite National Park, two hundred and fifty-three acres of the Stanislaus National Forest at Crocker Ridge, identified as all that land lying easterly of a line beginning at the existing park boundary and running three hundred feet west of and parallel to the center line of the park road designated as State Highway 120, also known as the New Big Oak Flat Road, within section 34, township 1 south, range 19 east, and within sections 4, 9, and 10, township 2 south, range 19 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The boundary of Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest shall be adjusted accordingly.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture one hundred and sixty acres within the boundary of the Sierra National Forest identified as the northwest quarter of section 16, township 5 south, range 22 east, Mount Diablo base meridian, subject to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the water thereon for park purposes, including the right of access to facilities necessary for the transportation of water to the park.

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 7. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)) and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

(1) Yosemite National Park Wilderness, comprising approximately six hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three thousand five hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Yosemite National Park, California", numbered 104-20, 003-E dated July

1980, and shall be known as the Yosemite Wilderness; and

(2) Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness, comprising approximately seven hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty acres; and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan—Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks—California", numbered 102-20, 003-E and dated July 1980, and shall be known as the Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

SEC. 8. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in section 7 of this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in section 7. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:

Provided, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

CESSATION OF CERTAIN USES

SEC. 9. Any lands (in section 7 of this Act) which represent potential wilderness additions upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 10. The areas designated by section 7 of this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SIX RIVERS PLANNING AREAS

SEC. 11. (a) The following planning areas shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit his report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendations to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act:

(1) certain lands in the Six Rivers National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Orleans Mountain Planning Area", dated July 1980: *Provided,* That within the area shown on such map as the "Ski Study Area" the Secretary shall conduct a special study as to the suitability or nonsuitability of the area for location of an alpine ski facility. In conducting such ski study the Secretary shall consider the need for an alpine ski facility in the region, climatological factors, the feasibility and location of possible road access to any ski facility and the impact of ski development on other multiple uses.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, the planning areas designated by this section shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character.

(c) Until Congress determines otherwise, timber volumes within the planning areas designated by this section shall be included in the base used to determine potential yield for the national forest concerned.

(d) Notwithstanding any existing or future administrative designation or recommendation, mineral prospecting, exploration, development, or mining of cobalt and associated minerals undertaken under the United States mining laws within the North Fork Smith roadless area (RARE II, 5-707, Six Rivers National Forest, California) shall be subject to only such Federal laws and regulations as are generally applicable to national forest lands designated as nonwilderness.

SEVERABILITY

SEC. 12. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

WILDERNESS REVIEW CONCERNS

SEC. 13(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in California and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than California, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of California;

(2) upon enactment of this Act, the injunction issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in State of California against Bergland (483 F. Supp. 465 (1980)) shall no longer be in force;

(3) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of California which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) to be an adequate consideration

of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(4) areas reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of California for the purpose of determining their suitability for in-

clusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Passed the House of Representatives April 12, 1983.

Attest: BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk.

By W. RAYMOND COLLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

July 27, 1983

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is in reference to a subcommittee hearing scheduled for July 28th on the California Wilderness legislation (S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437). I understand that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior will present the Administration's views on this legislation at the hearing. I would like to take this opportunity to provide Department of Energy views on the effect of these bills on hydroelectric power development in the Tuolumne River Canyon.

As passed by the House of Representatives, H.R. 1437 would exclude the Tuolumne River Valley from the list of areas designated as wilderness. This exclusion permits the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to consider the licensing of hydroelectric projects in the Tuolumne River Canyon downstream from the O'Shaughnessy Dam of the Hetch Hetchy Project. S. 5 would designate the Tuolumne River Basin as a wilderness area, precluding any hydroelectric development, and S. 1515 would require consideration of the Tuolumne in any subsequent designation of wilderness areas.

The Department of Energy supports the development of additional, environmentally sound, renewable energy resources throughout the United States. On April 6, 1983, the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts of California and the city and county of San Francisco received a preliminary permit from FERC to study the feasibility of developing the Clavey-Wards Ferry hydroelectric project in the Tuolumne River Canyon. The project, consisting essentially of two dams and associated powerhouses, would have a capacity of 400 megawatts and generate 1 billion kilowatt-hours of energy annually. During the 36-month preliminary permit phase, the applicants will be required to examine the economic and environmental impacts of the project in detail. The FERC, in turn, must assess these impacts and a variety of issues related to the comprehensive development of the Tuolumne River before a license can be granted.

Enactment of H.R. 1437 would permit the FERC study-review process to take place. S. 5, and potentially S. 1515, would cut off this review and preclude any effective and environmentally sound hydroelectric development of the Tuolumne River Canyon. The Department of Energy strongly believes that a need for hydropower development exists in that region, and we would not support a bill that categorically precludes the Tuolumne River Canyon from development.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this letter for the consideration of the subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Howard S. Coleman

for

Joseph J. Tribble
Assistant Secretary
Conservation and Renewable
Energy

cc: Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Honorable Dale Bumpers
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Senator **Wallop**. Good morning, Pete, then, if you wish to speak.

STATEMENT OF HON. PETE WILSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator **Wilson**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much for this opportunity. I must say, I congratulate you on your optimism, at this early hour. I refer to your admonition to the audience to withhold their applause. I've often found that a needless admonition on the part of the master of ceremonies.

Speaking of optimism——

Senator **Wallop**. I did not anticipate they were going to applaud me, but each other. [Laughter.]

Senator **Wilson**. Speaking of optimism, I don't know whether you've heard, since this is a California morning, and California hearings, I think the ultimate optimist is the fellow who tried to highjack the Amtrak train from Roseville to Miami. [Laughter.]

But a little optimism perhaps is in order, Mr. Chairman. This is a subject of intense interest to everyone in this audience. But you will find that they don't necessarily share the same view. I am optimistic that we are going to find a resolution to this controversial subject. It is a top priority of mine. I am sincerely grateful that the subcommittee has found time in its busy schedule to hear what we Californians have to say about our wilderness.

The issue has been with Congress ever since the Forest Service submitted its RARE II recommendations in 1979, and before. For the sake of the people of California, and those nationwide, I think that it is high time for us in Congress to give this issue the attention that it deserves, it has had attention before, and to make every effort to put a bill on the President's desk for his signature.

These hearings today serve as a crucial step in this process, a step that I sincerely believe will ultimately lead to the passage of a wilderness bill.

Mr. Chairman, you will find that the witnesses who follow me, are possessed, as I said, of intense conviction, and that, while commendable, is also a problem. I think it is unfortunate if those convictions become so highly polarized that they prevent the resolution of this issue. And both sides are anxious to get a bill out of Congress. However, I must say that I have not yet been encouraged by my meetings with representatives from all aspects of this question that they are apparently willing to compromise their position. To the contrary, everyone I've talked to says: "We've already compromised."

That may be true in their own minds. And yet, there is a gulf between their compromised positions. On a recent trip to California, I met with representatives of the conservation community, the land use industry, and State and local officials. And to all, I asked the same question: "How far are you willing to compromise your position in order to get a bill out of Congress?"

I just say that the nearly uniform answer—and this is a free translation—was: "Not much."

This puts me and my colleagues in a difficult position. One easy way out would be for me to simply throw up my hands and for you to do the same, and to work against the passage of any California wilderness bill. In a perverse sense, this ploy would be serving the greatest number of my constituents, only in the sense that both sides have told me they would rather have no bill at all than live with a significant modification of their stated position.

Now, I don't think that is really acceptable. And I think that, in seriousness, they would agree. But, I think they are adopting a negotiating stance. I understand that. That's true of much that we do here. It's true of much in life.

I think, though, that it is necessary that we all understand that the time that you, that Senator McClure and others are giving to this, is given in the sincere hope that we can bring a bill to the President's desk. Because a course of nonaction is clearly not good government. We in Congress have been elected to make difficult decisions. This is one of the most difficult, because it does involve people with honest conviction on both sides coming to an agreement. We are in the position not only of having our own views in the matter, but, in this instance, of serving as honest brokers, trying to reconcile what are not good views on one side and bad on the other, but simply, conflicting desirable social goals.

To this end, I am fully prepared to make every reasonable effort to work with my colleagues and with those who will follow me at the witness table, to produce a California wilderness bill, pass it out of the Congress, to the President's desk.

Let me underscore the words "reasonable effort." I am not willing to see a bill passed out at all costs. Proposed wilderness areas that do not have my support are those with moderate to high resource value conflicts. Fundamentally, I support the RARE II recommendations. With minor alterations, these recommendations have won the endorsement of the present, the past administrations, and represent the very best professional advice that the Forest Service has to offer. We already have 2.2 million acres of wilderness in California, and an additional 1.2 million acres appears to me to represent a balanced recommendation, that takes into account competing land use objectives.

In supporting RARE II, I did so with the knowledge that certain accommodations may have to be made in order to reach an agreement here in Congress. I have already addressed that subject.

I am willing to consider all proposals, and sincerely hope that a settlement of the issues can be reached. However, neither you, Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, or the other members of this body, are in a position to guarantee that that can be done. It may be that the two sides of this issue, and actually, there are more than two, there are many, cannot reach an agreement, and that there will be no California wilderness legislation.

I sincerely hope that that will not be the case. Having commented that there is, indeed, a gulf between the positions of those who will follow me at the table, I would also say I think there is a genuine, sincere, common desire, on the part of all of them, to come to some agreement that can represent an accommodation of the need for additional wilderness, and an accommodation of the need for the multiple uses of the resources contained in at least a significant portion of this land, that affects the economy of California. And admittedly, if we discuss the economy of California, there are, indeed, conflicting interpretations of what the uses of this land might be that would lead to the highest and best use.

I think the highest and best use of the literally millions of acres that we are considering is a mixed use.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your time, your willingness to hear the testimony on this controversial issue. I look forward to working with you and to hearing what the scheduled witnesses have to say in today's hearings. And again, I think that the only admonition I would make, not the one the chairman made, to withhold applause—though I certainly join him in hoping that the valuable testimony that we will hear today, which will be expressed, admittedly, concisely, because of the intense interest in this, which brought so many to request hearing—I sincerely hope that they will listen to one another.

You are going to listen to all of them. You are in the position of being the arbiter. But to a very considerable degree, your task, mine, Senator Cranston's, that of the Members of Congress who will follow me to the table, their position is that of arbiter. They all have a vote. But I do hope that those who have come today will not only speak their intense conviction, but will be ready, not just to speak, but to listen. To listen with, I hope, not just courtesy, but with understanding, to the testimony from those who come representing a different point of view.

Mr. Chairman, again, my very sincere thanks. You have undertaken a monumental task.

I will take no more time.

[The prepared statement of Senator Wilson follows:]

TESTIMONY BY
THE HONORABLE PETE WILSON OF CALIFORNIA
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, it is with great pleasure that I appear before you today to start off what appears will be a full day of testimony on the California wilderness issue. The resolution of this highly controversial subject is a top priority of mine and I am sincerely grateful that the Subcommittee has found time in its busy schedule to hear what we Californians have to say about wilderness. The issue has been with Congress ever since the Forest Service submitted its RARE II recommendations in 1979. For the sake of the people of California and those nationwide, I think it is high time for Congress to give this issue the attention it deserves and make every effort to put a bill on the President's desk for his signature. These hearings today serve as a crucial step in this process -- a step that I sincerely believe will ultimately lead to the passage of a wilderness bill.

Mr. Chairman, you will find that the witnesses to follow me are possessed of great conviction. While commendable, I think it unfortunate that these convictions are so highly polarized. Both sides of the issue are anxious to get a bill out of Congress but neither side is apparently willing to compromise their position. On a recent trip to California, I met with representatives of the conservation community, the land-use industry, and state and local officials. To all, I asked the same question: How far are you willing to compromise your position in order to get a bill out of Congress? The nearly uniform answer was "not much."

THIS PUTS ME AND MY COLLEAGUES IN A DIFFICULT POSITION. ONE EASY OUT FOR ME WOULD BE TO THROW UP MY HANDS AND WORK AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF ANY CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL. IN A PERVERSE SENSE, THIS PLOY WOULD BE SERVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MY CONSTITUENTS. BOTH SIDES OF THE ISSUE HAVE TOLD ME THEY WOULD HAVE NO BILL AT ALL RATHER THAN LIVE WITH A SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION OF THEIR STATED POSITIONS.

THIS COURSE OF NON-ACTION IS CLEARLY NOT GOOD GOVERNMENT. WE IN CONGRESS HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO MAKE DIFFICULT DECISIONS. THIS RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD NOT BE SHIRKED AT ANY TIME, INCLUDING WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUE WE HAVE BEFORE US TODAY. TO THIS END, I AM FULLY PREPARED TO MAKE EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO WORK WITH MY COLLEAGUES IN PASSING A CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL OUT OF CONGRESS.

LET ME UNDERSCORE MY WORDS, "REASONABLE EFFORT." I AM NOT WILLING TO SEE A BILL PASSED OUT AT ALL COSTS. PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS THAT DO NOT HAVE MY SUPPORT ARE THOSE WITH MODERATE TO HIGH RESOURCE VALUE CONFLICTS. FUNDAMENTALLY, I SUPPORT THE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS. WITH MINOR ALTERATIONS, THESE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE WON THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESENT AND PAST ADMINISTRATIONS AND REPRESENT THE VERY BEST PROFESSIONAL ADVICE THAT THE FOREST SERVICE HAS TO OFFER. WE ALREADY HAVE 2.2 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS IN CALIFORNIA AND AN ADDITIONAL 1.2 MILLION ACRES APPEARS TO ME TO REPRESENT A BALANCED RECOMMENDATION THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT COMPETING LAND-USE OBJECTIVES.

In supporting RARE II, I do so with the knowledge that certain accommodations may have to be made in order to reach an agreement here in Congress. I am willing to consider all proposals and sincerely hope that a settlement of the issues can be reached. However, I can make no guarantees. It may be that the two sides of this issue cannot reach an agreement and that there will be no California wilderness legislation. I sincerely hope that this will not be the case.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your time and willingness to hear testimony on this most controversial issue. I look forward to working with you and hearing what the scheduled witnesses have to say in today's hearings.

Senator Wallop. Pete, thank you very much for an eloquent and understanding conciliatory statement. It sets a nice tone, which I hope will last most of it. I would ask you, if you care to, you can join us for any or all of it up here at the committee's dais, if you care to.

Senator McClure?

The Chairman. Senator Wilson, I very much appreciate your statement. I appreciate the difficulty that you face, standing, as you do, among the conflicting pressures, not just between two forces, but between many.

I appreciate, too, your suggestion that people not only speak to us, but listen to each other today. What we have tried to say, in my State, is that unless we can come to an agreement among ourselves, with respect to the wilderness in our State, and the land management decisions that must be made, then someone else is going to make the decision for you. It's a very difficult thing for us in this committee to have to do, because, as you so wisely point out, there are strong feelings and conflicting values involved, that are very hard to judge. It is not just a factual determination. It is subjective judgment.

I would hope that the people of California would recognize that perhaps they are better off coming to a compromise among their own groups and individuals than to simply leave it to someone else to make a decision for them.

Maybe that's not possible. Maybe that's a naive hope. But we will try our best to listen to the people from California, as they talk about what should be done with their land. And it is uniquely Californians' responsibility and right to speak about the lands in their State, even though they are public lands that are owned by all of the people of the United States.

I appreciate your statement this morning.

Senator Wilson. Thank you, Senator McClure. I appreciate your interest in this subject, which is well known, and also your staying power, along with that of the chairman.

I think we are all optimists, those of us who have chosen this primitive art form for self-expression. [Laughter.]

I come to it with the experience of having been mayor of a large city for 11 years. I won't say that improved my disposition. But at least it did teach me some patience that I didn't realize I possessed. I will take advantage of the chairman's invitation to join you there.

Senator WALLOP. Congressman Shumway, good morning, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. SHUMWAY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the subcommittee. I am most pleased to appear before your subcommittee this morning to present my views on this issue in California. I would like to commend you, Mr. Chairman, and also Senator McClure, for your sensitivity to this issue, and for your scheduling this hearing. I recognize you no doubt have other things to do. And to spend a day with this issue is of great benefit to all of us in California, and I appreciate it.

I think the fact that there are witnesses outside in the hall, utilizing even another room here in the office building, and certainly a filled chamber here, is a testament to the degree of interest that all of us in California have in this particular issue. And for that reason, I am delighted that you have given us this opportunity.

I happen to represent one of the most beautiful areas of California, a lovely, forested area in the northeastern part of the State. The people of that part of California cherish their environment. They want to use it. They recognize it is necessary for them to maintain their life styles. And for that reason, I think that they, and indeed, all of the people who are affected by this bill in California, are practical, in the sense that they recognize the need to preserve the resources of their State, and the natural beauty of the State, but at the same time, they recognize that to survive economically, they need to have a balance in the way that they use those resources and apply them.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, I believe that many of the proposed wilderness areas in the House-passed California Wilderness bill, H.R. 1437, as well as Senator Cranston's Wilderness bill, S. 5, do not reflect the kind of delicate balance, in my particular district, nor the State of California as a whole, that I have reference to.

I think that it is absolutely essential that we resolve this issue. But I don't believe that either one of those vehicles is the appropriate remedy. In fact, in the House, H.R. 1437 was not supported by those Members whose districts were most affected by the bills' excessive acreage designations.

In the case of my own district, which makes up about 30 percent of the acreage which would be classified as wilderness in that bill, my constituents felt that the bill went far beyond the appropriate needs.

The acreage proposed in the House-passed bill, and the companion bill in the Senate, I believe, is excessive. Enacted in its present form, this legislation would pose some major problems for the State of California. It would adversely affect the timber and mineral development interests. It would close many favorite jeep trails that have been used for many years. It would severely hamper the Forest Service in its attempts to fulfill the water resource management responsibilities. And I believe that is an area that we haven't given enough attention to, over the course of consideration of this wilderness issue.

Certainly a major impact of the restrictions imposed by these bills would be an alarming loss of jobs in a State that already has a high rate of unemployment.

Based on the vast timber resources tied up by H.R. 1437, the Forest Service calculates that 1,200 direct jobs annually would be lost, while some 2,500 Service-related jobs would be adversely impacted.

The subcommittee is well aware that America's demand for wood products and the kind of minerals that we have in our forested areas, as well as nonwilderness recreation, is expected to grow substantially, during the coming decades. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, that if we lock up resources of our national heritage indiscriminately, we will only stifle our economic potential and eventually hurt the American consuming public.

The Forest Service RARE II recommendations took all points of view into consideration, in order to produce an accurate inventory of future forest management needs. And I believe that we should pay close attention to the findings of those experts.

I'm not blind to the need to designate certain areas wilderness. And I have supported the basic thrust that there are areas that need to be identified as having unique resources, and set-aside for protection for ours and for future generations. In my statement, I have listed some of those areas.

But I believe the designation of those areas should not be arbitrary or capricious. I think it should be made in accord with professional recommendations of the Forest Service. And in that regard, I join our distinguished Senator Pete Wilson, in advocating that this panel, as well as the entire committee, give serious attention to the RARE II recommendations as proposed by the Forest Service, and as have been endorsed by now two administrations.

On the other hand, I believe there are some wilderness designations in my own district which I think are unjustifiable and excessive withdrawals from the multiple use management scheme. And I have likewise listed those in my statement.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to just address one area. And that is the McCloud River Wilderness area, which will be the subject of some discussion here today.

This proposal was first presented to me the day before the full House acted on H.R. 1437. I simply did not have adequate time to grapple with the proposal, to my full satisfaction. There were no hearings, there was no staff report. Therefore, I am not taking a position on that particular proposal. And I trust that the subcommittee will make a decision based on it, and based on information presented at this hearing, and staff expertise that will be meeting the needs of California.

While I am most concerned about the proposed acreage additions to the California wilderness, I strongly favor the permanent release of nonwilderness RARE II areas.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I would support language in the Senate bill stating that the environmental impact statement for RARE II nonwilderness areas is sufficient.

Again, I sincerely appreciate the diligence of the members of the subcommittee in pursuing a constructive solution to this problem. And like our Senator again, I hope that those who do testify today will be anxious to hear one another, so that we may somehow present a unified front, realizing that compromises must be made along the way, to resolve this problem once and for all.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shumway follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE NORMAN D. SHUMWAY OF CALIFORNIA
BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water to present my views on the wilderness issue in California. I would like to commend Chairman Wallop and Senator Wilson for their prompt and thorough attention to this highly controversial subject.

It is my privilege to represent an area of California that includes some of the most beautifully forested ranges in the world. The residents of the 14th Congressional District cherish the scenic environment in which they work and live. These practical people are quite aware of the need to preserve the integrity of the area's resources for the future. Like other residents of California, they understand that their ability to survive economically depends upon a carefully crafted balance of multiple-use land management.

Unfortunately, many of the proposed wilderness areas in the House-passed California Wilderness Bill (H.R. 1437) and Senator Cranston's Wilderness Bill (S. 5) do not reflect this delicate balance in my particular district nor the State of California as a whole.

Although it is absolutely essential for the California wilderness issue to be resolved, neither bill constitutes an appropriate remedy. In fact, H.R. 1437 was not supported by those members whose districts are most affected by the measure's excessive acreage designations. For example, my own District accounts for nearly 30% of the acreage which would be classified as wilderness by H.R. 1437-- yet the needs of my constituents were not appropriately addressed during the hasty consideration of the bill.

The acreage proposed for wilderness in H.R. 1437, and its companion bill in the Senate, is plainly excessive. If enacted in its present form, this legislation will pose major problems for the State of California. The bill would adversely affect timber and mineral development interests. It would also close many favorite jeep trails used by motorized recreational vehicle enthusiasts, and it would severely hamper the Forest Service in its attempts to fulfill water resource management responsibilities. Certainly, a major impact of the restrictions imposed by the bill would be an alarming loss of jobs. Based on the vast timber resources tied up in H.R. 1437, the Forest Service calculates that 1,200 direct jobs annually would be lost, while 2,500 service-related jobs would be adversely impacted. When these figures are translated into local impacts, the effects of this wilderness bill are potentially devastating to California communities.

Not only would H.R. 1437 perpetuate State unemployment-- it will also complicate national economic problems by exerting inflationary pressures. The less timber available for harvest, the higher the price for wood products. Costs will be driven up for the home building industry, which is just beginning to recover.

The Subcommittee is well aware that America's demand for wood products, strategic and other minerals, and non-wilderness recreation is expected to grow substantially during the coming decades. If we lock-up the resources of our national heritage indiscriminately, we will only stifle our economic potential and hurt consumers. The Forest Service RARE II recommendations took all points of view into consideration in order to produce an accurate inventory of future forest management needs. I believe that we ought to pay closer attention to the findings of these experts.

I am not blind to the fact that we need to preserve wilderness-- far from it. Special recognition of some public lands is warranted. For example, I support a wilderness solution for the 14th District that strikes a balance between multiple-use potential on one hand and wilderness recreation and protection on the other. The following areas are suitable for wilderness protection:

1. Caribou	1,800 acres
2. Carson-Iceberg	182,000 acres
3. Castle Crags	7,300 acres
4. Cinder Buttes	15,500 acres
5. Lassen Volcanic	3,900 acres
6. Marble Mountain	7,600 acres

7.	Mokelumne	640 acres
8.	Mt. Shasta	26,200 acres
9.	Siskiyou	100,000 acres
10.	South Warner	1,940 acres
11.	Thousand Lakes	7,000 acres
12.	Timbered Crater	4,400 acres

Designation of these areas as wilderness would not be arbitrary or capricious, but consistent with the professional recommendations of the Forest Service. At this time, the environmental benefits of these lands are greater than the economic benefits. The loss of resources can be endured.

On the other hand, the following wilderness proposals in the 14th District constitute unjustifiably excessive withdrawals from multiple-use management:

1. Caples Creek
2. Granite Chief
3. Marble Mountain Additions (H.R. 1437 acreage)
4. Mokelumne Additions (H.R. 1437 acreage)
5. Mt. Shasta Additions (H.R. 1437 acreage)
6. Red Buttes
7. Russian Peak
8. Dillon Creek
9. Bucks Lake
10. Echo Carson

The present and future need for the timber, mineral, and developed-recreational resources on these lands is justified. Limiting these areas to a single protected use would have a negative impact on the stability of local communities. I urge the Subcommittee members to review the attached appendix which details the natural resources that would be closed to development if these areas were to be designated as wilderness.

I have no recommendation for the 45,000 acre McCloud

River Wilderness Area. This proposal was first presented to me the day before the full House acted on H.R. 1437. I did not have adequate time to grapple with this proposal to my full satisfaction. I trust that the Subcommittee will make a decision on this proposal based upon information presented at today's hearing and staff expertise on the Senate level.

While I am most concerned about the proposed acreage additions to California Wilderness, I strongly favor the permanent release of non-wilderness RARE II areas. Finally, I would support language in the Senate bill stating that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for RARE II non-wilderness areas is sufficient.

Again, I am most appreciative of this Subcommittee for its diligence in pursuing a constructive solution to this controversial issue. I strongly urge the Subcommittee to oppose wilderness additions in excess of the 1.2 million acres recommended for California by the Forest Service.

APPENDIX

WILDERNESS AREA	TIMBER Annual Potential Yield MMBF*	MINERALS Hard Rock Mineral Potential**	OTHER
CAPLES CREEK	0.7	--	
GRANITE CHIEF	2.3	--	
MARBLE MOUNTAIN	9.4	87	
MOKELUMNE	1.5	--	2 ORV Trails
MT SHASTA	2.1	65	
RED BUTTES	3.4	89	
RUSSIAN PEAK	2.0	76	
BUCKS LAKE	4.0	73	2 ORV Trails
DILLON CREEK	6.5	80	
ECHO CARSON	1.9	--	

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* MMBF = million board feet. Annual Potential Yield refers to Forest Service timber on the Forest Service Land that is proposed to be made wilderness by H.R. 1437.

** Hard Rock Mineral Potential is calculated by the Forest Service on a scale of 1 to 100. Only those wilderness areas with a "high" mineral potential (60 or above) are listed.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Congressman Shumway, and clearly, the subcommittee would be most receptive to your comments about specific areas within your district, as we would any other Members' districts. You were chosen by your people to represent them, and clearly, theirs is the most immediate interest.

It is obvious that at times it does conflict with the greater California interest and another national interest. But nonetheless, it will hold great weight with this committee. And we would very much appreciate any further comment that you wish to make about the McCloud River area, especially given that there were no hearings and there is no staff report.

So we will take into account what you have to offer us now or at a future date.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Senator McClure?

Senator Wilson?

[No response.]

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Congressman Pashayan.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, and Senator Wilson, it's a pleasure for me to appear here to share with you some of my observations on the historical development of this Wilderness Act.

Three bills have the title "The California Wilderness Act of 1983." S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437, which is the bill passed by the House of Representatives, and the third such bill passed in each of the preceding Congresses.

Many of who will follow me to this table will state emphatically that H.R. 1437 is the result of compromise. If it is their want to call that which has evolved as H.R. 1437 a compromise, I shall not belabor the point, but only seek to focus on what constitutes what they claim is a compromise.

The Forest Service began its roadless area review and evaluation process, the RARE II process, in June 1978, when it issued a draft environmental impact statement and asked for comments on the future management of 6.2 million acres of national forest system lands in California.

From June through October 1978, the public was urged to testify, and of course, they did. By January 1979, the Forest Service had completed its analysis and issued its final environmental impact statement. It recommended 936,601 acres be designated as wilderness, some 2,700,000 for further planning, and some 2,600,000 for nonwilderness.

Now, that, in my view, gentlemen, was a compromise. It is this final environmental impact statement that the ninth circuit has ruled inadequate so far as the nonwilderness designation is concerned.

Now, that compromise, made by the Forest Service, in January 1979, sought to balance the use and nonuse aspects of public land.

The timber interests had acquiesced that 700,000 acres be designated, while the cattlemen, mining industry, the oil and gas companies, the offroad vehicle people and motorcyclists, and the county and State chambers of commerce, had urged that no Forest Service lands be added to the national wilderness preservation system. Only the environmental community sought more acreage, as did Gov. Jerry Brown, who, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Bob Bergland, urged that 1.45 million acres be designated as wilderness.

Now, later, his secretary, Huey Johnson, raised that figure up to 1.7. So it can be on record that Governor Brown was urging that 1.7 million acres be put into the wilderness system.

On April 16, 1979, President Carter recommended to the Congress that an additional 15 million acres be put into the national system. And that meant raising the California system to 1.2 million acres, a little bit more than that. So that was yet another compromise. And that is the figure that we are really dealing with now.

I wanted to go through that, because, to stress that the 1.2 million acres is, itself, a compromise, and is not really a starting position. It represents a compromise that has already been worked out.

Now, I chatted a couple of days ago with our former colleague, Biz Johnson, who had fought very hard when he was in Congress to maintain that 1.2 million acres as wilderness. And he was not successful in that, because the matter is still pending.

But I chatted with him a few days ago, and that is the position that he is still at. And he thinks that anything much beyond that is excessive and uncalled for. He is still remaining as active as he can in the issue.

I will, in the interest of time, submit the rest of my statements in writing. But suffice it to say, that, when the House passed its version of the bill, almost 100 people voted against it.

And I hope your subcommittee will take the view that at least, as a matter of historical development, that 1.2 or 1.3 million acres was a very hard-fought compromise. And anything significantly above that, I think, would be in breach of compromise.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pashayan follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR. ON THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER.

July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, Members of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, it is a pleasure for me to appear before you this morning to share with you some of my observations on the historical development of the California Wilderness Act of 1983.

Pending before you are three bills sharing this title: S. 5 introduced by Senator Cranston, S. 1515 introduced by Senator Wilson, and H.R. 1437, the bill passed by the House of Representatives, the third such bill passed in each of the preceding Congresses.

Many who will follow me to this table will state emphatically that H.R. 1437 is a result of compromise. If it is their wont to call that which has evolved as H.R. 1437 a "compromise" I will not belabor the point, but only seek to focus on what constitutes what they claim is a "compromise."

The Forest Service began its roadless area review and evaluation process (RARE II) in June 1978 when it issued a draft environmental impact statement and asked for comments on the future management of 6.2 million acres of National Forest System lands in California. From June through October of 1978 was urged to comment. And they did.

By January 1979 the Forest Service had completed its analysis and issued its final environmental impact statement. It recommended 936,601 acres be designated wilderness, 2,726,817 acres for further planning, and 2,606,598 acres for non-wilderness. That, in my view, was the compromise. It is this final environmental impact statement that the Ninth Circuit court has ruled inadequate insofar as non-wilderness designation is concerned.

That compromise in January 1979 sought to balance use and non-use. Timber interests had urged 700,000 acres be designated, while cattlemen, the mining industry, oil and gas companies, off-road vehicle and motorcyclists and county and State chambers of commerce had urged that no Forest Service lands be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Only the environmental community sought more acreage, as did then Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. who asked Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland to designate 1.45 million acres as wilderness.

On April 16, 1979, President Jimmy Carter recommended to Congress that 15.4 million acres be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. For California that meant 1,284,830 acres: another compromise.

The issue was then laid before the Congress, and more specifically the House of Representatives where two bills, vastly different, were introduced on October 12, 1979. One, spearheaded by our former colleague, the Honorable Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson, called for the 1,284,830 acres to be designated wilderness. It enjoyed the support of most of the California Members of Congress who represented the RARE II areas, and was endorsed by many if not all user groups in California, except for the wilderness advocates.

The day before yesterday I talked with Bizz and asked him to recall the legislation he developed. He said he supported President Carter's final position on RARE II as a fair compromise. He said he and others made a hard fight to maintain that compromise. Today he backs any bill--including the Administrations's--that embraces that compromise or something near it.

But the second bill introduced in the House of Representatives was a vast departure from the legislation developed by Representative Johnson. As introduced it would designate all 6.27 million acres of roadless areas in California as wilderness.

So, in the political arena we had two legislative vehicles. One proposed 1.28 million acres of wilderness, the other 6.27 million acres. From that emerged the political compromise before you, which as you can see is yet another compromise--a compromise of a compromise. Some say it is a compromise, for those of us who represent those areas that would be directly impacted by job losses and a lockup of the public lands, it might be more prudent to say we were compromised.

The so-called compromises in the three bills, S. 5, S. 1015, and H.R. 1437, which the House of Representatives has sent to the Senate, do not enjoy the support of the majority of the Members who represent the areas directly impacted. This is indicated in the vote and debate on H.R. 1437, one of the bills now under consideration.

It is further amplified in the substitute proposal offered by Representative Norman Shumway. It too was a compromise from the original White House proposal, but only by 78,000 acres, not the 1.1 million acres contained in H.R. 1437.

Gentlemen: when you hear the word "compromise" used in relation to the California Wilderness Act I trust you will weigh just what that compromise entails. H.R. 1437 is not a compromise of total concurrence--136 Members of the House supported the 1.3 million acre substitute--nor is it a compromise that enjoyed total support. It was sent to you on a vote of 297-96.

In closing, I should like to revisit the original compromise reached by Forest Service professionals based on three months of public comment. In its recommendations to the White House emphasis was given to adding areas to our National wilderness preservation system that have the highest wilderness attributes, but with careful consideration given to high resource outputs.

In my view I would urge the Members of this Subcommittee to view the substitute California Wilderness Act offered on the Floor of the House of Representatives as the compromise best reflecting the original stated purpose of the RARE II process.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Chip, how much of your district is affected by this?

Mr. PASHAYAN. A considerable amount. I don't know the exact number of acres. But a considerable amount.

Senator WALLOP. In your testimony, do you have recommendations as to acreage within your district?

Mr. PASHAYAN. No, sir. I can add that. I had my testimony based on the general, overall impact, because I'm as concerned about that as I am my district, almost, at least.

Senator WALLOP. Well, understanding that, and appreciating where you're coming from, and the problems that attend to it, we would still very much appreciate any recommendations that you might make to the subcommittee as to acreage within your district, and any other acreage that you'd care to, but focusing especially on, and if you could identify that which is in your district.

Mr. PASHAYAN. I would be glad to do that. And thank you for your interest.

Senator WALLOP. Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. I have no questions. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. No, I have no questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Mr. PASHAYAN. You are welcome. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Cranston has arrived, and we would be pleased to hear his testimony.

Mr. PASHAYAN. It will be a long time before I shall precede Senator Cranston, I'm sure. [Laughter.]

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator CRANSTON. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, my colleague, Senator Wilson. I am delighted to see you all. And I appreciate this chance to testify. I will be very brief. I know you have many witnesses, and many details to contend with.

I want, first, to thank you for scheduling this hearing on all pending California wilderness legislation—H.R. 1437, authored by the late Congressman Phil Burton, S. 5, which I sponsored, and S. 1515, introduced by my colleague from California, Mr. Wilson.

As you all know, I have been pushing for passage of a California wilderness bill since the 96th Congress. It remains one of my top legislative priorities.

I support enactment of S. 5, with several modifications, to conform that bill more closely with H.R. 1437, as passed by the House on April 12. Many of those details are spelled out in lengthier testimony, that I will submit to you.

I want to stress that both bills are the products of extensive negotiations and committee hearings, both in California and in Washington, D.C. Starting in 1980, Congressman Burton worked closely with every member of the California congressional delegation whose district was affected by the Forest Service RARE II proposal.

The resulting bills were a compromise between earlier California wilderness legislation, calling for a maximum of 5.1 million acres of National Forest wilderness, and a minimum of 1.2 million acres of forest wilderness. S. 5 designates some 3.5 million acres in California as wilderness, 2.1 million acres of national forest land, and 1.4 million acres of national park land.

For national forest, the bill designates 54 separate wilderness areas and wilderness additions, ranging from the lush forests of the Trinity Alps to the highly scenic Tuolumne River Canyon, with its well-known whitewater and the Nation's highest desert mountains in the Boundary Peak area.

Under S. 5, four additional areas—Orleans Mountain, 8-Mile Blue Creek, Dillon, and Minachi, involving another 162,000 acres, are classified as wilderness study or planning areas, subsequent to further wilderness evaluation.

In acting on the RARE II recommendations for California, S. 5 balances competing environmental and commercial interests. The bill excludes from wilderness many potential ski development areas on national forest lands in the State. It assures that commercial development of some important, known deposits of minerals, will not be hampered by wilderness designation. It facilitates the construction of many needed hydroelectric projects and power transmission lines. It takes into consideration the needs of off-road vehicle groups by excluding some of the most frequently used jeep roads and bike trails. And it recognizes the needs of commercial timber interests, by releasing lands under injunction as a result of a California lawsuit on RARE II.

I am recommending additional amendments to S. 5 to accommodate these interests further. These modifications are detailed in my complete testimony.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that S. 5 is fair, that it evenhandedly addresses the needs of all parties in the State. Nonetheless, I recognize that S. 5 ultimately will not be the California wilderness bill approved by this committee, that additional amendments will be made. I hope a bill will be developed which will have the support of both California senators. This, I am convinced, is the best chance we have to resolve the California RARE II situation in the 98th Congress.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Senator Cranston follows:]

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON
BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
IN SUPPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL, S. 5

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for scheduling this hearing on all pending California wilderness legislation -- H.R. 1437 authored by the late Congressman Philip Burton, S. 5 which I've sponsored, and S. 1515 introduced by my colleague from California, Mr. Wilson. As you well know, I've been pushing for passage of a California wilderness bill since the 96th Congress. It remains one of my top legislative priorities.

Mr. Chairman, I support enactment of S. 5, with several modifications to conform my bill more closely with H.R. 1437 as passed by the House on April 12. I want to stress that both bills are the products of extensive negotiations and Committee hearings, both in California and Washington, D.C. Starting in 1980, Congressman Burton worked closely with every member of the California Congressional delegation whose district is affected by the Forest Service RARE II proposals. The resulting bills are a compromise between earlier California wilderness legislation calling for a maximum of 5.1 million acres of national forest wilderness and a minimum of 1.2 million acres of forest wilderness.

S. 5 designates some 3.5 million acres in California as wilderness -- 2.1 million acres of national forest land and 1.4 million acres of national park land. For national forests, the bill designates 54 separate wilderness areas and wilderness additions ranging from the lush forests of the Trinity Alps to the highly scenic Tuolumne River Canyon with its well-known whitewater and the nation's highest desert mountains in the Boundary Peak area. Under S. 5, four additional areas (Orleans Mountain, Eightmile-Blue Creek, Dillon and Monache), involving another 162,000 acres, are classified as wilderness study or planning areas, subject to further wilderness evaluation.

For national parks, S. 5 adds the 253-acre Crocker Ridge area and 7,000 acres of Sierra National Forest lands to Yosemite National Park, completing watershed protection along the park's southern boundary. It also adds 12,000 acres of highly scenic Sequoia National Forest lands to the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, rounding out the park for better management. The bill also establishes two park wilderness areas -- a 67,600-acre Yosemite wilderness and a 825,823-acre Sequoia-Kings Canyon wilderness area.

H.R. 1437 proposes wilderness designation for several additional areas not addressed in S. 5. These are Machesna Mountain (20,000 acres in the Los Padres National Forest), Bucks Lake (21,000 acres in the Plumas National Forest), Echo-Carson (20,000 acres in the Lake Tahoe Basin), Mill Creek (9,800 acres in the Lassen National Forest), and Jennie Lakes (10,500 acres in the Sequoia National Forest). I favor wilderness designation of all five of these areas, including Jennie Lakes which is proposed for addition to a Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park under S. 5. I also support the designation of 55,000 acres as the Monarch wilderness as proposed by Congressman Rick Lehman who represents the affected area instead of the 45,000 acre Monarch wilderness in S. 5. H.R. 1437 also provides for a 35,000 acre Granite Chief wilderness, 11,000 larger than that proposed in S. 5. I strongly support wilderness designation of these additional lands on the southern boundary, especially if private lands in the northern portion of the proposed Granite Chief wilderness are excluded as requested by the affected property owners.

In acting on the RARE II recommendations for California, S. 5 balances competing environmental and commercial interests. The bill excludes from wilderness potential ski development areas on national forest lands in the state. It permits expansion of existing ski areas like Mammoth Mountain and relocation and development of others like Mt. Shasta. The permittee at Mt. Baldy ski area has brought to my attention the need for a minor boundary modification for the Sheep Mountain wilderness to accomplish my objective of permitting expansion. I ask the Committee to make this modification. The House, in establishing the boundary for Jennie Lakes wilderness, was careful to exclude the potential Mitchell-Maddox ski site. Additionally, the House modified the boundary for the Carson-Iceberg wilderness slightly to protect ski development at Pacific Valley. I hope the Senate Committee will agree to these boundary adjustments.

S. 5 assures that the commercial development of important known deposits of minerals like the cobalt and nickel around the North Fork of the Smith River will not be hampered by wilderness designation or further wilderness study. Since introducing this legislation, I have been made aware of an operating lapis mine within the proposed Cucamonga wilderness. I have no objections to a slight boundary modification to exclude this mining claim as it would not affect the integrity of this wilderness.

S. 5 also facilitates the construction of many needed hydroelectric power projects in the Sierra Nevada mountains and power transmission lines through potential wilderness lands. The House, in its consideration of H.R. 1437, modified the boundaries on the proposed Domelands additions by deleting several hundred acres along the South Fork of the Kern River to permit possible construction of a small hydroelectric project there. I would hope that the Senate version of the California wilderness bill would have the same boundary modification.

S. 5 also takes into consideration the needs of off-road vehicle groups by excluding some of the most frequently used jeep roads and bike trails. For example, it specifically excludes the Dusey jeep trail in the John Muir wilderness additions. I expect that additional adjustments may be made if persuasive arguments are offered.

Finally, this legislation recognizes the needs of commercial timber interests by releasing lands under injunction as a result of the California lawsuit on RARE II. As the Committee is aware, the Ninth Circuit Court has upheld the finding of the U.S. District Court in the case of the State of California v. Bergland that the environmental impact statement on RARE II is not sufficient. The decision prevents the Forest Service from proceeding with multiple use development on 991,247 acres recommended for nonwilderness in RARE II. S. 5 frees up some 590,000 acres -- with an annual potential yield of 81.9 million board feet of timber --

of these roadless lands currently under injunction. Another 198,000 acres with 31.8 million board feet of annual potential yield in administrative further planning areas are released to non-wilderness through the House Interior Committee report on H.R. 1437, and I would hope that the Senate Committee would also agree to release these lands. This resolution of the California RARE II lawsuit would help the Forest Service to identify the land base on which to plan timber sales in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I know that you will be hearing today from representatives of the forest products industry who are concerned about the impact of this bill on timber supply and jobs. A major study by the Economic Policy Department of the Wilderness Society entitled "Wilderness and Timber Production in the National Forests of California" examines the potential effects of proposed wilderness designations on future timber availability in national forests in California. Specifically, it compares timberland withdrawals under S. 5 and H.R. 1437 to the most likely alternative, an allocation of these national forest lands as proposed by the Reagan Administration and modified by the existing legal injunction. The study concludes that "additional timberland withdrawals under the 1983 Act (S. 5 and H.R. 1437) compared to the Administration's proposal do not shift income away from consumers of forest products and that potential reductions in local employment and business activity can be mitigated by improved timber management on nonwilderness sites." I hope that the Committee will keep the conclusions of this study in mind in considering any further deletions of wilderness acreage prompted by the concerns of the California timber industry.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that many of the areas already released to non-wilderness under S. 5 are important to California conservationists. Their support of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 represents major compromises on their part. Conservationists are agreeing to non-wilderness status for the North Fork of the Smith River, parts of the San Joaquin, a portion of Mt. Shasta and other areas of high wilderness value sought for development specifically in return for permanent protection for some equally beautiful parts of California. Conservationists support of California wilderness legislation also is predicated upon inclusion of the form of release language contained in S. 5 and H.R. 1437. The legislation provides that RARE II lands in California not designated as wilderness, or remaining in further planning upon enactment of the bill, need not have their wilderness potential reevaluated until "second generation" forest management plans are prepared, and in no case prior to the date established by law for the completion of "first generation" plans. It further provides that until the initial plans are revised these released areas would not have to be managed to protect their suitability as wilderness. I firmly believe, however, that wilderness should not be ruled out as a management option when forest management plans are revised. Should the lands still be roadless at that time, wilderness ought to be considered as an alternative along with timbering and other multiple uses as called for under the National Forest Management Act.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that S. 5 is fair and that it even-handedly addresses the needs of all parties in the state. Nonetheless, I recognize that S. 5 ultimately will not be the California wilderness bill approved by this Committee -- that additional amendments will be made.

I hope a bill will be developed which will have the support of both California Senators. This -- I am convinced -- is the best chance we have to resolve the California RARE II situation in the 98th Congress.

Senator WALLOP. Alan, thank you. And of course, the committee would welcome a joint recommendation from you and Senator Wilson. It would make our life and task considerably easier. I don't know what kind of challenge that I've laid upon you both.

Senator WILSON. Alan, I've already laid it off on the audience. Don't worry. [Laughter.]

Senator WALLOP. At any rate, I would just say, as a philosophical thing, I have a problem with the concept of national park wilderness, both from the standpoint of redundancy, and from the standpoint of genuinely restricting park management, which I think I'm speaking personally, is not in the national interest, of a truly great national park system.

And I know we have talked, you and I have talked before, on the issue. But nonetheless, any recommendation made jointly by you and your colleague, Pete Wilson, would be—even if you cannot jointly recommend all of it, but any amount that you can would be most helpful.

Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. No questions.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. No questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you. Pete, I guess you and I better get together again.

Senator WILSON. See you, Al.

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Has Representative Burton arrived yet? I guess not. So we'll hear from Congressman Patterson. Jerry Patterson from the 38th District.

Oh, Alan, I might say that we have asked Senator Wilson to sit and join us for any or all of the proceedings today, and most certainly, you are welcome to do the same.

Senator CRANSTON. Thank you very much. I will review the testimony. I cannot stay.

Senator WALLOP. All 75 witnesses, and each and every word, I assume. [Laughter.]

Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senator Wilson, I consider it a great honor and a privilege to be allowed to testify here this morning before you on the Wilderness Act.

I would like to ask that my written testimony be included in its entirety, and I'll attempt to capsulize from that testimony, since I know you have more than 75 witnesses, and a very long agenda.

I represent a district in southern California, the 38th Congressional District, which is located primarily in Orange County, and partially in Los Angeles County. This is a very diverse metropolitan area, a very large population, one of the Nation's fastest-growing urban populations for several decades.

In April of last year, the House Public Lands Subcommittee held a hearing in my hometown of Santa Ana on the issue of oil and gas leasing in wilderness areas. Over 100 persons came to testify or submit statements in the record. Many of these were average citizens from our community, representing only themselves.

We had only one witness who testified in support of accelerated leasing, and all the remaining witnesses were in opposition to it.

H.R. 1437, which is the House-passed version of the 1983 California Wilderness Act, is a product of the negotiation and diligent work of our late colleague, Hon. Philip Burton of San Francisco. This passed the House with strong bipartisan—and I know you may hear some conflicting statements—but there was strong bipartisan support for this bill. It was worked out on both sides of the aisle, and there was a great deal of support all across the Nation, as well as in our home State of California.

As a matter of fact, we had 75 Republican votes, in addition to an overwhelming number of Democratic votes, on the final passage of the bill.

Most of the proposed areas of wilderness in California are in northern California. And that is largely because many of the most scenic areas are in northern California. However, not all of them are in northern California. In the Los Angeles Basin and in Senator Wilson's area, San Diego, we are surrounded by mountains, creating really, a rim of wilderness, that we feel is very important and very vital to the healthy feeling of an urban population.

While the total acreage in southern California proposed to be in wilderness is only 302,800 acres, it is close to population centers, and therefore, the size is not so important, as the fact of the access of people, many people who live throughout southern California.

I just want to take a moment to talk about San Mateo Canyon, because that is the only wilderness area that is proposed which happens to be in Orange County, and is immediately adjacent to my district.

It is, indeed, a miracle, I think, that this 40,000-acre parcel has remained relatively untouched with all of the development that has gone around it—the explosive development in Orange County and in San Diego County. It is steep canyon country, following the San Mateo Canyon down a 3,000-foot drop, to the coastal plain. It is quite beautiful, dotted with natural portreros, or pastures, and surrounding chaparral.

San Mateo Creek swells in the warmer winters in southern California and is a wonderful place, which attracts swimmers and hikers throughout all of southern California. It is truly fortunate that we still have an opportunity to protect this natural refuge, so near to our urban centers.

Since San Mateo Canyon and a good deal of the southern California areas are largely chaparral, there is a need to protect these areas from fire, because chaparral burns, and it burns very hot.

We have, in H.R. 1437, provisions to require the Forest Service protection, using whatever measures are necessary to control and prevent the very dangerous wildfires that have occurred in southern California as recently as last week.

I urge the Senate to consider that language, to include it in the Senate's bill.

I have testified as briefly as I can, Mr. Chairman. But let me say that I strongly and wholeheartedly support H.R. 1437, and that is a compromise bill passed by the House. We do hope that this will be at least, the basis for the Senate version.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Patterson follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JERRY M. PATTERSON (CA)

before the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water concerning the proposed California wilderness designations. As a member of the House Interior Committee and the subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, I have participated in the Congressional debate on this issue for the past several years. On the House side, we resolved many issues in order to come up with a suitable compromise. We appreciate your efforts to do the same.

I understand that the Subcommittee has a witness list of more than 75 people. This is a formidable task and you are to be commended for allowing all interested parties this forum. Most of the other witnesses who you will hear from today are from Northern California. However, I would like to assure you that the issue of wilderness protection and wilderness designation is an issue of concern throughout the entire state.

I represent the people in Southern California's 38th Congressional District, which is located primarily in Orange County with a small part in Los Angeles. This diverse metropolitan area is in one of the nation's largest population areas, and wilderness is of great concern to our residents. In April of last year, the House Public Lands Subcommittee held a hearing in my home town of Santa Ana on the issue of oil and gas leasing in wilderness areas. Over one hundred persons came to testify or submit statements for the record. Many of these were average citizens, representing only themselves. Overwhelmingly they asked us to stop oil and gas leasing in wilderness areas---and to pass H.R. 4083, the 97th Congress' California Wilderness bill. In fact, only one witness testified in support of accelerated leasing.

H.R. 1437, the House passed version of the 1983 California Wilderness Act is the byproduct of the negotiation and diligent work of our late colleague, Phil Burton, and the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. This bill is the successor to H.R. 4083. I think it is also important to note that H.R. 1437 passed the House with the strong bi-partisan support--75 Republican members supported final passage.

Most of the proposed wilderness areas are in Northern California, since that is where the most scenic undeveloped areas are, but not all. The Los Angeles Basin and San Diego are surrounded by mountains, and still-wild areas there form a "rim of wilderness" around us. Most of these pristine areas are not huge areas, (the total acreage is only 302,800 acres), but their proximity to Southern California's primary population centers give them an importance beyond their size. Though southern Californians travel in great numbers to recreation areas in all parts of the state, these pockets of wilderness in their own backyard are especially important. For the urban dwellers in my district, the knowledge that the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness is within an hour's drive offers peace of mind in the bustle of daily living. Even if one were not inclined to visit the area, which is accessible by public transportation, there is a certain comfort in knowing that not all of the land is covered with highways, homes, and hamburger stands.

I mention San Mateo Canyon because it is the only area which lies in Orange County, adjacent to my district. It is indeed a miracle that this 40,000 acre parcel has remained relatively untouched amidst the explosive growth of Orange County. It is steep canyon country, following San Mateo Canyon down a 3,000 foot drop from the mountains to the coastal plain. It is quite beautiful--dotted with natural potreros (pastures) in the surrounding chaparral. San Mateo Creek swells up in the warm winter, and its waterfalls and swimming holes attract hikers from throughout southern California. It is truly fortunate that we still have the opportunity to protect this natural refuge so near our urban centers.

San Mateo Canyon and the other proposed wilderness areas in Southern California are largely chaparral. As such, these lands are part of an ecosystem in which fire plays a major role. They burn easily, and they burn hot. Because of the large extent of development--particularly residential development--in and around the chaparral, it is crucial that we be able to control these unavoidable, natural fires so as to protect property and lives.

That is why, in the House bill, we included a restatement of the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act relating to fire control (Section 4 (b)(2) of H.R. 1437) and made it clear in the Committee's report that the Forest Service must use whatever measures necessary to control and prevent dangerous wildfires. This includes controlled burning, prescribed burning, prescribed grazing, and even fuel breaks, fire roads, and the use of motorized equipment, where necessary. I urge my Senate colleagues to include these same provisions in their own bill and report.

I have specifically discussed only one area of proposed wilderness. The San Mateo Canyon is but a small fraction of the many deserving areas that H.R. 1437 and S. 5 would protect. Each of these bills are the product of many years of work by members on both sides of the aisle and are examples of the art of compromise. I wholeheartedly believe that H.R. 1437 is a fair solution to the problems of wilderness designation in California and I hope that this body will agree.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Congressman Patterson. You, I take it, are content with the recommendations for wilderness acreage within your district?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Senator WALLOP. And that is, primarily, or solely, the San Diego Canyon?

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, there are no wilderness areas designated in my district. My district, you can drive across it in 25 minutes. It's totally urbanized. The San Mateo Canyon is immediately adjacent to it, and is the only area in Orange County that has been so designated.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much. I appreciate it. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. No questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much. Your whole statement will obviously go in the record.

Mr. PATTERSON. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Representative Burton?

[No response.]

Senator WALLOP. If not, then we'll begin the administration witnesses. And when she comes, of course, we'll hear her directly.

The first is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources Richard Siegel, accompanied by Zane Smith, Regional Forester of the Pacific Southwest Region, State of California and Mary Lou Grier, Deputy Director of the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD D. SIEGEL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY ZANE G. SMITH, REGIONAL FORESTER, PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION

Secretary SIEGEL. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

Senator WALLOP. Would you do me a favor? These microphones are terribly directional, so if you will snug it up as close as it will go——

Secretary SIEGEL. I'm not sure which one.

Senator WALLOP. It's the long one, that goes into the room.

Secretary SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, good morning. My name is Richard D. Siegel. I am Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment. I am here to present the Department of Agriculture's views on wilderness expansion in the State of California, and on the three bills before us.

To my right, accompanying me, is Mr. Zane Smith, who is Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service for the Pacific Southwest region, which primarily covers the State of California, but also includes Hawaii and the Western Pacific Islands.

I have prepared a statement of testimony, which runs some 10 pages, which I would like to submit for the record. And I will try to shorten my presentation by speaking extemporaneously and summarizing that statement.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

Secretary SIEGEL. We have three bills before us today—S. 5, which was sponsored by Senator Cranston, which would designate, from national forest system land in California, 54 new wilderness areas and additions to existing wildernesses. This would amount to a total of 2.2 million acres. We also have H.R. 1437, the bill which passed the House April 12, by a vote of 297 to 96. This would create 58 new wildernesses and additions to existing wildernesses, and the acreage is 2.4 million acres.

Finally, there is Senator Wilson's bill, S. 1515, which has title I embodying the RARE II recommendations of the Forest Service from 1979, and title II listing 33 additional areas for consideration as wilderness. Title II thus goes beyond RARE II, but without coming to a decision as to which of those areas should be made wilderness.

The administration's position on wilderness is a great object of public attention in the media. It is a position which is often maligned and misunderstood. I want to make it clear today that the administration does support, a positive thrust in the direction of a substantial increase in wilderness from the forest system lands in the State of California.

We support the RARE II package, with minor modifications. That package is 1.2 million acres of additional wilderness land from the national forests in California. I am speaking of the national forests, because, on the land which is under the Department of the Interior, I will defer to our witness from the Department of the Interior.

The issue is not whether this administration will support a major and substantial addition to wilderness, but how much wilderness is appropriate to be added to the wilderness system in California? How much is needed and appropriate, in order to round out the existing, quite vast and quite substantial base of wilderness that we have today in California?

We have today 2.7 million acres of Federal wilderness in California. We have many additional acres of wilderness that are under the jurisdiction of the State of California. And the State of California intends to add more acreage to its wilderness.

So the question is, how much more is appropriate? How much more is needed? How much more would become excessive?

S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would take the amount of wilderness suggested by RARE II, and double it. This wide gap between the RARE II recommendation and the recommendations of S. 5 and H.R. 1437, results in the loss of significant opportunities which are to be foregone. We will have opportunities of developed recreation that we will not be able to fulfill. We will have timber and mineral development that we will lose. We will have small hydro projects that will have to be foregone. We will have certain opportunities to manage wildlife habitat for the improvement of wildlife that will not be able to take place if these additional acres are wilderness.

And as Regional Forester Smith will be able to outline, if you would like to question him, these additional areas which are embodied in S. 5 and H.R. 1437, which the administration regards as excessive, will make a contribution to wilderness which will not be commensurate with the loss of the other values that they will cause.

What was RARE II? RARE II was a comprehensive study, between 1977 and 1979. It asked the question, what were the additional wilderness areas needed to round out the system of wilderness in California which had already been assembled since 1964 in the original Wilderness Act.

All roadless areas in the national forests were examined. They were examined to see if they represented the ecosystems of vegetation that were needed to be preserved in wilderness. They were examined for their existence of unique land forms. Did they contain certain species of wildlife that were needed to be preserved in a wilderness setting? Were they distributed properly and geographically around the State? Were they accessible to the population?

RARE II was a serious, intensive, and comprehensive look. We should not lightly discard it. This administration, as I said, supports RARE II, with minor modifications. The modifications I need not dwell on. They are documented in my prepared statement. They are found on pages 3 and 4 of the statement.

The bills, S. 5 and H.R. 1437, override RARE II, on 600,000 acres of further planning areas. RARE II recommended that 600,000 acres be subject to further planning. These bills would rush these areas into wilderness, where RARE II had already said these areas perhaps could become wilderness, but they need further study.

If S. 5 and H.R. 1437 were enacted we would be overriding that judgment. We would be rushing prematurely and making these areas wilderness.

Another 400,000 acres of the excessive amounts in these two bills were recommended for nonwilderness. There was no question in RARE II's judgment, no question in the professional judgment of the Forest Service, that in the case of this 400,000 acres, they should not to be wilderness, or perhaps they were already touched by roads and by development, and so were not even inventoried. Yet these two bills would set these areas aside as wilderness. The only bill before the committee which does pay respect to the serious sincere, and comprehensive professional work of the Forest

Service between 1977 and 1979 is title I of Senator Wilson's bill, S. 1515.

I've already alluded to the fact that we have a vast wilderness system already in place in California; 2.7 million acres of Federal land are already set aside for wilderness in California; 415,000 acres of State land are administered as wilderness. An additional 122,000 acres of State land are proposed to be added to that State wilderness system.

The administration is proposing 1.2 million additional acres of national forest system land and 1.4 million additional acres of land under the Department of the Interior. The sum total of what is being proposed by this administration would be to take the existing base of all Federal wilderness land in California and double it. Yet, by following RARE II, we would be retaining for multiple use or further planning, 1 million or more acres that S. 5 and H.R. 1437 want to see become wilderness.

We think that these 1 million acres should not be foreclosed and should not be locked up today as wilderness. We think that the other uses are too valuable in some cases, and in other cases, that further study, should be required before a hasty decision is made.

RARE II would have considerable cost. We are advocating a RARE II wilderness package that would have considerable costs in the area of timber. Sixty million board feet a year would be sacrificed by the RARE II proposal this administration is embracing. But when we go over into the extra acres that S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would designate, we lose an additional 116 million board feet of timber production. This is going to put an extra strain on the areas that are currently roaded. If timber harvests cannot be distributed in a rational way with the total existing commercial forest land in California, the areas that already have roads are going to have to bear a very heavy brunt. This is a growing problem that we should address, as a potential consequence of setting the area, aside as wilderness, or at least not coming to a decision and a resolution promptly of the wilderness issue.

Revenue to the U.S. Treasury is going to be reduced considerably if timber on the lands that are excessive in S. 5 and H.R. 1437, cannot be harvested.

In the first 5 years, there would be $15 to $20 million a year revenue lost. For 10 years after that, the annual loss would run in the neighborhood of $20 to $25 million a year.

There are going to be hundreds of jobs lost, in the short term, and in the long term in the timber, industry and in the commercial service sector that supports the timber industry. These hard-hit northern California counties are going to be affected, because each million board feet of timber production that is taken out of existence costs seven jobs. Seven families are going to have to look elsewhere for their source of employment, for each million board feet that is sacrificed. This is why we feel that these proposed wilderness areas should be studied in the most objective, thorough, and the comprehensive way, as it has been in RARE II, and that by the stroke of a pen in the legislative process, we bear a tremendous responsibility for the human and the economic consequences that we cause.

The Redwood National Park, has had a serious economic impact on two northern California counties—Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. In the good years before 1980, when the timber industry was very healthy, these counties had an unemployment rate that was 50 percent higher than it had been before the creation of the Redwood Park. This should give us a concern for the kind of economic consequences that can result when large areas of timber production are foreclosed

There is another costly feature of the bill that we would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. This bill calls for the acquisition of 44,000 acres of land that is currently in private hands and would have to be added to the public land base in this country. The estimated cost of those 44,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would be $30 to $40 million of capital investment.

Now, this would not be free. We would have to, if we exchanged—if we used cash, of course, it wouldn't be free. Most likely, we'd try to use the exchange power of the Forest Service. These exchanges would not be free. We would have to find good, productive land to trade. So the fact that we are using land as currency instead of cash doesn't change the situation. We're still using public resources that could be part of the Federal land base.

I want to reiterate the constant, steadfast position of the administration, that any bill that comes from Congress on the subject of wilderness in any State, especially California, should provide permanent release for nonwilderness land. And it should testify to the legal sufficiency of the EIS that underlay the RARE II, so that we can resolve this unfortunate snafu that we've had ever since the ninth circuit decision in California. As we have consistently done, we would call for this bill to contain permanent release and sufficiency, a sufficiency clause that would take away the cloud from the RARE II EIS.

In conclusion, the administration supports a major wilderness commitment, along the lines of RARE II. RARE II has been the benchmark. The last administration embraced RARE II. We are embracing RARE II, with certain minor modifications. This is the basic package that we are willing to embrace. This embodies the professional judgment of the Forest Service—1.2 million acres, 20 new wilderness areas, 15 additions to existing wilderness areas. This, and only this, rounds out the wilderness system at this time.

We are not against wilderness. We are for a major commitment and thrust in the direction of wilderness, which I have been describing.

We are against setting aside what we feel would be an excessive amount. Taking RARE II's acreage and doubling it, would take a million acres that isn't ready to become wilderness. It would have costs in timber, jobs, recreational opportunities such as skiing, mining opportunities, and motorized recreation. We should not rush into this. Many of the additional acres are under further planning. Further planning should go on. And some of these additional acres, after the further planning process, may well emerge from that process as solid wilderness recommendations in the future.

We wish to say that the administration's position embraces RARE II. It would follow closely along title I of Senator Wilson's bill. But we feel that the other two bills before us are far too excessive, for the reasons we've stated.

Now, Mr. Smith and myself will be happy to answer any further questions.

[The prepared statement of Secretary Siegel follows:]

STATEMENT OF
RICHARD D. SIEGEL
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 5, S. 1515 and H.R. 1437

July 28, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on expanding the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) in the State of California and on three bills, S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437 that would all accomplish this.

S. 5, introduced by Senator Cranston, would designate 54 new National Forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 2.2 million acres. In addition, the bill would designate the Monache area of 42,000 acres as a wilderness study area and two planning areas-Orleans Mountain, Eight Mile/Blue Creek--totaling 90,000 acres. Both the wilderness study area and the planning areas would require the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness no later than 3 years from the date of enactment of the Act. The bill also contains special provisions addressing the Dillion Creek area and requiring congressional review of the further planning recommendations.

H.R. 1437, which passed the House of Representatives on April 12, 1983, by a vote of 297 to 96 would designate 58 new National Forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 2.4 million acres. The bill would designate one additional wilderness study area--Monache, 42,000 acres, and one planning area-Orleans Mountain, 30,000 acres.

S. 1515, introduced by Senator Wilson, would designate 33 new National Forest wildernesses and wilderness additions for a total of 1.2 million acres. Title II of the bill lists 33 additional areas which will be considered during congressional deliberations to determine if any or all should be designated as wilderness. Title II further states that the question of sufficiency and release language should be considered during congressional deliberations on any legislation to designate wilderness in the State of California.

The Administration supports a substantial expansion of wilderness lands in California, namely an increase of 1.2 million acres. With only small modifications, this increase would be the one recommended by RARE II for California. S. 5 would nearly double and H.R. 1437 would double the acreage recommended in RARE II. We consider the area to be designated as wilderness in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 to be excessive. The other resource values which would be foregone are extremely high. Opportunities for developed recreation, timber and mineral development, small hydroelectric projects and even wildlife habitat management would be lost if these additional areas become wilderness. Furthermore, these additional areas either do not contribute or make only questionable contributions to the NWPS.

RARE II's Recommendations

RARE II was a comprehensive study between 1977 and 1979 of all inventoried roadless areas, and was directed toward identifying additional wildernesses needed to round out the NWPS. Every roadless area was measured against wilderness attributes contained in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Other criteria were established to insure the adequate representation of ecosystems, land forms, certain species of wildlife, and appropriate geographic distribution and accessibility. RARE II represents the only comprehensive study of the NWPS in existence today. The results of this study should not be lightly discarded.

In California, the RARE II recommendations met or exceeded the criteria for the ecosystem, land form, certain wildlife species representation, diversity expressed by geographic distribution and accessibility. The NWPS is not benefited, except in acreage, by the addition of wilderness areas exceeding the recommendations from RARE II.

Administration's Modifications of RARE II's California Recommendation

The previous Administration, as a result of RARE II, recommended 20 new wildernesses and 15 wilderness additions for a total of 1.3 million acres in California. We support the designation of these areas as wilderness with the following limited exceptions: Red Butte, 25,300 acres; Boundary Peak, 58,800 acres, of which 49,000 acres are in California; small addition to Marble Mountain Wilderness of 14,850 acres; and the 620-acre Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat area of the 26,000 acre proposed Mt. Shasta wilderness. The revised total wilderness acres addition recommended for designation by the Administration is 1,203,000 acres, compared to the 1.3 million acres proposed by RARE II.

Boundary Peak and Red Butte were not recommended for wilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement of 1979. The previous Administration, however, proposed them as additions to its wilderness package after it had received the RARE II Final EIS. This Administration recommends, in accordance with the EIS, that they not be designated wilderness. Our reason for changing Boundary Peak from wilderness to further planning is based on the need to complete the analysis recommended in the 1979 Final EIS. The further planning status would allow the forest planning process to make a further assessment of the potential for mineral development and wind-generated electricity at Boundary Peaks.

The Inyo Forest Plan is scheduled to be completed by 1985. We decided to change our recommendation on Red Butte primarily because of the resource values that would be foregone by designation as wilderness, such as timber, minerals, and developed recreation.

This Administration also recommends eliminating 14,850 acres of the proposed Marble Mountain Addition because of high timber values in these areas. We do not recommend Giddy Giddy Gulch-Sand Flat for wilderness designation at this time due to the need to analyze further its potential for winter sports development. None of these areas respond to the criteria used in the RARE II planning process as areas needed to round out the NWPS.

Bills Go Far Beyond RARE II

Although S. 5 and H.R. 1437 include the areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II, they go far beyond these recommendations. They would designate as wilderness approximately 600,000 acres that RARE II regarded as further planning areas. In addition, they would extend the wilderness system to cover over 400,000 acres that RARE II designated nonwilderness or which were not even inventoried. We strongly oppose these additions to RARE II's basic recommendations for wilderness as excessive. Title I of S. 1515 designates just the RARE II recommended wilderness areas as wilderness. However, in Title II it lists 33 additional areas for consideration as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of California. We support the designation of those areas listed in Title I of S. 1515. Our position on Title II is that none of the areas listed be designated as wilderness at this time. Our reasons for opposing increases in wilderness beyond those in RARE II are as follows:

Existing and Proposed Wilderness

First, California already has substantial lands designated as wilderness. Within the 42 million acres in California administered by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, 2.7 million acres of Federal lands are already in the Wilderness Preservation System. Two and one-tenth million acres are National Forest System lands and the remaining approximately 600,000 acres are administered by the Department of the Interior. The State of California, in addition, administers 415,000 acres of wilderness today and an additional 122,000 acres of wilderness are being considered. The Administration would recommend raising the 2.7 million acre Federal wilderness system in California to almost the five-and-one-half million acre level, while the bills S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would push the wilderness system up beyond six-and-one-half million acres in California. This would mean 22% of National Forest land and 15% of all Federal lands administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Interior in California would be in wilderness.

Wilderness Study and Further Planning Areas

Secondly, over 9 million acres of Federal lands in California are already in some form of wilderness study status. The Bureau of Land Management is considering about 6.5 million acres of public lands for wilderness suitability. RARE II placed 2.8 million acres of National Forest System Land in the further planning category, so that possible wilderness designation can be examined. As a result of the RARE II process, the Forest Service concluded, in its professional judgment, that these lands need further consideration. In some cases, there was not sufficient evidence to favor any one use or set of uses. In other places adjacent to National Parks or BLM lands, more time was needed to coordinate interagency assessment of the wilderness potential. All these further planning areas will remain essentially undeveloped until the land and resource management plans are completed. Upon completion of this deliberate planning process in which the wilderness option is preserved, the Administration may recommend the inclusion of additional areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System. We are opposed to converting such further planning areas to wilderness immediately as S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would achieve and Title II of S. 1515 would consider.

Resource and Economic Impacts

Thirdly, if wilderness designation were conferred on the areas in these three bills which RARE II either designated as nonwilderness or did not inventory, this would result in substantial adverse consequences to the resources in the National Forests of California. It would affect timber sales, developed recreation use, mineral exploration and possible development and proposed small hydro developments. Wildlife habitat management activities would be limited as well, by these large wilderness designations exceeding RARE II by 100 percent.

The areas which were recommended for wilderness in RARE II would forego 60 million board feet per year in timber harvest levels. The areas added above the RARE II recommendations would cost the Nation, its economy and its taxpayers up to another 116 million board feet annually.

Currently, the forests have made plans to harvest about 80 million board feet annually over the next 5 years within those acres which these bills add to wilderness above the Administration's proposal. Actual harvesting of these timber-rich areas may not take place, however, until the wilderness decisions are made, and this has created an imbalance in timber harvesting on these forests. Pending the outcome of this wilderness legislation, harvesting will be concentrated in currently roaded areas at a higher rate than planned, in order to meet program harvest levels. The concentration of cutting will have to continue in roaded areas until the wilderness status is decided and the annual potential yield adjusted.

This is a potential problem that will be aggravated if present harvest levels are to be sustained and if the wilderness question is not soon resolved.

The economic impacts of the excessive proposed designation included in the 3 bills are substantial. If legislation like these bills is enacted, we estimate that the return to the U.S. Treasury from the sale of timber would be about $15 to $20 million less annually over the next 5 years and about $20 to $25 million less annually in the 10 years following, than if RARE II's recommended wilderness package was enacted instead. These estimates are conservative. They are based on anticipated recovery in the timber industry that would result in average stumpage values greater than the current market ($82 per MBF), but not at levels previously experienced ($373 per MBF, FY 80). Thus, an average projected stumpage value of $200 per MBF was used. When timber sales on the excess wilderness acres in the three bills are cancelled, there would be a direct loss of an estimated 500 to 600 jobs. The likely long term job losses would be 900 to 1,200 jobs. It is estimated that each million board feet of timber harvested annually provides seven jobs in the timber industry. Jobs lost indirectly to the service industries would be about double these numbers. Many communities, especially in northern California, are dependent upon the National Forest timber and would be adversely affected.

Aside from timber, the ability of the National Forests in California to meet other important resource targets would be jeopardized by the enactment of the proposed bills. Although an updated information analysis will be available when National Forest Land and Resource Management plans are completed, it already is apparent that on the lands added by the bills over and above the RARE II recommendations, there are opportunities for (1) extraction of gold, silver, uranium, chromite, manganese, copper, and tungsten (2) winter sports development or expansion at 13 potential sites, such as Mammoth Mountain and Mt. Reba (3) development for picnicking, camping, and other types of recreation; and (4) improvement of wildlife habitats.

In summary, we believe that the 1.2 million acres of additional wilderness called for in RARE II, which we support, will round out the NWPS in the State of California. We are opposed to any additions that would substantially diminish the availability of the multiple-use land base in California National Forests and would subsequently result in a reduction of timber harvest on National Forest System lands in the State. On the Klamath National Forest, for example, the cumulative effect would be to reduce the annual program timber harvest by 20 percent from 259 MMBF to 208 MMBF. Other National Forests in northwest California would be similarly affected. Aside from timber, there would be sacrificed opportunities in developing recreation sites, ski areas, minerals and wildlife.

The initial Redwood National Park and its expansion in 1978 had major adverse consequences on the economy in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The employment associated with the timber industry was especially hard hit. These counties were assured that such measures as accelerated road building on the Six Rivers National Forest and accelerated harvesting on the Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, and Klamath National Forests offered promise for lessening the adversity. Such relief did not occur. When employment was at healthy levels in the timber industry generally around 1980, the counties affected in northern California by the Redwood National Park expansion had risen from 10 percent to approximately 15 percent unemployment.

Acquisition of Private Land for Wilderness

We also have major concerns regarding the private lands and the special exchange language for some of the areas included in the bills. Five of the proposed wilderness areas in H.R. 1437 contain a total of 44,000 acres of private land that are mandated for Federal acquisition by exchange or otherwise. We estimate that the purchase cost would be $30 to $40 million. Exchange of existing National Forest lands for these lands would reduce the acreage and alter the balance of National Forest lands devoted to multiple use purposes. Thereby it would take a toll on existing programs. It would not be a "free" acquisition. While some exchanges may be desirable, we strongly recommend that the legislation on California wilderness not include these special purchase and exchange provisions.

Study and Planning Areas

S. 5 and H.R. 1437 designate the Monache area as a wilderness study area and Orleans Mountain as a planning area. S. 5 would also designate Eight Mile/Blue Creek as planning areas. These areas have already been studied and restudied. There is no management reason nor scientific justification for spending more time and money for further study of these areas. We strongly recommend deletion of these special study provisions.

We generally defer to the Department of the Interior for detailed comments on the sections of the bills which would designate additional acres of the National Park System as wilderness.

Release/Sufficiency Language

Provisions for the release of nonwilderness areas and a statement of sufficiency of the RARE II Environmental Statement are concepts of such importance that no additions to the Wilderness System should be made without providing at the same time equally assured permanent status to unroaded lands recommended for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we strongly recommend that language employing these concepts be included in any California wilderness legislation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we recommend that S. 5 and H.R. 1437 not be enacted unless amended to reduce the acreage of wilderness designations to the size recommended by this Administration and unless amended to provide for release and sufficiency as stated above. We further recommend enactment of S. 1515, Title I, but recommend against the inclusion of any of the areas listed in Title II of the proposed bill and we oppose the transfer of any National Forest System lands to the Department of the Interior as suggested for the Jennie Lakes area and North Mountain area.

Again, we recommend that S. 1515 be amended to provide for release and sufficiency as previously stated.

This concludes our prepared testimony. I will be happy to answer questions that you may have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Director Grier, do you have a statement on behalf of the Park Service? Could we have that?

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Ms. GRIER. Mr. Chairman, I will also submit my full statement for the record, and just summarize my testimony.

My testimony will only concern those provisions of the three bills dealing with Sequoia, King's Canyon, and Yosemite National Parks, and will defer to the Forest Service on all other aspects of the bill.

For Sequoia and King's Canyon National Parks, we recommend wilderness in the amount of 825,823 acres. S. 5 is in accord with our recommendation. H.R. 1437 and S. 1515 would designate only 736,980 acres as wilderness.

Two of the bills would also make certain boundary changes in Sequoia and King's Canyon National Parks by adding areas termed the "Jenny Lakes" addition. S. 5 would add 12,000 acres at Jenny Lakes and H.R. 1437 would add 1,500 acres. These are Forest Service lands, and we would defer to the Forest Service as to these additions.

For Yosemite National Park, we recommend wilderness of 678,500 acres. All three bills would designate 667,600 acres, and that would certainly be acceptable to the Park Service, since there is a consensus there.

The bills also make boundary changes at Yosemite. S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would add about 7,000 acres at Mount Raymond. And H.R. 1437 would add about 8,000 acres at North Mountain.

These are Forest Service lands, and we would defer to that agency with respect to those additions. We have not studied them as potential Park Service sites.

We do recommend a 253 acre addition at Crocker Ridge. And all three bills would add this area to the park. We recommend also a provision transferring to the Forest Service 160 acres outside the park, but administered by the Park Service as a source of water for Mariposa Grove. This appears in all three bills.

We recommend a final boundary change, which is provided for only in H.R. 1437. That is, addition of a 185-acre parcel we now administer, outside the boundary.

In 1964, we bought the McCauley Ranch, most of which was within the park. But an uneconomic remnant of 185 acres remained outside the park boundaries. We do make administrative use of this 185-acre parcel outside the boundary, and as a technical matter, the boundary should be revised to include it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That concludes my summary.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Grier follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON S. 5, S. 1515, AND H.R. 1437, DESIGNATING WILDERNESS IN SEQUOIA, KINGS CANYON, AND YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKS, CALIFORNIA.

JULY 28, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS A PLEASURE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS ON SECTIONS 6 AND 7 OF S. 5 AND H.R. 1437, AND SECTIONS 104 AND 105 OF S. 1515, SIMILAR BILLS WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE WILDERNESS WITHIN SEQUOIA, KINGS CANYON, AND YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. THE BILLS WOULD ALSO MAKE SEVERAL SMALL BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS TO YOSEMITE AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS, AND DESIGNATE LARGE TRACTS OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN CALIFORNIA AS WILDERNESS.

THE DEPARTMENT SUPPORTS THE ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 6 AND 7 OF S. 5 AND H.R. 1437, AND SECTIONS 104 AND 105 OF S. 1515, IF AMENDED TO CONFORM WITH OUR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE VARIOUS ISSUES. HOWEVER, WE DEFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO PRESENT THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEWS ON THE OTHER PROVISIONS OF THESE BILLS, WHICH WE UNDERSTAND CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERNS.

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1890 TO PROTECT GREAT GROVES OF GIANT SEQUOIAS, TWO MAJOR CANYONS OF THE KINGS RIVER, AND A MAJOR REPRESENTATIVE PORTION OF THE HIGH SIERRA, INCLUDING MOUNT WHITNEY, THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES. CONGRESS, IN 1978 REVISED THE BOUNDARIES OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK WITH THE ADDITION OF THE MINERAL KING VALLEY TO THE PARK, PROVIDING PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR THIS MAJOR PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964 SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS WERE STUDIED FOR THEIR WILDERNESS POTENTIAL. IN 1971 A RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE TO CONGRESS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 721,970 ACRES WITHIN THE PARKS AS WILDERNESS. SINCE THAT TIME FURTHER REVIEW OF THE ORIGINAL WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION HAS BEEN DONE CONSISTENT WITH CONGRESSIONAL POLICY CONCERNING WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE INHOLDINGS WITHIN THE PARKS, FURTHER EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARKS FOR VISITOR USE, AND THE RESOLUTION OF THE MINERAL KING VALLEY ISSUE. THIS REVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN 1980.

BASED UPON THAT REEVALUATION WE RECOMMEND THAT 825,853 ACRES OF WILDERNESS AND 80 ACRES OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION BE DESIGNATED WITHIN THE PARKS. MUCH OF THE WILDERNESS WOULD BORDER AND IS COMPLEMENTARY TO THE GOLDEN TROUT AND JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS AREAS ON ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. UNDER OUR RECOMMENDATION ALL EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS AND PROPOSED VISITOR FACILITIES ARE EXCLUDED FROM WILDERNESS. S. 5 WOULD DESIGNATE 825,823 ACRES OF WILDERNESS AND 100 ACRES OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS, WHICH IS IN ACCORD WITH OUR RECOMMENDATION.

H.R. 1437 AND S. 1515 WOULD DESIGNATE ONLY 736,980 ACRES AS WILDERNESS; OUR PROPOSED WILDERNESS UNITS 2 AND 3 ARE NOT DESIGNATED UNDER THESE TWO BILLS. BOTH AREAS ARE SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION TO THE SAME DEGREE AS UNIT 1 AND HAVE UNDERGONE CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT. WE RECOMMEND THAT THESE UNITS BE DESIGNATED AT THIS TIME.

THE HOUSE BILL AND S. 1515 WOULD ALSO DESIGNATE ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS ACREAGE WITHIN THE PARK ADJACENT TO THE GENERALS HIGHWAY AND IN THE VICINITY OF MORO ROCK. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT ANY WILDERNESS BOUNDARY IN THIS LOCATION BE DRAWN IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO EXCLUDE FROM WILDERNESS ALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITES IN THE VICINITY OF LODGEPOLE. WE RECOMMEND THAT ANY WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE EXCLUDE SUFFICIENT LAND TO INSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT WILL REMAIN UNAFFECTED.

ANOTHER ADDITION TO OUR WILDERNESS PROPOSAL BY H.R. 1437 AND S. 1515 IS IN THE CEDAR GROVE AREA. THE WILDERNESS BOUNDARY IN THESE BILLS FOLLOWS THE BOTTOM OF THE CANYON WALL INSTEAD OF THE TOP AS WE RECOMMEND. THIS CHANGE WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT UPON THE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF THE PARK AS LONG AS THE LEGISLATION IS CLEAR THAT WHERE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE PARK GOES BEYOND THE 5,200 FOOT CONTOUR LINE, THE WILDERNESS BOUNDARY LINE SHALL AT THAT POINT BE THE NEXT 200 FOOT CONTOUR LINE HIGHER.

ALL OF THE LANDS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS WITHIN THE PARKS HAVE HISTORICALLY EXHIBITED WILDERNESS CHARACTER AND WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER SUPERB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WILDERNESS TYPE EXPERIENCES. THE ADOPTION OF OUR WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION WILL NOT CHANGE THE MANAGEMENT, OPERATION, OR THE CURRENT PROGRAMS WITHIN THE PARKS.

OUR WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSAL FOR THE MINERAL KING VALLEY. IN 1980 A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE VALLEY WAS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS AS PROVIDED FOR IN PUBLIC LAW 95-625. WHILE THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

IDENTIFIED LANDS HAVING WILDERNESS POTENTIAL AT MINERAL KING, PUBLIC HEARINGS AS PROVIDED UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT HAVE NOT BEEN HELD. THUS WE ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO RECOMMEND ANY SPECIFIC WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES FOR THE MINERAL KING PORTION OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AT THIS TIME.

THE BACKCOUNTRY VISITOR USE DEVELOPMENTS AT BEARPAW MEADOW AND PEAR LAKE IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK WOULD BE DESIGNATED AS POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS. IF A DECISION IS MADE AT SOME POINT IN THE FUTURE TO TERMINATE THE OPERATION OF THESE FACILITIES AND THE SITES RESTORED TO THEIR NATURAL STATE, THESE SITES WOULD BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS HYDROMETEROLOGICAL DEVICES THROUGHOUT THE PARKS WHICH ARE USED TO MEASURE SNOW DEPTHS AND THE WATER CONTENT OF THE SNOW PACK. THIS INFORMATION ADDS CRITICAL DATA CONCERNING THE WATER AVAILABILITY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. IT IS OUR INTENT TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF THESE DEVICES IN THE FUTURE THROUGH IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY AS OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF. THE EXISTENCE AND CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF THESE FACILITIES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT. WHILE HELICOPTERS ARE USED IN SUPPORT OF THESE FACILITIES, THEY ARE CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM TOOL, AS REQUIRED BY THE WILDERNESS ACT. THUS WILDERNESS DESIGNATION WILL NOT PRECLUDE OR IMPACT THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THIS PROGRAM.

IN ADDITION TO THE DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS WITHIN THE PARKS, H.R. 1437 AND S. 5 WOULD ADD 1,500 AND 12,000 ACRES, RESPECTIVELY, TO KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK (JENNIE LAKES ADDITION). SECTION 201 OF S. 1515 STATES THAT THE JENNIE LAKES ADDITION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. THESE LANDS HAVE NOT BEEN STUDIED FOR POSSIBLE ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND ARE CURRENTLY MANAGED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE. WE DEFER TO THE VIEWS OF THE FOREST SERVICE ON THIS ADDITION.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1890 TO PROTECT THE BEAUTY OF YOSEMITE VALLEY, ITS GRANITE PEAKS AND DOMES, GROVES OF GIANT SEQUOIAS, LAKES AND WATERFALLS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT THE PARK WAS STUDIED FOR ITS WILDERNESS POTENTIAL AND IN 1972 A RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE TO CONGRESS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 646,700 ACRES AS WILDERNESS.

DURING THE SUCCEEDING 8 YEARS A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN WAS CONDUCTED, WHICH INCLUDED A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF EXISTING AND FUTURE USES AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PARK AND THE WILDERNESS POTENTIAL OF THE AREA. THERE HAS ALSO BEEN CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC INPUT INTO THE PLANNING PROCESS WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1980. THIS REVIEW HAS LED TO A REVISED WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PARK OF 678,500 ACRES. IN ADDITION, 3,500 ACRES WOULD BE DESIGNATED AS POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION. ALL THREE BILLS WOULD DESIGNATE 667,600 ACRES AS WILDERNESS AND 3,550 ACRES AS POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

MUCH OF THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS IS ADJACENT TO AND COMPLEMENTS THE EXISTING EMIGRANT BASIN, HOOVER, AND MINARETS WILDERNESS AREAS ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. UNDER OUR RECOMMENDATION ALL EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE NOT COMPATIBLE WITH WILDERNESS AND PROPOSED FACILITIES ARE EXCLUDED FROM WILDERNESS.

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN THE WILDERNESS AS PROPOSED IN THE PENDING BILLS AND OUR PROPOSAL. IN YOSEMITE VALLEY THE BILLS' WILDERNESS BOUNDARY IS DRAWN ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY WALLS, RATHER THAN THE TOP AS DESCRIBED IN OUR RECOMMENDATION. THERE WOULD BE NO IMPACTS UPON THE MANAGEMENT AND

OPERATION OF THE PARK UNDER THE BILLS AS LONG AS THE LEGISLATION IS CLEAR THAT WHERE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE PARK GOES BEYOND THE 4,200 FOOT CONTOUR OR WHERE THE PRESENT HORSE TRAILS COME WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE 4,200 FOOT CONTOUR, THE WILDERNESS LINE SHALL BE, AT THAT POINT, THE NEXT 200 FOOT CONTOUR LINE HIGHER, OR 100 LATERAL FEET FROM THE TRAIL.

THE SECOND DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE BILLS DESIGNATE MORE WILDERNESS IN THE VICINITY OF BADGER PASS THUS INCLUDING POWER LINES THAT LEAD TO THE PASS AS A POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITION. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PARK, THE BADGER PASS SKI DEVELOPMENT WOULD CONTINUE IN OPERATION, AT ITS EXISTING USE LEVEL. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHAT EFFECT, IF ANY, THE BILLS' WILDERNESS BOUNDARY WOULD HAVE ON THE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT. WE SUPPORT THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THAT FACILITY AND RECOMMEND THAT ANY WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE BE DRAWN IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE EXISTING FACILITIES WOULD NOT BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

THE ADOPTION OF OUR WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PARK WILL NOT CHANGE THE EXISTING MANAGEMENT, OPERATION OR PROGRAMS WITHIN THE PARK.

S. 5 AND H.R. 1437 WOULD ADD APPROXIMATELY 7,000 ACRES TO THE PARK AT MOUNT RAYMOND. THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS AT MOUNT RAYMOND HAVE NOT BEEN STUDIED FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND WE ARE NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT THEIR ADDITION AT THIS TIME.

ALL THREE BILLS WOULD ADD 253 ACRES AT CROCKER RIDGE TO THE PARK. WE SUPPORT THIS ADDITION. THIS RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY CHANGE WAS DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS AND HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE STUDY AND PUBLIC

INVOLVEMENT. THE ADDITION OF 253 ACRES AT CROCKER RIDGE WOULD BRING THAT PORTION OF THE BIG OAK FLAT ROAD PRESENTLY WITHIN THE STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST INSIDE THE PARK BOUNDARY. THIS LOCATION IS ONE OF THE FOUR MAIN ENTRANCES TO THE PARK, AND THE PARK ENTRANCE STATION AND A PORTION OF THE ROAD ARE ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF A 1963 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTERS 691 ACRES OF FOREST SERVICE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION. WITH THE ADOPTION OF THIS ADDITION, 438 ACRES WOULD BE RETURNED TO FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT.

ALL THREE BILLS ALSO DIRECT A TRANSFER OF 160 ACRES TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CURRENTLY OWNS 160 ACRES OUTSIDE OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARK IN THE VICINITY OF RAYMOND MOUNTAIN. THESE LANDS WERE ACQUIRED TO PROVIDE A SOURCE OF WATER TO MARIPOSA GROVE, AND WATER TRANSMISSION LINES CROSS THE AREA. WE SUPPORT THE PROVISION THAT THESE LANDS BE TRANSFERRED TO THE SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST AND CONTINUE TO BE USED IN SUPPORT OF PARK PROGRAMS.

H.R. 1437 ALSO ADDS TO THE PARK 8,000 ACRES AT NORTH MOUNTAIN AND 185 ACRES AT MCCAULEY RANCH; NEITHER OF THE SENATE BILLS PROVIDE FOR THESE ADDITIONS, ALTHOUGH S. 1515 STATES THAT THE NORTH MOUNTAIN ADDITION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. WE HAVE NOT STUDIED THE NORTH MOUNTAIN ADDITION, AND WE DEFER TO THE FOREST SERVICE CONCERNING IT. WE DO, HOWEVER, SUPPORT THE MCCAULEY RANCH ADDITION. WE NOW OWN A 185-ACRE SITE OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY WHICH IS USED AS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR BACK COUNTRY HORSE PATROLS. WE BOUGHT THE PROPERTY IN 1964 AS PART OF A LARGER PARCEL KNOWN AS THE McCAULEY RANCH. WE WANT TO CONTINUE TO USE IT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES, AND WE BELIEVE THE BOUNDARY SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE IT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SEQUOIA, KINGS CANYON, AND YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKS ARE THREE OF THE NATION'S OLDEST AND GREATEST PARK RESOURCES. THE DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS WITHIN THESE UNITS AND THE ADOPTION OF THE MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS AT YOSEMITE ARE AN APPROPRIATE ACTION TO TAKE AT THIS TIME. WE URGE THE ADOPTION OF OUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MIGHT HAVE.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Ms. Director. Could I ask you all three just to stay for a minute, and I have a couple of questions to direct. But Congresswoman Burton has arrived, and I would hear her testimony at this time.

If you could just provide her a place at the table.

Could you move the long mike over in front of you? That's the one that we here—that one.

STATEMENT OF HON. SALA BURTON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. BURTON. Sorry about that. I'm new here, you know.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am particularly grateful that I have an opportunity to speak here today, and I am very happy to see my Senator, Senator Wilson, here.

I am pleased to speak today on behalf of legislation which my husband, Congressman Phillip Burton, felt was vital to the preservation of our natural heritage. As you know, similar legislation has passed the House twice. And H.R. 1437, which was passed in April, represents a compromise of opposing philosophical viewpoints that reach from the interests of the timber industry to the concerns of the environmental community.

Originally, environmentalists favored over 5 million acres for wilderness, and the timber industry favored over 1 million acres. H.R. 1437 meets these requests at midpoint, offering 2.3 million acres of national forest land for wilderness status. The result is a well-balanced product of considerable examination and debate that skillfully accommodates the parties concerned. It even draws close to consensus of the diversely disposed California delegation.

California needs this legislation. The Snow Mountain Wilderness in Mendocino National Forest is closest to the bay area and harbors rare plant species, as well as 122 species of wildlife. We are an ever-expanding population, in search of areas untrammeled by man, and wilderness areas like this afford San Franciscans and other urban dwellers, an opportunity for solitude and recreational space.

You are all well aware of the issues involved in this debate. And there is little need to reiterate the data, when expert witnesses are here to elaborate on the finer details. Many of the arguments which stress the negative impacts of this legislation have been resolved by negotiations and agreements, so that now H.R. 1437 is a most reasonable compromise.

Critical wildlife habitats are protected, including salmon and stillhead fisheries. Recreational needs are met, by excluding from wilderness resignation—designation—sorry. I must put my glasses on.

Senator WALLOP. I understand that. [Laughter.]

Ms. BURTON. The trouble is, these don't work very well.

Critical wildlife habitats are protected, including salmon and stillhead fisheries—I'm repeating myself. Recreational needs are met by excluding from wilderness designation lands which are important to the users of off-road vehicles. Certain areas are also excluded from wilderness designation to permit ski resort development or expansion. Amongst the other positive features of this legislation is the fact that timber operations can be expanded by the release of over ½ million acres previously withheld from harvest by court injunction.

It is because of my belief in the validity and necessity of my husband's work in legislation such as this that I now step into this role. The California wilderness question, and the disposition of the critical areas, have lingered too long in these halls. This legislation insures that our children, their children, and grandchildren, will have a portion of their natural heritage unspoiled.

Mr. Chairman, now is the time for us to pass H.R. 1437. And I thank you very much for your time.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Burton follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIAVE SALA BURTON
ON H.R. 1437
BEFORE THE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
JULY 28, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I AM PLEASED TO SPEAK TODAY ON BEHALF OF LEGISLATION WHICH MY HUSBAND, CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON, FELT WAS VITAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR NATURAL HERITAGE. AS YOU KNOW, SIMILAR LEGISLATION HAS PASSED THE HOUSE TWICE AND H.R. 1437, WHICH WAS PASSED IN APRIL, REPRESENTS A COMPROMISE OF OPPOSING PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWPOINTS THAT REACH FROM THE INTERESTS OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TO THE CONCERNS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY.

ORIGINALLY, ENVIRONMENTALISTS FAVORED OVER 5 MILLION ACRES FOR WILDERNESS AND THE TIMBER INDUSTRY FAVORED OVER 1 MILLION ACRES. H.R. 1437 MEETS THESE REQUESTS AT MIDPOINT, OFFERING 2.3 MILLION ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND FOR WILDERNESS STATUS. THE RESULT IS A WELL-BALANCED PRODUCT OF CONSIDERABLE EXAMINATION AND DEBATE THAT SKILLFULLY ACCOMMODATES THE PARTIES CONCERNED. IT EVEN DRAWS CLOSE TO A CONSENSUS OF THE DIVERSELY DISPOSED CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS THIS LEGISLATION. THE SNOW MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS IN MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST IS CLOSEST TO THE BAY AREA AND HARBORS RARE PLANT SPECIES, AS WELL AS 122 SPECIES OF WILDLIFE. WE ARE AN EVER-EXPANDING POPULATION IN SEARCH OF AREAS "UNTRAMMELED BY MAN" AND WILDERNESS AREAS LIKE THIS AFFORD SAN FRANCISCANS AND OTHER URBAN DWELLERS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE AND RECREATIONAL SPACE.

YOU ARE ALL WELL AWARE OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THIS DEBATE AND THERE IS LITTLE NEED TO REITERATE THE DATA WHEN EXPERT WITNESSES ARE HERE TO ELABORATE ON THE FINER DETAILS. MANY OF THE ARGUMENTS WHICH STRESSED THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THIS LEGISLATION HAVE BEEN RESOLVED BY NEGOTIATION AND AGREEMENT SO THAT NOW H.R. 1437 IS A MOST REASONABLE COMPROMISE.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITATS ARE PROTECTED, INCLUDING SALMON AND STEELHEAD FISHERIES. RECREATIONAL NEEDS ARE MET BY EXCLUDING FROM WILDERNESS DESIGNATION LANDS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO THE USERS OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES. CERTAIN AREAS ARE ALSO EXCLUDED FROM WILDERNESS DESIGNATION TO PERMIT SKI RESORT DEVELOPMENT OR EXPANSION.

AMONG THE OTHER POSITIVE FEATURES OF THIS LEGISLATION IS THE FACT THAT TIMBER OPERATIONS CAN BE EXPANDED BY THE RELEASE OF OVER ONE-HALF MILLION ACRES PREVIOUSLY WITHHELD FROM HARVEST BY COURT INJUNCTION.

IT IS BECAUSE OF MY BELIEF IN THE VALIDITY AND NECESSITY OF MY HUSBAND'S WORK IN LEGISLATION SUCH AS THIS THAT I NOW STEP INTO THIS ROLE. THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS QUESTION AND THE DISPOSITION OF THESE CRITICAL AREAS HAVE LINGERED TOO LONG IN THESE HALLS.

THIS LEGISLATION INSURES THAT OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR GRANDCHILDREN WILL HAVE A PORTION OF THEIR NATURAL HERITAGE UNSPOILED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, NOW IS THE TIME FOR US TO PASS H.R. 1437.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Representative Burton. May I just ask you, as a matter of general philosophy, if you would agree that people whose districts are specifically affected by this bill, ought to have a significant say in which of their lands are or are not designated? Certainly, we ought to hear them, at least.

Ms. **Burton**. There are a number of members, both parties, that voted for this legislation from California, and they are specifically affected by it. As a matter of fact, I have a copy of the names, and if that would be helpful, I would like the committee to have it.

Senator **Wallop**. And that would be fine. We would accept that. I have been suggesting to each of your colleagues who have testified here that the subcommittee would be receptive to their ideas as to the effect of wilderness or nonwilderness designation of certain lands within their district.

Ms. **Burton**. I agree with that.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate your testimony very much this morning. I'm sorry we made you wait a little bit after your arrival.

Ms. **Burton**. That's all right. I was late. I thank you very much. Thank you all.

Senator **Wallop**. Senator Wilson, do you have anything?

Senator **Wilson**. No, I have no questions.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, Representative Burton. I have a letter from Congressman Lagomarsino, of the 19th District, regarding the Dick Smith Wilderness, which I would insert in the record at this time.

[The letter from Mr. Lagomarsino follows:]

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
INSULAR AFFAIRS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS

J-1K

July 20, 1983

Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
SD-308
U.S. Senate

Dear Chairman Wallop:

I am writing to express my support for the creation of the "Dick Smith Wilderness" (Madulce-Buckhorn area) within the Los Padres National Forest, which is included in the California Wilderness bills that your Subcommittee will soon be considering.

The 67,000 acres included in the proposed Dick Smith Wilderness meet, without question, all the criteria for wilderness as outlined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. This area is undisturbed by man, possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and contains ecological, geological, and other features of scientific, educational and scenic value.

Tha legislation before your Subcommittee proposes to name this wilderness area after the late naturalist, artist, craftsman, and journalist, Dick Smith. Dick was highly respected and widely recognized as the leading expert on our back country. His knowledge of this area, including its natural history, archaeology, fauna and flora, was unparalleled. Dick often accompanied representatives of the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on working outings in the back country to study various environmental problems. Dick was also instrumental in the creation of the San Rafael Wilderness in Santa Barbara, the first area to be designated wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1974. Hence, it is my desire, and that of my constituents and local conservation groups, that the Madulce-Buckhorn area be renamed in honor of the outstanding conservation achievements of Dick Smith.

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced separate legislation to designate the Dick Smith Wilderness for several years. The language of my bill was included in the California wilderness legislation in both the 96th and 97th Congresses, and was recently included in the House-passed California Wilderness Act, H.R. 1437. It is also a part of the Senate bills before your Subcommittee, S. 5 and S. 1515. In addition, the Dick Smith Wilderness is contained in the RARE II wilderness recommendations by the U.S. Forest Service. I respectfully urge that this language remain in this year's California wilderness legislation.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

Senator **Wallop**. If I could ask you, Mr. Smith, just a general question. The area is rather enormous to get specific between you and me here this morning.

But, in some of these additional areas that are contained in H.R. 1437, that are not part of the original RARE II recommendation, are there management complications to the Forest Service that are over and above their mere designation?

In other words, do adjacent areas become affected in their management in any significant way?

Mr. **Smith**. Mr. Chairman, there are instances where management of adjacent national forests would be affected. For example, access to areas that are still available for development. Making access difficult or impossible, because of a blockage of the access. Fire: although we have the authority to use all means available to us to fight fire within wilderness, we are not able to do as much of the presuppression work as we normally would do, particularly in the chaparrel types.

Those are two examples of the effect that might occur on adjacent lands and thus complicate management of it.

Senator **Wallop**. Does it complicate it as well in that certain areas which will be timbered, have a more focused timber operation than they would if you were able to disperse it or diffuse it with those areas in your general management plan, forest management plan?

Mr. **Smith**. This is more or less a transitory problem, while we settle the issue of which land should be wilderness. Because it makes unavailable a part of the land base that goes into developing the forest outputs. Once these areas are designated as wilderness, they will be taken out of the forest land base and then the levels of harvest in program on the national forest will be reduced.

So the concentration of the existing outputs is only a temporary matter, while these decisions are being made.

Senator **Wallop**. You made, or Mr. Siegel made mention of wildlife habitat management that might be adversely affected by some of these additional areas. I wonder if we could ask for an assessment of that affect to be submitted for the record?

Mr. **Smith**. Certainly.

Senator **Wallop**. Because I think that is much of interest to all who are interested in the levels of quality of life, as they are affected by reduced or diminished wildlife habitats and potential. I appreciate it.

Ms. Grier, what does national park wilderness designation do that cannot otherwise be done by ordinary national park management practices?

Ms. **Grier**. A very difficult question to answer.

Senator **Wallop**. I thought it would be.

Ms. **Grier**. I guess I would have to give a personal opinion on that.

It would be my feeling that Park Service land, to a great extent, should be managed in almost that fashion, with the stress being placed on the protection of the natural resources, allowing at the same time for visitor use, in various forms, whether it be back country, or the development of facilities, in certain areas.

When you look at the visitation in national parks, the millions, the average person who goes to the park, I think you could categorize as a windshield-type visitor, and derives a lot of enjoyment, and we have to provide for that.

But I think we have to provide for it, keeping in mind all the time the impact on the resource.

So, I guess you could say that basically, wilderness designation should not be necessary in national parks. That would be my feeling. And maybe the only reason that we look to that is perhaps to protect the resource from ourselves. And maybe we do too much development in certain areas. And I think probably we should look at the amount of development that we do. That is strictly a personal opinion. But I think if we were managing the land to the utmost ability, that probably wilderness designation would not be needed.

Senator WALLOP. Well, you know, I think probably in most instances national park service management is more restrictive than ordinary wilderness designation, in that there is no grazing and——

Ms. GRIER. In certain areas.

Senator WALLOP [continuing]. Is no other kinds of access.

Ms. GRIER. That is true.

Senator WALLOP. I understand, and I did not mean to put you on the spot. But I have a philosophical problem with that.

Ms. GRIER. I'm giving you my philosophical answer.

Senator WALLOP. And I appreciate it. And I realize that the administration has endorsed the concept within these bills. And so I appreciate it very much.

The last question of you, Mr. Siegel, and that is, is the sufficiency language, and is the release language in any of the bills satisfactory to the administration?

Secretary SIEGEL. No, where there is no permanent release language. There is a soft release in the H.R. 1437 that passed the House. But we would prefer to see permanent release to resolve this question once and for all.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a question first for Mr. Siegel and then for Ms. Grier.

Mr. Siegel, according to the WARS rating system, which these areas were evaluated for inclusion within an expanded wilderness, that took part in your review of the roadless areas in RARE II, a number of areas that were deemed under that rating system as being appropriate wilderness areas, were not included, or not recommended for inclusion within RARE II.

I was curious as to why that was the case, and would invite you to comment.

Mr. SMITH. Senator Wilson, I'll take that. It is true that the WARS rating was one of the several factors considered in assessing whether an area was deserving to come into the system or remain out of the system. RARE II established some wilderness objectives, as I think you recall. We were trying to so-called round out the system. In rounding out, we tried to establish what it should look like when we were finished. And that guided the planners in selecting areas that ought to go in, to fill these niches and gaps that were missing.

The WARS rating simply gave us a kind of a qualitative assessment of how well this area stacked up against the criteria established in the 1964 act. And we simply looked at it and gave it a numerical rating. It's true that there were several areas that had high ratings that were left out. But that was not one of the criteria, simply to say that if it had a higher WARS rating, it ought to be wilderness. There were many, many other considerations, some of which would be those four criteria that we developed as part of our objectives, in adding areas to the system.

The Assistant Secretary pointed out that land forms, ecosystems, wildlife presence, and distribution, were factors. We tried to select among those that had the highest WARS rating, those that also met the other criteria.

Another very critical criteria was what effect it would have on the utility of the national forest for other resource purposes, such as wildlife, fisheries, watersheds protection, timber, mining, recreation, et cetera, et cetera. So, in summary, that was only a very small aspect, although important, in selecting the areas.

Senator WILSON. Let me follow up. Mr. Smith, your response just now indicated that a portion of the evaluation dealt with, obviously with multiple use, and with resource value conflicts. And you made specific allusion to fisheries. You will be followed to the witness table, I know, by some who are concerned about that, who are concerned that certain areas left out of wilderness may threaten fisheries.

Perhaps, not now, if you can, you will want to more specifically address the concerns raised by those who come to the table, concerned that multiple use may, in certain areas, adversely affect important fisheries. And I would invite you to comment now, but I would also invite you to address the specific concerns that they raise.

Mr. SMITH. OK. We will provide you a complete assessment of that.

Let me just say that I think those folks who use wilderness to protect values are somewhat misguided, because the national forests are protected by a number of statutes that require us to protect the basic resources. There is the National Forest Management Act. There is NEPA. There is the Historical Preservation Act. There are policies and regulations affecting fisheries, and all other resources. The fact that these areas are not to be designated wilderness by no means, means it is going to be destroyed or any resource unnecessarily compromised. To the contrary, fisheries is a good example. Our policy, besides all the statutes, is to enhance or preserve the fisheries in California. And that is precisely what we are doing, whether it is in or out of wilderness.

Senator WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I would only suggest that it would be wise to allow not only the testimony that we've heard today, but perhaps some written response subsequent, on the part of Mr. Siegel and Mr. Smith, with regard to the points that I know are going to be raised in subsequent testimony.

In that same connection, I will anticipate testimony that, perhaps that will be critical of the enforcement of the National Forest Management Act by the Forest Service. I think some comment is going to be made with respect to the adequacy of reforestation practices. And I will leave that to those who will make those comments. But I don't think that you ought to leave the witness table, or at least the room, without knowing that they are coming. And since we are here to try to resolve conflicts, including conflicting evaluations and opinions, I think it would be a very useful thing, Mr. Chairman, to have a response.

Senator WALLOP. I certainly will invite the response on specifics—generally, and specifically, that you would identify what you would want a response to during the testimony.

Senator WILSON. I have one question for Ms. Grier. I am still not clear, what forms of recreation are possible in wilderness areas that are not possible in parks? What are possible in park areas that are not possible in wilderness?

Ms. GRIER. Well, of course, wilderness are basically roadless areas, no developments, basically back-country use, I would say.

That limits the form of recreation that would be available to a good amount of the visiting public, in that they cannot participate, a good many, in back-country-type activities, and, in many cases, probably would not care to.

Our visitors have a wide range of recreational pursuits, and some want to do a lot of things that would not lend themselves to wilderness, and vice versa.

Is that the thrust of your question?

Senator WILSON. Well, I guess what I was getting at is, it's obvious that in the parks there are roads, there are, as you term them, windshield visitors. That would not be possible with respect to the wilderness areas that are roadless.

Ms. GRIER. That is correct.

Senator WILSON. But apart from that, is there any other distinction?

Ms. GRIER. Between the recreation use of the two types of——

Senator WILSON. Yes.

Ms. GRIER. Well, I don't know how to answer that in any other manner. I would say there is a great deal of difference in the type of recreation use that is available in wilderness versus nonwilderness lands, as I just described.

Senator WILSON. Well, I'll pursue this later with——

Ms. GRIER. Maybe I'm not catching quite the thrust of your question.

Senator WILSON [continuing]. Ms. Grier, and not take the committee's time, because you have a long agenda.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all very much. And we may ask for a response to certain questions later on.

Secretary SIEGEL. Yes. And we will be very happy to respond in writing to any other questions which arise that the committee would like us to respond to as a result of the hearing today.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Siegel and Mr. Zane and Ms. Grier. Appreciate it.

Now, we have the Honorable Gordon Van Vleck, who is secretary for resources of the State of California.

Could we—Zane? Excuse me. I think we may have need of the Forest Service maps before it's all over. And we will guard them well. But we would be hard-pressed to find them without it.

Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF GORDON VAN VLECK, SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. VAN VLECK. Mr. Chairman, Senator Wilson, it's a pleasure for me to be here with you this morning. My name is Gordon Van Vleck. I am secretary for resources for the State of California. And I am representing Gov. George Deukmejian.

Our concern today is with proposals designed to add significant acreage to the national wilderness preservation system.

California, along with the rest of the Nation, is emerging from a recession, which has stultified the economic growth and well-being of the American people. And the President of the United States, and the Governors of the individual States, during the past 2 years, have asked the citizenry to sacrifice short-term, personal interests in order to advance long-term national interests.

By restoring balance, we have arrived at the threshold of a new economic era, one which promises a mutual prosperity. To revert, at this time, to the policies which were, in part, the cause of our problems, would amount to a betrayal of those citizens who have soldiered so well in the war against economic disaster.

Governor Deukmejian has promised the people of California that he will commit himself to sensible and solid economic development. He has instituted programs which are designed to protect and enhance the economic birthright of all of our citizens.

It is against that backdrop that we have assessed the dual need of Californians for new wilderness lands, and economic revitalization.

Approximately 50 percent of the 100 million acres of land and water surface area of California is owned by government, either National, State, or local. Of the 42 million acres of California land managed by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, approximately 2.7 million acres are of national wilderness designation.

Still within California are major parcels of real estate so unique and spectacular that they, too, should be included in the wilderness system.

And I would call your attention to the map that I have put on the easel. The map shows the green area and the red areas, which are now in public ownership, approximately a one-half of the total acreage of the State of California.

The first overlay indicates the areas that are proposed under the RARE II proposal. I apologize. It's doubtful if you will be able to see them in detail. But at least it will give you an idea.

The second overlay encompasses the area that is proposed by H.R. 1437.

And the last overlay indicates all of the land in California that has some restrictions on economic use within the State.

These are lands that are now national parks, monuments, recreation areas, and wildlife refuges, including Forest Service national wilderness areas, and military reservations and Indian reservations.

In 1977, President Carter issued an Executive order which initiated what is known as RARE II. A large team of professional, Government, and private land managers assessed and evaluated 6 million acres of California land over a period of several years. And as a result of this study, President Carter recommended to Congress the inclusion of 1.2 million acres in the national wilderness system.

This was a compromise plan, which met the wilderness needs of the State, while still protecting the economic and resource base.

President Reagan also endorsed the RARE II recommendations.

Gov. George Deukmejian has asked me to come here today to stand with the President in support of the RARE II study proposals. The RARE II proposals can be found in title I of Senator Wilson's S. 1515. Our initial assessment of the other wilderness measures, including H.R. 1437, and S. 5, is that they would be too demanding upon not only the resource base, but on the economy of California.

Under S. 5 and H.R. 1437, undetermined mineral and energy resources will be locked away in perpetuity before professionals can complete accurate assessments needed to determine their potential values.

It is also estimated that the wilderness additions proposed in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 would result in the loss of over 1,000 north coast timber industry jobs. Another 2,500 jobs in related service areas would be eliminated.

This particular region of our State has already been demobilized by a deep recession, which was further compounded by an additional loss of 2,000 jobs resulting from the extensive 1978 Redwood National Park expansion.

Also indicated are revenue losses to the U.S. Treasury of $80 million, through 1987, with a corresponding loss to local governments of from $45 to $50 million, through 1997. Secretary Siegel brought these figures to your attention.

For these reasons, Governor Deukmejian believes that it is clearly premature to add any additional lands to the California wilderness system until they have been given the same professional scrutiny as those areas included in the RARE II.

To blindly lock away lands without properly assessing their economic and resource value, or their value to the overall wilderness system, would be doing a disservice to the future generations of Californians. As spokesman for Governor Deukmejian, I urge you to limit any California wilderness additions to the 1.2 million acres proposed in RARE II.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Van Vleck. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. No questions.

Senator WALLOP. I will tell you that the subcommittee, and thereafter, if we can do something, the full committee, will make a genuine effort at supporting a California wilderness bill.

I will point out again that there are obvious, strongly held conflicting views, as to how much or how little that should contain. And all I can tell you, is we will try, and we would much prefer, and speaking principally for myself, definitely not prefer to lay something on California. I would rather have you arrive at your own recommendations to us. But, given the reality of the situation we face, I may do that.

And I ask in advance your praise or your condemnation be held rather quietly. You can do what you like in California. But take care of me in Wyoming. And I appreciate your coming here to testify on behalf of your State and your Governor.

Mr. VAN VLECK. You're welcome. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Now, my friends, we begin a panel of elected officials from California. And this nasty clock will emerge out here. I apologize in advance for the sound of the bell, and the frustration that you will have. But I would ask you that, as it rings, if you could begin summarizing the remaining important parts of your statement, so that we can move this period along, and make certain that those who have traveled a long way have the same opportunity as those who live here in the District.

With that, I will call State Senator Ray Johnson, from the First District of California, the Honorable John Garamendi, majority leader of the California State Senate, State Assemblyman Norman Waters, whose district is not listed on my list, and I apologize for that.

Senator Johnson.

STATEMENT OF HON. RAY JOHNSON, STATE SENATOR, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I am not pleased to be here. I'm not going to lie to you. I left a beautiful place in California, up in the high logging area, and left my wife there to take care of the dogs and the horses. I want to tell you that I love the out-of-doors. My grandparents came to the area that I now represent in 1861, and I suppose they would have not been permitted to do what's doing today, or what they did would not be permitted today. They had to grub out a place in the wilderness, to make a living and raise their family.

Senate District One is a very large district. In land area, it's larger than the total land area of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, all put together, that's Senate District One. It has 730,000 people in it. It represents some 15 counties. And most of those people are dependent, to some extent, on the timber industry.

You know, we read about the word "wilderness." And it's a very charming word. I suspect that those people that live in the cities, in Los Angeles with the smog and the congestion and the cars booming back and forth and the noise and everything, they dream about getting out in the back country. This is what is foremost in their mind. They remind me of when I was first married. My wife had been influenced by magazine articles. That was many years ago. When they showed a woman delivering to her husband a beautiful robe, and a pair of slippers, and a pipe. I didn't smoke. But my wife came with a robe, a pair of slippers, and a pipe. She thought that was the thing that would make me happy. I tried the stupid pipe for a week or two, and finally threw it away. Never had time to put on my slippers or robe. And we got down to practical living. [Laughter.]

And this is what I'm talking about. We did raise a family, too. I liked what Senator McClure said. He said why don't you straighten out your own problems in California? We thought we had. I don't understand why we're having this hearing, frankly. Because I'll tell you, you instructed, Congress instructed the Forest Service to get with the people in California and come up with some decisions. I attended many hearings. There were hearings all over the place. People were there, supervisors, elected officials, everybody, presenting both sides. Environmentalists. So most of the people in my area didn't want any part of wilderness. What is wilderness?

Where I live, I live in the center, that is, in my mountain home, that I just left, as I said. It is right in the center of a timber industry. And most of that land adjacent to where I live is owned by private enterprise. They come in there and they log every 5 or 10 years. But I can saddle my horse and take off from my home and get lost, if I wanted to, in private property. Now, if those people want wilderness, come up to my country. I could show them places—if they want rattlesnakes, I can point it out to them. They can go down there and they can play with them, they can pet them, they can do anything they want. There's coyotes. There's deer. There's bear. There's everything. And that's even on private property. And there's lots of it up there. If you don't think so, just start going into that country. And the only way you can get there is on horseback. I'm talking fast. For 3 minutes, I got a lot to say.

But, are we here to rewrite, are we going to write RARE III now? RARE I didn't satisfy anybody. RARE II was a tremendous compromise. We started, as I said, most of the people in my district wanted no part of RARE II. They didn't want all this put into primitive area. But they finally compromised down, and we—these people have given 1,200,000 acres. They think it's stupid to do it. But to show some compassion for those that pack their lunches in a bucket and go over the hill, they were willing to do that.

And now, what are we getting? They want to start from there and compromise again. We're going to rewrite RARE II, let's go back to California and start from scratch, not start with what we've got now and all the compromises we've made.

You know, there's an old saying—"You can't have your cake and eat it." In the case of timber management, you can. It's a renewable resource. It's one in which you can continue to live in that area and you can have trees from time to time. And you can keep it going, provide employment. You know what the Bible tells you, and this is something you ought to think about. That little story about the talents, where the farmer gave the three things, money to three different people, and told them "invest it wisely." Use it. That's what it means. God gave us this timber to use. The fellow that put his money away and didn't do anything with it, he was penalized. The other two that invested—we have timber resources that we have indefinitely. You can't destroy those forests. If you stay out of there for a few years, it's right back where it was.

[The prepared statement of Senator Johnson follows:]

Statement of

California State Senator Ray Johnson

1st Senate District

Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Forest Land Issues

on
H.R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515

to
The Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
U. S. Senate

July 28, 1983 - Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee:

I am Ray Johnson, Senator from the First California District. My constituents, for the most part, reside in small northern California towns, many of which are dependent upon the timber industry for their livelihood. They've had a tough time of it during the past four years. The wilderness proposals under S. 5 and H.R. 1437 will further complicate their economic strife and are just not acceptable.

Our objections to those bills are not due to an animosity for wilderness. However, it seems that the 1964 Wilderness Act guidelines are being misused. There appears to be no plan for the final wilderness goal, but rather a move to grab all of the unroaded areas for the single purpose. As you know, the U. S. Forest Service spent a lot of time in reviewing the unroaded lands for wilderness consideration and also attempted to balance land allocation for resource use. These recommendations were supported by the past two administrations and would add 1.3 million acres of wilderness from national forest lands. That's a lot of acres on anybody's ranch, but the proposals by Senator Cranston and the late Congressman Burton would almost double that ante.

You need to know that many of the working people in California find it difficult to even accept the 1.3 million acre compromise that Congressman Bizz Johnson presented in 1979. They are telling me that because of the existing 2.7 million acres of wilderness on national forest land, the 5 million acres of National Parks and 1.1 million acres of State Parks in California, we shouldn't tie up anymore resources, nor restrict their use for diversified recreation.

When I consider these facts and realize that another 6.8 million acres of BLM land are also being reviewed for wilderness, I must ask the question, "How much wilderness is enough and how will we figure out what is enough?" Without a plan for wilderness other than attempting to pacify the preservationists who consistently seek unlimited wilderness, how will we reach a balance unless we depend on studies such as conducted by the Forest Service?

Of the 101,000,000 acres of land in California, the State operates a total of 3,167,000 acres. U. S. Forest lands cover 20,000,000 acres, BLM lands amount to 16,500,000, national parks have 5,000,000 acres, 4,920,000 acres are held for military purposes, and 446,000 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Public lands held by the state and federal government total over 50,000,000 or about 50% of the entire state. This 78,176 square miles is the equivalent to the total of Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont with 15,958 square miles left over.

Do you realize what California is faced with when they consider what might happen down the road as wilderness enthusiasts continue to claim more lands for their limited use? With this quantity of land, you can see why these people are so concerned with the impact of increasing wilderness designation.

Currently, 2,716,000 acres are restricted to wilderness in California. Of this wilderness, 2,139,000 acres are in the National Forest System, or 3,342 square miles--roughly the size of Rhode Island and Delaware. If you add the administration's position of 1.2 million acres of Forest Service land (1875 square miles), a third of the entire state of Connecticut can be added. S-5 (Cranston) and HR 1437 (Burton) would add another third of Connecticut. Adding in the Dept. of Interior 600,000 acres, California wilderness would cover the entire states of Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut. And this does not include the acreage proposed in these bills for study areas.

Of these National Forest lands, 629 square miles of commerical forest land is located in the existing wlderness, which represents half of the entire state of Rhode Island. If you add the 578 square miles of commercial forest land which are contained in the administration's position on RARE II, it would cover the remaining half of Rhode Island. S-5 contains 1257 square miles, HR 1437--1322 square miles, and S-1515--1328 square miles of commercial forest. If you can picture the entire state of Delaware covered with commercial forest land, you can see what the combination of just one of these bills, coupled with the existing wilderness, would restrict in California.

The reduction in potential sawtimber annually would amount to 6,000--17,600 homes, depending on which proposal is followed. The loss of hundreds and hundreds of jobs is horrendous, and the far-reaching impact is unlimited.

I submit to you this is a high price to pay for locking up lands and restricting them from use by the people at a time when they are already painfully aware of government's burden on them along with their own financial struggles.

My constituents have reason for concern that the California Wilderness Bill will take their jobs. They remember what happened to the town of Johnsondale when the Golden Trout Wilderness Bill was implemented. The mill closed and the town disappeared. They see what is happening to the California northcoast in towns such as Burnt Ranch, Crescent City and Eureka because of the expansion of the Redwood National Park. Towns in northern California such as McCloud, Weed, Hyampom, Weaverville, Happy Camp and others are just barely hanging on economically, and these bills could push them over the edge.

Gentlemen, the record shows vividly that the issue before us is not one of timber vs. wilderness. At stake is the fundamental question of whether we are to zone lands that will permit use by a priviledged few or continue reasonable development of our natural resources for the benefit of the majority. It was for these reasons that I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 17 (Attachment 1) in 1979 which passed the Senate and Assembly 37-0 and 79-0 respectively. This resolution supported the recommendation of the Administration and is very similar to Title I of Senator Wilson's Bill S. 1515. Those areas in Title II of that bill were and still are unacceptable as wilderness designations.

The California Congressmen whose districts are heavily impacted by the wilderness proposal expressed their opposition during the subcommittee hearings and on the floor of the House. The position of these Congressmen and the well-being of their constituents will be severely jeopardized if a bill such as S.5 and H. R. 1437 should pass. It is for this reason alone that I have travelled to Washington, D. C. to respectfully request that any wilderness bill which passes Congress include no more than the 1.3 million acres recommended by Presidents Carter and Reagan. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the opportunity to express the views of the people in my district. I will be pleased to answer any questions.

Attachment 1

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 72

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17—Relative to United States Forest Service lands in California.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 1979.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 17, Johnson. United States Forest Service lands.

This measure would urge Congress to consider the wishes and points of view expressed to the United States Forest Service through the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation public participation program, and urge a speedy resolution of land management programs.

WHEREAS, The federal government has requested and solicited public participation in the program to develop recommendations to Congress regarding the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) program for the management of United States Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, The United States Forest Service, in its program to obtain such public participation in California, has received outstanding cooperation from individuals, organizations, and various affected counties through expressions of their locally elected officials; and

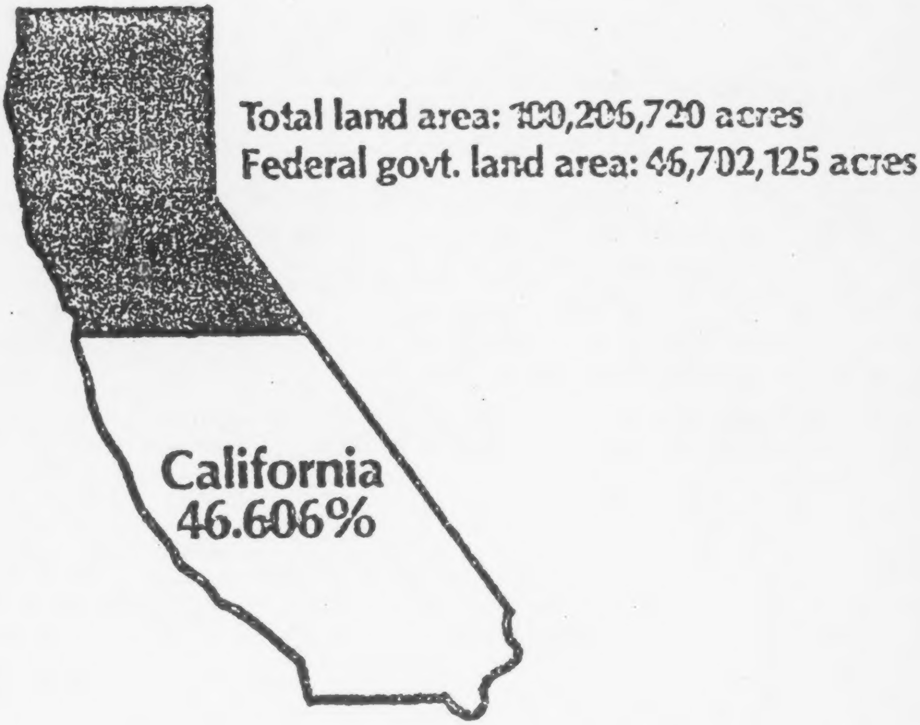
WHEREAS, The Legislature congratulates those who participated in helping develop the recommendations relative to RARE II; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby urges the Congress of the United States to consider the wishes and points of view expressed to the United States Forest Service through the RARE II public participation program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges a speedy resolution of the management programs for United States Forest Service lands in California so that the counties in which the lands lie can escape from their present limbo; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and the Secretary of the Resources Agency of the State of California.

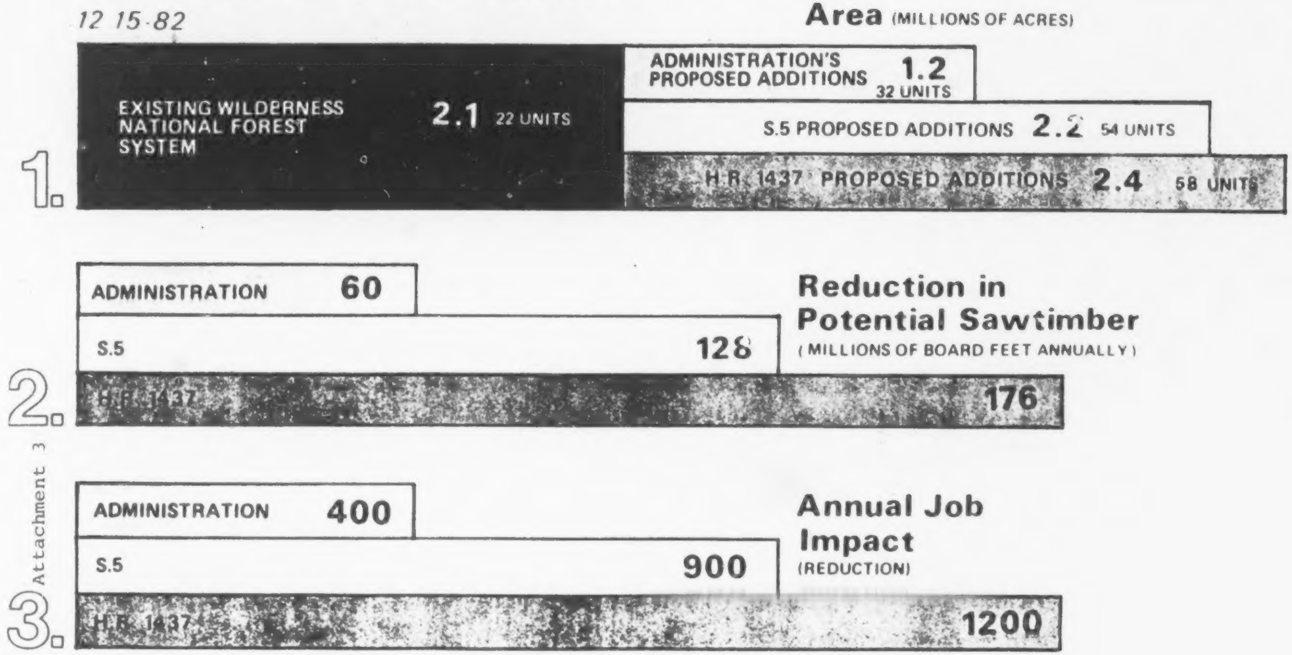
Attachment 2


Total land area: 100,206,720 acres
Federal govt. land area: 46,702,125 acres
California
46.606%

COMPARISON ADMINISTRATION'S WILDERNESS PROPOSALS WITH SENATE BILL S-5 (CRANSTON) AND HOUSE BILL HR-1437 (BURTON)

12 15-82

Attachment 3



NOTES:
- THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CONTAINS 101 MILLION ACRES
- THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM IN CALIFORNIA TOTALS 20 MILLION ACRES
- OTHER EXISTING FEDERAL & STATE WILDERNESS IN CALIFORNIA IS 600,000 ACRES
- S.5 WOULD ALSO DESIGNATE NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS OF 1.5 MILLION ACRES

CALIFORNIA LAND STATISTICS

Attachment 4

	Acres	Percent of Total Land Area
TOTAL LAND AREA IN CALIFORNIA	101,000,000	100
Total CFL Area in California	17,900,000	17.7
WILDERNESS		
Total Area in Wilderness (NFS, NPS, BLM)	2,716,000	2.7
Total Area of Proposed Wilderness in H.R. 1437 1/	2,379,000	2.4
Total Existing and Proposed Wilderness 1/	5,095,000	5.1
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM		
Land Area		
Total Land Area	20,413,000	100
Total National Forest Land Area in Wilderness	2,139,000	10.5
Total National Forest Land Proposed for Wilderness by Administration	1,200,000	5.9
Total Existing and Propsoed Wilderness	3,339,000	16.4
Forest Land		
Total CFL Area	7,856,100	100
Total Productive Forest Land in Wilderness	402,500	5.1
Total Productive Forest Land in Areas Proposed for Wilderness in H.R. 1437 1/	813,869	10.4
Total Productive Forest Land in Wilderness and Recommended for Wilderness	1,305,900	15.5

NOTE: Productive forest land is that capable of growing 20 cubic feet per acre per year in fully stocked natural areas.

1/ Does not include proposed study and planning areas.

(S-5 proposes 2,315,830 acres of wilderness, not including proposed study and planning areas.)

USDA-FOREST SERVICE
MARCH 1,1983

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Senator Johnson. Appreciate it.

Senator **Johnson**. I had a little more. But that's all right.

Senator **Wallop**. I reckoned that that would happen. But there's a lot of people behind you, and if I don't——

Senator **Johnson**. I know, and I appreciate it. I'm going to get a plane as fast as I can. [Laughter.]

Senator **Wallop**. Senator Garamendi?

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN GARAMENDI, MAJORITY LEADER, CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

Senator **Garamendi**. Mr. Chairman, Senator Wilson, it's a pleasure for me to be here. Sitting across this table here, with representatives stretching from the Oregon border, with Senator Johnson, southward nearly to Mount Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada region, I'm happy to join with them to present this testimony.

I do represent a good portion of that area, from Tahoe to Mammoth, and in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

These counties are being considered in this bill. And one area generating a great deal of the debate in this bill, S. 5, and being considered in S. 1515, is the Tuolumne River area. I would like to address my remarks to that particular concern.

For 9 years I have served as an assemblyman and as State Senator to Tuolumne County. And during that period, I have earned a reputation for strongly supporting and advocating water and hydroelectric development. I was in the forefront of efforts to fill the Melones Reservoir, and to build it. I supported the enlargement of the Shasta Dam, the construction of the Auburn Dam, construction of numerous regional projects, including, so far, the Comsumnes, Railroad Flat, North Fork, and Stanislaus project.

At the same time, I have also worked successfully to protect such other areas as Lake Tahoe, which I represented, and the Delta, San Francisco Bay, looking always for a balanced solution to problems that are before us.

While I originally opposed the initial study recommended in 1978, I have researched the issue further, and I see the protected status for the Tuolumne as being in the best interest of Tuolumne County. Their economic base will continue and their options for their own projects will increase, and they will not be dependent upon other agencies outside their county.

Presently, the wilderness boundaries in S. 5, unfortunately, prohibit and prevent water projects on the tributaries of the Tuolumne. This is unacceptable. And as part of a compromise necessary to protect the interests and options of Tuolumne County, I would propose a boundary adjustment be allowed for the planned South Fork and Clavey River projects.

I believe the wild and scenic status, however, is appropriate, as it involves less area and will not overly hamper timber harvesting, which is vital to the region's economic health.

Protection is necessary. If no protection is forthcoming and development is authorized on the Tuolumne, the main stem, there would be enormous negative impacts on the wildlife and recreational uses of the Tuolumne River.

Just to sum up, Mr. Chairman—I assume that was my bell I heard—opposition to the wild and scenic status will come from the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors. And their concern is an economic one, and it is a real one. I believe it is possible to work out a compromise, one that would allow for the protection of the main stem, and allow, at the same time, for development on the tributaries, specifically, the Clavey River Tributary.

I have further written testimony. It is available to this committee.

Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Garamendi, it will be put in in its entirety.

[The prepared statement of Senator Garamendi follows:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE JOHN GARAMENDI

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am John Garamendi, Senate Majority Leader and State Senate Representative for Alpine, Amador, Mono and Tuolumne Counties. Each of these counties includes areas being considered for possible wilderness designation.

One area generating a great deal of debate is the Tuolumne River. This area is offered for wilderness status in S5 by Senator Cranston and is being considered for inclusion in S1515 by Senator Wilson.

For eleven years I have served as Assemblyman and State Senator to Tuolumne County. During that period I have earned a reputation for strongly supporting and advocating water and hydroelectric development. I was in the forefront of efforts to fill New Melones Reservoir. I support enlarging Shasta Dam, construction of Auburn Dam, and construction of a number of regional projects (upper SOFAR, Comsumnes River, Railroad Flat and North Fork, Stanislaus). At the same time I have worked successfully to protect Lake Tahoe, maintain San Francisco Bay-San Joaquin Delta water quality and to seek a balanced solution to the crisis at Mono Lake.

While I opposed the initial study recommendation in 1978, I have researched the issue further and see protected status as being in the best interests of Tuolumne County. Their economic base will continue, the options for their own projects will increase, and they will not be dependent upon other agencies.

My familiarity with all sides of the debate and the competing interests provide me with a unique perspective. Many people believe protected status for the Tuolumne River will cause some agency to suffer economically. This is not the case.

Presently, the wilderness boundries in S5 prevent projects on the tributaries. This is unacceptable and, as part of the compromise necessary to protect the interest and options of Tuolumne County, I propose a boundry adjustment to allow for planned South Fork and Clavey River projects. I believe wild and scenic status is even more appropriate as it involves less area and will not overly hamper timber harvesting vital to the region's economic health.

If no protection is forthcoming and development is authorized, there will be an enormous negative impact on the wildlife and recreational use of the Tuolumne River will be severely diminished. For Tuolumne County which depends heavily on hunters, fishermen, hikers, white water enthusiasts, and general tourism for its principal economy, the revenue loss will be substantial. Already high unemployment will be sure to rise. The County will gain literally nothing as they hold no water or power rights on the Tuolumne River. They have no guarantee they will receive any project revenues to compensate for their losses.

As Mr. Harvey McGee, Publisher of the Union Democrat, noted, "Tuolumne County has already sacrificed more than its share of irreplaceable assets for the benefit of other areas. Already the community's rare flavor and spirit have been affected".

Opposition from the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors comes from a real concern of how to best provide for future growth. To reduce their opposition I urge this Committee to endorse the Tuolumne Regional Water District's plans for a water and power project in the Emigrant Wilderness. A study has shown there are no non-wilderness water supply alternatives available to meet the projected future water demand within the County. The approximately 600 acres which would be removed from the Wilderness must be compensated for in another location.

Certainly this is one study and I would hasten to assure those opposed to violating the Emigrant Wilderness that 1.) compromise is needed and 2.) other projects (an enlarged Lyons Dam and Herring Creek) may prove the Granite Basin Project unnecessary.

Testimony will be presented by representatives of the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts on the need to protect their future options. However, past and pending legislative action on behalf of these districts substantially lessens their dependency on the Tuolumne River as a source of power.

For example, in 1982 the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 1561 (Chapter 1641, Statutes of 1982) which significantly increased their bonding authority. This year's Assembly Bill 976 is moving to even further expand the District's ability to raise project capital.

I suggest to the committee that with this new authority the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts need not be tied to the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project as their next source of power. Given the financial strength and lattitude they will possess, other power projects to serve their customers will become financially available.

For the projected 11,900 acre-feet of water Modesto and Turlock would not gain, I believe a partnership with Tuolumne County is an extremely workable solution. The County's ability to finance a project on the Clavey River would be greatly enhanced and the Irrigation districts could gain a portion of the 50,000 acre feet of projected yield in return.

The last economic interest is the City and County of San Francisco. Recently, the Board of Supervisors expressed their belief that preservation of the Tuolumne River Canyon has the greatest value to the citizens they represent.

Members of the Board have initiated and are persuing dialogue with Tuolumne County. I am impressed by this attitude and wish to publicly acknowledge their "good neighbor" approach. The willingness to begin discussing the needs of the Groveland and southern areas of the County should be a welcome sign and is part of the necessary compromise.

In closing, I urge a decision to protect the Tuolumne River from any further development. It is a decision that acknowledges the needs of Tuolumne County to pursue their projects on the tributaries and in the Emigrant Wilderness when necessary. It is a decision which, by recognizing the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts' increased bonding authority, understands they can persue other power sources and need not be dependent on the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project. It is a decision aided by the endorsement of wild and scenic status by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. It acknowledges their positive efforts to work toward a fair and equitable solution.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your Committee.

Senator **Wallop**. I must say there are probably very few State senators of America that represent a more beautiful part of the world than do you.

Senator **Garamendi**. There are three very fortunate senators—two senators and one assemblyman before you. We represent what we think is the best of America.

Senator **Wallop**. You take quite a chunk of America. I'm aware of it.

Senator **Johnson**. Senator Wallop, may I just make one quick statement that I didn't? You cut me off in my final statement.

I wanted to answer Senator McClure's statement about California. I introduced a resolution asking Congress to adopt RARE II. It was passed out of both houses of the legislature, the Senate and the assembly, without a dissenting vote.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, sir. I appreciate that information. Assemblyman Waters.

STATEMENT OF HON. NORMAN S. WATERS, STATE ASSEMBLYMAN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Waters**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members, and distinguished Senator—I should say, my Senator.

I am Norm Waters, the assemblyman for the seventh assembly district, which encompasses a lot of the area on the Western Slopes, which the Senator talked about. And I want to, I do appreciate, and thank you for the opportunity to address the committee today on what I feel are some very vital issues affecting the California wilderness lands.

My district, indeed, does encompass the area from the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, east to the Nevada border, and from north of Lake Tahoe to Mammoth Lakes, and Yosemite to the south.

And within this area lies a major portion of the California Mother Lode country, and much of the exciting and proposed wilderness land areas, especially those areas in the Tahoe and the El Dorado, the Toiyabe and Northern Inyu National Forests.

The issue here before us is the addition of even more land to California's already significant 2.7 million acres of wilderness lands. And as a result of the second roadless area review and evaluation, RARE II, the Carter administration proposed some 1.2 million acres be added to the California wilderness lands, bringing the total California wilderness to some 3.9 million acres.

Senator Wilson talked about a compromise, and that it was not willing to make a compromise. I should tell you, Senator, there was indeed a compromise made when we agreed to that extra acreage in the RARE II process. I was very much involved as a member of the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force in holding hearings throughout the seven Western States, and with the Forest Service, and certainly Zane Smith, was much involved in that. And I had the very pleasant opportunity to work with him.

And I think that we came up with a good, a very good recommendation. And I'm sure you are aware that this recommendation has been supported by the administration, and it enjoys wide support in California—timber interests, local governments, cattle and farm interests, recreational interests business, mining should be mentioned. And I've attached a list, which I have submitted for your review. And I am sure you are going to be hearing from these people.

The three bills that are before you, propose to add California wilderness lands—H.R. 1437, S. 5 and 1515. I think H.R. 1437 and S. 5 propose to add some 2.2 million to 2.4 million acres, twice what was proposed in the original RARE II, and doubling already existing wilderness allocations on the California national forest lands. And I might add, acreage that has not been subjected to the review that I just talked about, the review and the evaluation process, that I think that it should indeed go through.

The impacts of these bills are not minor in terms of timber harvest and supply. I happen to represent an awful lot of timber folks out there. And you ought to know, Senator Wilson, that we have had some tough times in California in the timber industry. And now, things are starting to look a little better. And we don't need to do this. I just think it's a terrible thing to do.

And jobs, we talked about jobs. And I'm not going to go into that. I'm sure you're aware of the loss of jobs, and it has been indicated.

I think I should mention that it is going to have a real impact on the mineral potential for gold, silver, uranium, chromite, magnesium, copper, and tungsten, a significant impact on California's $1.7 billion mineral industry, and on the Nation's strategic mineral resource. It will also result in a loss of development potential, recreation, wildlife habitat, range improvements, and livestock grazing, water yield, areas important to California's economy and that I feel are critical to California's rural economy.

I think with that, and I should also tell you that in my district alone, currently there are 250,000 acres in wilderness, and RARE II would add nearly 200,000 more acres. And H.R. 1437 would add over 300,000 acres to 320,000 acres. I think, quite frankly, gentlemen, enough is enough.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before your distinguished body today. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement and a subsequent submittal of Mr. Waters follow:]

PRESENTATION BY
ASSEMBLYMAN NORMAN S. WATERS
CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM NORM WATERS, THE ASSEMBLYMAN FOR THE 7TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

I APPRECIATE AND THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THIS COMMITTEE ON THE VITAL ISSUE OF CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LANDS.

MY DISTRICT ENCOMPASSES THE AREA FROM THE WESTERN SLOPES OF THE SIERRA-NEVADA MOUNTAINS EAST TO THE NEVADA BORDER -- AND FROM NORTH OF LAKE TAHOE TO MAMMOTH LAKES AND YOSEMITE IN THE SOUTH. WITHIN THIS AREA LIES THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE CALIFORNIA MOTHER LODE COUNTRY AND MUCH OF THE EXISTING, AND PROPOSED, CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LAND AREAS -- SPECIFICALLY THOSE AREAS IN THE TAHOE, EL DORADO, TOIYABE, AND NORTHERN INYO NATIONAL FORESTS.

ALSO, AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, AND OF THE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN TIMBER, AND AS A MEMBER OF THE WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE, OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, AND OF THE WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE FORESTRY TASK FORCE, I AM NOT UNFAMILIAR WITH THE ISSUE BEING DISCUSSED HEAR TODAY. I HAVE HEARD, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER MOST OF THE ARGUMENTS YOU WILL HEAR TODAY -- INCLUDING MY OWN. I DO NOT ENVY YOU YOUR TASK.

THE ISSUE HERE TODAY IS THE ADDITION OF EVEN MORE LANDS TO CALIFORNIA'S ALREADY SIGNIFICANT 2.7 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS LANDS.

AS A RESULT OF THE SECOND ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE II), A PROCESS THAT INVOLVED PARTICIPATION BY THE PUBLIC, BY THE VARIOUS INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS ENTITIES, AND BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CONJUNCTION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES, THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION PROPOSED SOME 1.2 MILLION ACRES BE ADDED TO CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LAND. THIS ADDITION WOULD BRING THE TOTAL CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS TO SOME 3.9 MILLION ACRES.

THE RARE II RECOMMENDATION, WHICH HAS SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION ENJOYS WIDE AND VARIED SUPPORT -- TIMBER INTERESTS; CATTLE AND FARM INTERESTS; A NUMBER OF RECREATIONAL INTERESTS; BUSINESSES; UTILITIES; MINING; ETC. -- A LIST IS ATTACHED TO MY STATEMENT FOR YOUR REVIEW. I'M SURE YOU WILL BE HEARING MORE FROM THEM LATER.

FURTHER, THERE IS WIDE SUPPORT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THIS PROPOSAL -- YOU WILL BE HEARING MORE FROM THEM LATER ALSO -- I URGE YOU TO HEAR THEIR MESSAGE.

THERE ARE THREE BILLS BEFORE YOU THAT PROPOSE TO ADD TO CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LANDS, H.R. 1437, S.5, and S.1515.

H.R. 1437 AND S.5 PROPOSE TO ADD SOME 2.2 - 2.4 MILLION ACRES -- TWICE THAT PROPOSED IN RARE II AND DOUBLING ALREADY EXISTING WILDERNESS ALLOCATIONS ON CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FOREST LANDS -- AND I MIGHT ADD, ACREAGE THAT HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE REVIEW AND EVALUATION PROCESS OTHER WILDERNESS LANDS HAVE.

THE IMPACTS OF THESE BILLS ARE NOT MINOR IN TERMS OF TIMBER HARVEST AND SUPPLY, JOBS, REVENUE, MINERALS, GRAZING, RECREATIONAL USE, AND WATER RESOURCES -- AS WELL AS FEDERAL FUNDS SINCE MUCH OF THIS IS PRIVATE LAND THAT MUST BE ACQUIRED..

IN THE AREA OF TIMBER HARVEST AND SUPPLY, FOR EXAMPLE, I'M TOLD THAT ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, THE NATIONAL FORESTS CONTAIN NEARLY HALF (46%) THE GROWING STOCK OF SOFTWOOD TIMBER, YET SUPPLIES ONLY A FIFTH (20%) OF THE SOFTWOOD HARVEST. FOREST INDUSTRY LANDS (16%) AND PRIVATE NON-INDUSTRIAL LANDS (27%) TOGETHER TOTAL SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE NATIONAL FORESTS, BUT PROVIDE NEARLY THREE FOURTHS OF THE SOFTWOOD TIMBER HARVEST. THE MESSAGE IS CLEARLY TO NOT TAKE MORE FEDERAL LANDS OUT OF PRODUCTION -- IN CALIFORNIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

ADDITIONALLY WE ARE LOOKING AT AN UNDETERMINED BUT REAL LOSS OF MINERAL POTENTIAL FOR GOLD, SILVER, URANIUM, CHROMITE, MANGANESE, COPPER, AND TUNGSTEN -- WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON CALIFORNIA'S $1.7 BILLION MINERAL INDUSTRY AND ON THE NATION'S STRATEGIC MINERAL RESOURCE.

THESE BILLS WILL ALSO RESULT IN THE LOSS OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL FOR SKI AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AREAS AND AN UNDETERMINED REDUCTION IN WILDLIFE HABITAT, IN RANGE IMPROVEMENTS, IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING, AND WATER YIELD -- AREAS IMPORTANT TO CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY AND CRITICAL TO CALIFORNIA'S RURAL ECONOMY.

AS TO JOBS -- WE SEE A LOSS OF OVER 3500 DIRECT AND INDIRECT JOBS JUST FROM THE IMPACTS ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY ALONE -- IN COUNTIES ALREADY EXPERIENCING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF 25%-30%. THERE ARE NO HARD FIGURES FOR THE EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES BUT THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SIGNIFICANT AND DAMAGING, IF NOT DISASTROUS TO THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

AND, OF COURSE, WITH LOSS OF PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, JOBS, AND RESOURCES, WE HAVE THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS IN REVENUE TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES -- REVENUE THAT LITERALLY MEANS EVERYTHING TO THOSE RURAL CITIES AND COUNTIES IMPACTED.

ADDITIONALLY, INCREASING THE WILDERNESS LANDS WILL MAKE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT THE ALREADY TOUGH JOB OF PROTECTING THE FORESTS FROM FIRE, FROM DISEASE AND HARMFUL INSECTS, AND INDEED, FROM THE PUBLIC THAT USES THEM -- NOT TO MENTION THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLIC'S SAFETY AS WELL.

IT IS APPARENT TO ME THAT DESIGNATING ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR WILDERNESS, AS PROPOSED IN H.R. 1437 AND S.5 IS A VERY COSTLY PROPOSITION -- APPARENTLY TO THE BENEFIT OF ONLY A VERY FEW -- A VERY FEW WHO ARE MORE THAN PROVIDED FOR IN CURRENT WILDERNESS AND IN THAT PROPOSED IN RARE II.

I SEE NO REASONABLE JUSTIFICATION AT THIS TIME TO UNDERTAKE THOSE COSTS -- OR TO "LOCK UP" ADDITIONAL LANDS AND DENY THEIR FULL CAPABILITIES TO THE GREATER BENEFIT OF ALL OUR CITIZENS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, TITLE I OF SENATOR WILSON'S BILL S.1515, INCORPORATES THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF RARE II -- A RECOMMENDATION DEVELOPED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH REVIEW, EVALUATION, NEGOTIATION AND COMPROMISE -- AND PROPOSED BY TWO FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIONS -- A RECOMMENDATION SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA AND BY THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE -- A RECOMMENDATION THAT I BELIEVE SUPPORTS AND PROVIDES FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF MOST CALIFORNIANS.

I WOULD ASK YOUR SUPPORT FOR THOSE PROVISIONS.

PARTIAL LIST OF
GROUPS SUPPORTING RARE II ADMINISTRATION
RECOMMENDATIONS

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION
ASSEMBLY RURAL CAUCUS (23 MEMBERS)
ASSOCIATED CALIFORNIA LOGGERS
ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
AUDUBON SOCIETY, FRESNO CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATIONS OF FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE
CALIFORNIA CATTLEMENS ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY
CALIFORNIA FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA GRANGE
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA MOTORCYCLE DEALERS ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA OFFROAD VEHICLE ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE FEDERATION
CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
CARPENTERS UNION (SEQUOIA DISTRICT COUNCIL)
CHEVRON, U.S.A.
COALITION OF CALIFORNIA SNOWMOBILE ORGANIZATION
GEORGIA PACIFIC
MOTORCYCLE OWNERS
NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL OUTDOOR COALITION
MOBILE OIL CORPORATION
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
PAUL BUNYON LUMBER COMPANY
RECREATION VEHICLE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL COUNTIES
SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND COMPANY
TRINITY RESOURCE ACTION COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION
WESTERN OIL AND GAS
WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
WOMEN IN TIMBER
WORLD OF ROCKHOUNDS
California Chamber of Commerce

California Sportsmen's Roundtable
Gun Owners of California

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-8343

DISTRICT OFFICES
MAIN DISTRICT OFFICE
250 MAIN STREET
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
(916) 626-4954

33 BROADWAY
JACKSON, CA 95642
(209) 223-3589

9 NO. WASHINGTON ST
SONORA, CA 95370
(209) 533-5665

Assembly
California Legislature

NORMAN S. WATERS
MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY
SEVENTH DISTRICT
CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN TIMBER
AND RELATED INDUSTRIES

MEMBER
AGING AND LONG TERM CARE
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE
WESTERN STATES
FORESTRY TASK FORCE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON FAIRS
ALLOCATION AND CLASSIFICATION
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD
WESTERN CONFERENCE OF
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

August 3, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senator
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to express my appreciation to you for the hearings on the California Wilderness Areas issue on July 28, 1983. I compliment you on your patience and perseverance. It was a long agenda.

At the hearing you requested I provide you with a copy of the resolution passed by the California Legislature which supported the RARE II recommendations. A copy of that resolution is enclosed. Also, each member of the committee was provided a copy of the resolution in correspondence from State Senator Ray Johnson's office prior to the hearing. This resolution passed the Assembly and Senate by votes of 79-0 and 37-0, respectively.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter from the members of the Rural Caucus to the California congressional delegation expressing support for the RARE II recommendation and for an orderly review and evaluation process for any subsequent proposals.

Again, thank you for the courtesies extended by you and your staff.

Sincerely,

Norm Waters
NORM WATERS

NW:rlm
Enclosure

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 72

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17—Relative to United States Forest Service lands in California.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 5, 1979.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 17, Johnson. United States Forest Service lands.

This measure would urge Congress to consider the wishes and points of view expressed to the United States Forest Service through the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation public participation program, and urge a speedy resolution of land management programs.

WHEREAS, The federal government has requested and solicited public participation in the program to develop recommendations to Congress regarding the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) program for the management of United States Forest Service lands; and

WHEREAS, The United States Forest Service, in its program to obtain such public participation in California, has received outstanding cooperation from individuals, organizations, and various affected counties through expressions of their locally elected officials; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature congratulates those who participated in helping develop the recommendations relative to RARE II; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby urges the Congress of the United States to consider the wishes and points of view expressed to the United States Forest Service through the RARE II public participation program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges a speedy resolution of the management programs for United States Forest Service lands in California so that the counties in which the lands lie can escape from their present limbo; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and the Secretary of the Resources Agency of the State of California.

MEMBERS
RUSTY AREIAS
25th Assembly District
CHARLES BADER
65th Assembly District
MARIAN BERGESON
70th Assembly District
BILL BRADLEY
76th Assembly District
BRUCE BRONZAN
31st Assembly District
ROBERT CAMPBELL
11th Assembly District
STEVE CLUTE
68th Assembly District
GARY A. CONDIT
27th Assembly District
DOMINIC CORTESE
24th Assembly District
JIM COSTA
30th Assembly District
SAM FARR
28th Assembly District
ROBERT C. FRAZEE
74th Assembly District
TOM HANNIGAN
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PHILLIP ISENBERG
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BILL LEONARD
61st Assembly District
SUNNY MOJONNIER
75th Assembly District
JEAN MOORHEAD
5th Assembly District
JACK O'CONNELL
35th Assembly District
J. STEPHEN PEACE
80th Assembly District
DON ROGERS
33rd Assembly District
ERIC SEASTRAND
29th Assembly District
DON SEBASTIANI
8th Assembly District
STAN STATHAM
1st Assembly District
NORMAN WATERS
7th Assembly District
CATHIE WRIGHT
37th Assembly District
PHILLIP D. WYMAN
34th Assembly District

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Assembly Rural Caucus

PATRICK JOHNSTON
CHAIRMAN
26th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

DAVID KELLEY
VICE CHAIRMAN
73rd ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 445-7931

March 23, 1983

TO: Members of the California Congressional Delegations

FROM: California State Assembly Rural Caucus

The members of the California State Assembly Rural Caucus view with great concern legislation introduced in the Congress by Senator Alan Cranston (S. 5) and by Congressman Phillip Burton (H.R. 1437) pertaining to California Wilderness Areas.

Each of these measures propose additions to California Wilderness lands far in excess of those recommended during the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) and the subsequent study RARE II. That analysis provided legitimate reasons for designating areas as Wilderness, Non-wilderness, and Further Planning. The RARE II process and recommendations were supported and endorsed by the California Legislature in Senate Joint Resolution 17, Resolution 72 of 1979, which passed the Senate and Assembly 37-0 and 79-0 respectively.

The proposals in S. 5 and H.R. 1437, neither based on nor substantiated by an accepted review and evaluation process, would set aside 2.2-2.4 million acres -- twice that proposed in RARE II and doubling already existing wilderness allocations on California National Forest Lands.

The impacts of S. 5 or H.R. 1437 are not minor. On timber management and jobs we can expect a programmed harvest yield reduction of 50-80 million board feet; an annual potential yield reduction of 128-169 million board feet; a direct job loss of 800-1300; an additional 1900-2500 service jobs affected; $50 million loss to the U. S. Treasury through 1987 and $25-30 million less annually the following ten years; and less defined, but an important factor, will be the loss of revenue to communities, counties and the State.

Additionally, we are looking at an undetermined loss of mineral potential for gold, silver, uranium, chromite, manganese, copper and tungsten; a loss of ski development potential at five specific sites; an undetermined reduction in wildlife habitat and range improvements, developed recreation potential, livestock grazing and water yield.

In addition to restricting multiple use from 2.4 million additional areas, S. 5 and H.R. 1437 also will convert 1.5 million acres of National Park to Wilderness, designate 42,000 acres to Wilderness study areas, and add 19,000 acres to the National Park System. That's almost four million acres that are of vital concern to cattlemen, fishermen, hunters, four wheel drive clubs, skiers and others, as well as the timber industry.

Gentlemen, these are significant impacts to the state as a whole, and most particularly to the rural cities, towns and counties which would be most affected. To some of the small lumber towns they could be catastrophic.

Therefore, we, the members of the California State Assembly representing the rural areas of the state, the areas most affected by S. 5 and H.R. 1437, urge you to support legislation which embodies the RARE II recommendations for California and to oppose S. 5 and H.R. 1437 and any other measure which would expand California Wilderness Areas without appropriate review and study.

Thank you for your support on this measure and we remain,

Very truly yours,

The Members of the California Assembly Rural Caucus.

Rusty Areias

Charles W. Bader

Rusty Areias
Charles W. Bader

M Bergeson

Marian Bergeson

Bruce Bronzan

Steve Clute

Steve Clute

Dominic Cortese

Sam Farr

Tom Hannigan

Walley Herger

Wally Herger

Bill Jones

Bill Jones

Sunny Mojonnier

Jack O'Connell

Don Rogers

Don Rogers

Don Sebastiani

Don Sebastiani

Norm Waters

Norm Waters

Phil Wyman

Phillip D. Wyman

J. Steph Peace

Bill Bradley

Bill Bradley

Robert Campbell

Gary A. Condit

Gary A. Condit

Jim Costa

Robert C Frazee

Robert C. Frazee

Dan Hauser

Phillip Isenberg

Bill Leonard

Bill Leonard

Jean Moorhead

J. Stephen Peace

E. Seastrand.

Eric Seastrand

Stan Statham

Stan Statham

Cathie Wright

Cathie Wright

David G. Kelley

David Kelley, Vice Chairman

Pat Johnston

Patrick Jonston, Chairman

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Waters. And I must say to the panel that it is a significant statement that that memorial to the Congress came through both houses and both parties without a dissenting vote.

Mr. **Waters**. Indeed it did.

Senator **Wallop**. That will not be lost on the subcommittee.

Mr. **Waters**. I should tell you, sir, that I carried it on the assembly floor. And it has a—we have good, strong support there.

Thank you very much.

Senator **Wallop**. Again, those things go, and it is not in the possession of the subcommittee. Would you submit a copy of that for the record?

Mr. **Waters**. You betcha.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate it.

Mr. **Waters**. Thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. And I appreciate your self-control. I know how difficult it is for all us politicians to limit anything to 3 minutes. Others are perhaps more skilled.

Next is a panel consisting of Mr. Richard Chamberlain, who is representing himself; Mr. Don Moyer, representing California Trout and Northern California Council of Fly Fishing Clubs; Ms. Louise Renne, supervisor of the county of San Francisco; and Mr. Cliff Humphrey of Modesto, Calif.

Senator **Wilson**. Mr. Chairman?

Senator **Wallop**. Yes.

Senator **Wilson**. Mr. Chairman—I guess he's gotten out the door. I was simply going to make the personal observation that I think Senator Johnson may go a long way in public service if he can manage to come out of his shell a little bit. [Laughter.]

Second, I think he and Senator Garamendi and Assemblyman Waters are all running for the same plane.

But I would be interested in pursuing the suggestion made by Senator Garamendi, the hopeful suggestion, expressed by him, that he felt it possible to develop a compromise that would accommodate the needs of both those who are seeking an economic gain through the hydroelectric project that is envisioned, and also preserve the wild and scenic status. I'm not sure precisely what he has in mind, but I'm certainly interested.

Senator **Wallop**. I would invite that. And of course, you would be able to determine that with him.

I must say that I am most impressed by California politicians and their reticence. I have never seen witnesses flee the table before they were given an opportunity to expand on their testimony. [Laughter.]

But you are a remarkable lot, out in that State, and you continue to surprise me.

Mr. Chamberlain, welcome.

Senator **Wilson**. We surprise ourselves, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. **Chamberlain**. I won't be the first to speak. Thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. OK.

STATEMENT OF DON MOYER, REPRESENTING THE PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, INC.; CALIFORNIA TROUT; AND THE FEDERATION OF FLY-FISHERS

Mr. MOYER. Senator, my name is Don Moyer. I represent kind of a broad spectrum of fishing groups in California—The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, which essentially are the commercial fishermen in California, off-coast; an outfit called California Trout, which essentially is representing approximately 2 million trout fishers in California; and The Federation of Fly-Fishers, which consists of a lot of fly-fishing clubs.

I have written comments from those groups. I don't know who I should provide them to.

Senator WALLOP. By all means, they will be submitted for the record.

Mr. MOYER. OK. Fine.

In addition to which, we have a statement by Mr. William Penn Mott, who was the former director of the California State Parks Department, under Governor Reagan, relative to the Tuolumne River. He does support full protection for the Tuolumne River. That statement is included.

I think the primary concept to consider, relative to the Tuolumne River—and I was very pleased with Senator Garamendi's comment, and that is that it is a classic example of the concept of multiple use. I seriously doubt, if you searched the entire country, you could find a better example than that.

The Tuolumne currently has five major dams. It supplies drinking water for 2 million people. It irrigates a quarter of a million acres. The flood storage on the Tuolumne River is in excess of the average annual flow. We can store the entire river, every year, on the Tuolumne, with the dams that we currently have in place.

In terms of flood control, particularly, this year is very important in planning. And in the real estate development business, we have to consider the 100-year flood. And this year is the 100-year flood. Yet we had no flooding on the Tuolumne River. We have adequate flood control.

It provides a unique balance of development, hydroelectric power, flatwater recreation on the existing reservoirs, whitewater recreation. I, by nature, am a trout fisher. And the trout fishing in that canyon is magnificent. It is truly, truly magnificent.

Primarily, the stretch that we are most concerned with is the stretch approximately 23 miles, without a single road crossing it. And I think that, again, by protecting the Tuolumne's current balance of both economic, recreational, scenic use, all of the uses that are there currently, this Congress could be doing a tremendous service toward exemplifying the concept of multiple use that I've heard so many people talk about. We fully endorse Senator Garamendi's proposal for development for Tuolumne County in the side streams, while protecting the main river.

And now, we'll get on to Ms. Louise Renne, the supervisor——

Senator WALLOP. I might say that it might be necessary for the subcommittee's chairman to make a personal inspection of the fly fishing qualities of that river. [Laughter.]

I'm not persuaded just by testimony.

Mr. **Moyer**. All fishermen lie. But there really are giant trout in there, and I'd be glad to show them to you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moyer follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE
PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
to the hearing conducted by the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
on the
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Washington D.C.
28 July 1983

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations represents 21 commercial fishermens associations in California and southern Oregon. The majority of PCFFA's membership participates in the salmon fishery offshore California as well as Oregon and Washington. The salmon fishing industry has a great deal of impact on the State of California for two major reasons: 1. Economic Significance - the salmon fishery is California's most valuable fishery of which salmon commands one of the highest prices paid for any fish product in California. In addition, the Resources Agency estimates that the contribution of the commercial salmon industry to the State is approximately $40-60 million annually. 2. A Source of Employment - in coastal and outlying areas. This employment source is not only for individual fishermen, but to the many businesses and individuals who depend directly and indirectly on the well being of the salmon industry.

PCFFA's membership is committed to the wise use of the salmon resource and protection, along with rehabilitation, of the remaining streams and rivers available to anadromous fishery resources. Historically, 6,000 miles of spawning habitat was available to salmon and steelhead, however competition for other natural resources has contributed to the loss of over 5,000 miles of habitat in the last century. Our principle concern is that each remaining stream, creek or river system capable of sustaining populations of anadromous fishery resources, be protected. PCFFA supports the designation of wilderness areas which maintain anadromous fishery populations.

Reports quantifying the value of anadromous fishery habitat are difficult to locate, however the enclosed report entitled, "Anadromous Fishery Values Attributable to Roadless Areas" by Paul Tappel (a graduate student from Humboldt State University), attempts to estimate the annual fishery values of roadless areas in northwest California. The report indicates that north-coast roadless areas sustain anadromous fisheries worth a total of $8,811,364 per year in terms of 1977 dollars. This value does not include second or third level beneficiaries in support industries.

Anadromous salmonids require unrestricted access to and from spawning grounds, suitable gravel for reproducing and rearing. Good water quality, suitable temperature regimes, food availability are also mandatory. It is important to recognize that as little as one to two mass soil movements or increased debris related to road construction or timber harvesting in various watersheds could potentially destroy an anadromous fishery for decades. Unfortunately, there are no alternatives for "replanting", once the habitat is lost to production, it may take years before initial recovery is possible.

According to the House Report on the "California Wilderness Act of 1983" much of the timber lying within the proposed wilderness areas of the bill are classified as "marginal timber". Many areas are also characterized as "high risk" areas where in some cases the Forest Service has classified these as "special zones", where the chance for damage from land movement, slides and erosion are high.

A report by the U.S. Forest Service entitled, "Influence of Forest and Rangeland Management on Anadromous Fish Habitat in Western America" suggests that precluding timber harvesting completely in some areas may be necessary to avoid problems with slope stability, especially when the unstable slope leads directly into a stream channel.

There have been numerous concerns raised regarding the ability to carry out salmon restoration and enhancement activities in wilderness areas. Fisheries restoration and enhancement activities mainly consist of removing barriers to fish migration combined with fisheries enhancement techniques, such as streamside incubation boxes (hatchboxes), salmon rearing ponds, or fish ladders. These activities are permitted and often desirable in wilderness areas to aid in "preserving the wilderness character of the area". Barrier removal in remote areas can generally be accomplished through manual labor such as blasting of rock barriers or log jams, and use of hand tools for smaller debris jams. Many times location of these jams make it virtually impossible to utilize heavy equipment.

In addition, we concur with the California Trout organization in a recent correspondence to Senator Pete Wilson indicating that designation of "wilderness" for certain areas in northern California would have little or no effect on salmon enhancement activities. In addition, California Trout points out that "most of the waters within the proposed wilderness areas consist of small, steep-gradient headwater streams, situated well upstream from major fall run chinook salmon production areas (fall run chinook salmon are the primary species of concern to the commercial salmon industry, which prefer the lower reaches of larger streams for spawning).

Areas containing anadromous fishery populations which we feel must be afforded "wilderness protection" include:

SISKIYOU - This area includes the Blue Creek, Eight Mile and Dillon Creek watersheds. Critically important anadromous fish populations utilize these drainages. According to the House report on HR 1437, the majority of the watershed's within this area are comprised of extremely rugged terrain with large areas of unstable soils and landslide hazards. In addition, within the Eight Mile area alone, roughly 75 percent of the timber is classified as "marginal" by the Forest Service.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS - This proposed area by and large, consists of lower elevation lands containing important anadromous fish populations. Wooley Creek is also contained within this region, representing the last major drainage in the Klamath River System totally unbisected by roads. As with the Siskiyou area, this region is also characterized by highly unstable terrain.

MILL CREEK - Over 70 percent of the remaining spring chinook run in the Sacramento River utilize Mill Creek. Development of small hydroelectric projects threaten this remaining run of spring chinook salmon.

RED BUTTES - Several drainages within this area support anadromous fish runs.

TRINITY ALPS · This area contains some of the best spring salmon and summer steelhead habitats now left in Trinity County. In addition some of the lower elevation streams contain important anadromous fish populations.

YOLLA BOLLY - Wilderness designation in this region would protect certain portions of the North and Middle Forks of the Eel River - one of the remaining undammed rivers in California. This area contains major populations of salmon and summer steelhead. Due to the unstable nature of this region, the Department of Fish and Game recommends that this area be retained in its natural state so as to avoid adverse impacts of fisheries.

In regards to other areas not mentioned (i.e. Ishi, Pattison, and North Fork), we must recognize the value (economic potential to the state) of the resident anadromous fisheries utilizing these rivers and creeks and protectthose remaining watersheds that provide essential spawning and rearing habitat.

Considering the severe population declines of anadromous fisheries over the last decades due to habitat loss, the uncertainty of the Federally designated Wild and Scenic Protection status and the fact that wilderness designation is the only option which insures permanent protections for the fish, we find we have no choice but to support wilderness classification for the previously mentioned areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments on this matter. Should this committee desire, we would be pleased to provide further details of our concerns.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, sir. Ms. Renne.

STATEMENT OF LOUISE RENNE, SUPERVISOR, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Ms. **Renne**. Thank you, Senator Wallop, Senator Wilson. My name is Louise Renne. I am a member of the board of supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, and have been requested by the board and the mayor of San Francisco to be here this morning.

If I may, Senator, and I think Senator Wilson well realizes that San Francisco has had a long history of involvement with the Tuolomne, going back into the previous century and indeed, our relationship was formalized by the Congress in 1913, with the passage of the Raker Act.

Consequently, any position that we take is not a position that is taken lightly. If I may first read a letter from the Mayor. It is addressed to you, Senator Wallop. It says:

> Dear Senator Wallop: San Francisco has been a long and consistent supporter of wild and scenic river status for the Tuolumne River, which flows through Yosemite National Park in California and is one of the great wild rivers of our country. As Mayor of San Francisco, I signed a resolution of the Board of Supervisors in August, 1979, enunciating the policy that no funds would be provided for dams until Congress acted on the Tuolumne River's status under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

I might also add, parenthetically, that in the statement that I am submitting for our board of supervisors, that since then, the board of supervisors, all 11 members, cosponsored a resolution, and unanimously adopted the position that the Tuolumne River be afforded protection, and specifically, at that time, through the Wild and Scenic River Act proposal that was pending in the Congress.

Again, I don't think I'm telling tales out of school to say that any time both the executive and the legislative branch are unanimously in agreement on a subject, that that, in and of itself, is probably worth a million words.

But the mayor's letter continues:

> While I recognize that your subcommittee is hearing testimony today regarding wilderness bills, San Francisco's consistent support has been, in my judgment, an effort to protect the Tuolumne River. Whether by wild and scenic status, or by designation as wilderness, we urge that your subcommittee protect the Tuolumne River. Thank you for your consideration of our request.

It is signed by the mayor of San Francisco. If I may submit that letter, as well as my statement.

Thank you very much.

[The letter referred to, and the prepared statement of Ms. Renne follow:]

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

DIANNE FEINSTEIN

July 28, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands and Reserve Water Subcommittee,
of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

San Francisco has been a long and consistent supporter of Wild and Scenic River status for the Tuolumne River, which flows through Yosemite National Park in California, and is one of the great wild rivers of our country.

As Mayor of San Francisco, I signed a resolution of the Board of Supervisors in August, 1979 enunciating the policy that no funds would be provided for dams until Congress acted on the Tuolumne River status under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

While I recognize that your Subcommittee is hearing testimony today regarding Wilderness Bills, San Francisco's consistent support has been, in my judgment, an effort to protect the Tuolumne River. Whether by Wild and Scenic Status, or by designation as Wilderness (which protects the land surrounding the river), we urge that your Subcommittee protect the Tuolumne River.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Very sincerely,

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
Mayor

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO 94102 • TELEPHONE 558-3184

STATEMENT OF SUPERVISOR LOUISE RENNE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE U.S. SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
JULY 28, 1983

I appear before you today to urge that you protect the Tuolumne River, which flows through Yosemite National Park in California. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco has passed a resolution, co-sponsored by all members, which is attached to my presentation, urging that a Wild and Scenic River designation be given the Tuolumne River. That resolution has been signed by the Mayor and represents the official policy of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco's history has long been intertwined with that of the Tuolumne, formalized in 1913 by Congress with the passage of the "Raker Act" establishing the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power project. Consequently, any position we take with respect to the river is a position not taken lightly.

What is so special about the Tuolumne? It is one of those rare rivers that is balanced between the human needs of our citizens and the environmental and recreational heritage which needs to be protected. It is one of our hardest-working rivers, providing drinking water, irrigation and hydroelectric power to millions of people. At the same time, it flows wild and free through breath-taking scenery. The Tuolumne is a priceless treasure and a working river at the same time.

I realize that you are here today to consider Senate Bills that relate to "Wilderness", while the Board of which I am a member has specifically passed a resolution supporting Wild and Scenic River status for the Tuolumne River. I urge you to recognize that our purpose in passing that resolution was to protect the Tuolumne River. This can occur under Wild and Scenic status, which protects the water, or by Wilderness, which protects the land surrounding the water.

Specifically what are we asking to be protected? We wish to protect the remarkably beautiful stretch of foaming rapids of the Tuolumne, the rapids which are comparable to the famous Salmon River in Idaho and the Colorado in Grand Canyon. We wish to protect the wilderness that attracts more than 137,000 family campers, back packers and cross-country skiers annually. Finally, we wish to protect the diverse and abundant

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO 94102 • TELEPHONE 558-3184

wildlife that remains a part of our heritage and tradition, which depend on this river for survival, to say nothing of the true wilderness too precious to be transformed into just another river channel.

Californians pride themselves in their state, so bountiful with a variety of nature's gifts: mountains like the Sierras, deserts like the Mojave, 1100 miles of seashore whose grandeur is magnificent. We also pride ourselves in wishing to protect our natural resources for those who visit and for those who will follow us.

We have to preserve for the future a river that is already working for us. the Tuolumne River. You have that opportunity, and on behalf of my fellow members of the Board of Supervisors and our Mayor, Dianne Feinstein, I urge you to help us protect one of our country's outstanding, beautiful areas by protecting the Tuolumne River.

# # # # # # # # #

FILE NO. 312-83 RESOLUTION NO. 513-83

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF THE TUOLUMNE RIVER AS A NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

WHEREAS, The history and development of the City of San Francisco and the Tuolumne River are intertwined and vitally affect one another; and

WHEREAS, The Tuolumne River also retains an extraordinary range of natural values and recreational uses, notably: 1) four family recreational camps, including Camp Mather, operated by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department; 2) one of the finest wild trout fisheries remaining in the Sierrra Nevada; 3) the most celebrated and exciting whitewater boating stretch in California;; and 4) diverse and abundant wildlife and plant communities; and

WHEREAS, A four year, Congressionally mandated study was conducted by the U.S. Forest Service and other public resource agencies; and

WHEREAS, Both the professional field studies and overwhelming public sentiment concluded that 83 of the 92 2 miles studied were so "outstandingly remarkable" as to warrant their preservation on the National Wild and Scenic River System; and

WHEREAS, Senator Alan Cranston has introduced Senate Bill 142 and Representative Ronald Dellums has introduced HR 2474, which would place the Tuolumne River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and

WHEREAS, The Tuolumne River is an excellent example of the multiple use concept of our natural resources; and

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco recognizes

FILE NO.__________ RESOLUTION NO.__________

its responsibilities under the Public Trust Doctrine to preserve and protect the natural environment for future generations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco does hereby support the designation of the Tuolumne River as a National Wild and Scenic River; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Her Honor, the Mayor, for transmittal to Senators Wilson and Cranston, and to the California Congressional Delegation.

2346A

Adopted on date of introduction — Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 27, 1983

Ayes: Supervisors Britt, ~~Hongisto~~, Kennedy, ~~Kopp~~ Maher, ~~Molinari~~, Nelder, Renne, Silver, Walker, ~~Ward~~

~~Noes: Supervisors~~

Absent: Supervisors Hongisto Kopp Molinari Ward

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

M G Maguire
ACTING Clerk

312-83
File No.

JUN 30 1983
Approved

Mayor

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Ms. Renne. Go ahead, Mr. Humphrey.

STATEMENT OF CLIFFORD HUMPHREY, FORMERLY OF MODESTO, CALIF., PAST PRESIDENT OF THE ECOLOGY ACTION EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Mr. **Humphrey**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Clifford Humphrey. I now live in Oakland, Calif. But for the period 1970 to 1980, I resided in Modesto, and during that time I presided over the Ecology Action Educational Institute.

I moved the institute to Modesto to be closer to and understand better the problems related to supplying our cities with the food and other resources they require. This experience has resulted in my campaigning for the completion of the New Melones project on the Stanislaus River, 20 miles to the north of the Tuolumne, and now campaigning against the Clavey-Wards ferry project proposed by the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts.

Let me explain what may appear to be a paradox. The New Melones project featured a new, firm yield of irrigation water, and great care was taken to preserve a balanced utilization of that resource.

On the other hand, I find the proposed Clavey-Wards ferry project a threat to agriculture and it should not be undertaken.

The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts will use this electricity to serve an expanding urban usage that is displacing agriculture from some of the world's most productive soil. This is true because the districts are limited as to their size by their Acre Act agreements, and yet they contain some of the fastest developing urban areas in California, almost doubling in size every 10 years since 1950.

This is underlined by the fact that the MID irrigated its maximum acreage in 1946—77,000 irrigated acres.

At this time, irrigated acreage is being lost at about 2,000 acres per year, to urbanization. In 1946, Modesto covered an area of 3 square miles. And today it is 30 square miles, and growing. All within the Modesto Irrigation District.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the protection of the Tuolumne at its present level of balanced utilization, is in the best interests of local agriculture, and the public at large.

It would be a terrible mistake to dam this river once again and speed the urban sprawl and the splitting up of prime farmlands that have received so much public and private investment.

Perhaps John Muir would understand the conversion of the Great Central Valley to an irrigated agricultural area. But he most likely would not understand it then being ruined by unnecessary urban sprawl, powered by yet more dams in this era.

It is my belief that these districts are asking for an outrageous, special favor, in light of their circumstances. Consider, No. 1, they do not face a loss of electricity, only the threat of paying the going market rate. No. 2, they have just concluded a $446 million bond sale with Santa Clara and Reading, to buy into the San Juan Four Corners coal project.

No. 3, they are going ahead with at least one mini-hydro project, New Hogan and Calaveras County.

No. 4, they have been active in geothermal for 2 years.

No. 5, they built a $7 million intertie with PG&E to receive, of course, power from them.

And last, they have been raising their rates about 15 percent a year, and accumulating a large cash reserve in anticipation of purchasing power on the open market.

And in conclusion here, from personal experience in their districts, I can state that they have expressed an historical price regarding their low rates for electricity that has interfered with the implementation of even moderate conservation measures.

I request that this committee recommend protection for the Tuolumne, and further ask that this be done within the California wilderness bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Humphrey follows:]

Clifford Clark Humphrey

July 28, 1983

Senator Wallop, Chairman
Senate Natural Resources
Committee
United States Senate

RE: The Tuolumne River

Mr. Chairman,

My name is Clifford Humphrey. I now live in Oakland, California. For the period 1970 to 1980 I resided in Modesto, on the lower reaches of the Tuolumne River. During that ten year period I was Executive Director of the Ecology Action Educational Institute. This is an organization dedicated to living at peace with the environment that I founded in 1967 in Berkeley, and then moved to Modesto to be closer to, and understand better, the problems related to supplying our cities with the food and other resources they require.

I have lectured, written, and taught about the ecological perspective from the experience I gained in the farming area irrigated by the Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers. The Institute dealt with the issues of pesticides, land use, urban sprawl, energy conservation, and recycling -- all within the setting of the Great Central Valley of California, the world's largest irrigated region.

This experience resulted in my campaigning for the completion

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Oakland, Ca 94601
(415) 261-9988**

of the New Melones Project on the Stanislaus River, twenty miles to the north, and now campaigning against the Clavey/Wards Ferry Project proposed by the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts.

Let me explain what may appear to be a paradox. The New Melones Project featured a new firm yield of irrigation water and great care was taken to preserve a balanced utilization of that resource. On the other hand, I find the proposed Clavey/Wards Ferry Project a threat to agriculture, and it should not be undertaken. The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts will use this electricity to serve expanding urban uses that are displacing agriculture from some of the world's most productive soils.

This is true because the districts are limited to an aggregate of 300,000 acres by the Raker Act agreements, and yet contain some of the fastest developing urban areas in California, almost doubling in size every ten years since 1950.

This is underlined by the fact that the M.I.D. irrigated its maximum acreage in 1946, 77,000 acres. Despite the annexation of the 10,000 acre Waterford Irrigation District in 1977, and other annexations totalling 10,100 acres, irrigated acres in 1982 were only 63,500 -- a loss of 33,600 acres. At this time, irrigated acreage is being lost at about 2,000 acres per year. In 1946 Modesto covered an area of three square miles and today it is thirty square miles and growing -- all within the Modesto Irrigation District.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the protection of the Tuolumne at its present level of balanced utilization is in the best interests of local agriculture and the public at large. It would be a terrible mistake to dam this river once again and speed the urban sprawl and the splitting up of prime farm lands that have received so much public and private investment.

Perhaps John Muir would understand the conversion of the Great Central Valley to an irrigated agricultural area, but he most likely would not understand its then being ruined by unnecessary urban sprawl, powered by yet more dams in the Sierra.

It is my belief that these districts are asking for an outrageous special favor in light of their circumstances. Consider:

A) They do not face a loss of electricity, only the threat of paying the going market rate.

B) They have just concluded a 446 million dollar bond sale with Santa Clara & Redding to buy into the San Juan Four Corners Coal Project.

C) They are going ahead with at least one mini-hydro project, New Hogan in Calaveras County.

D) They have been active in geo-thermal for two years.

E) They built a seven million dollar intertie with P.G.&E.

F) And, they have been raising rates about 15% a year, and accumulating a large cash reserve, thirty-six million at the end of 1982.

From personal experience in their districts I can state that they have expressed an historical pride regarding their low rates for electricity that has interfered with the implementation of even moderate conservation measures.

In conclusion, I request that this committee recommend protection for the Tuolumne River and further ask that this be done within the California Wilderness Bill.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Humphrey. Mr. Chamberlain.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. **Chamberlain**. Mr. Chairman, Senator Wilson, I am very grateful to be here. My name is Richard Chamberlain. And I am speaking on my own behalf this morning to urge you to support inclusion of the Tuolumne River in the California wilderness legislation.

About 1 year ago, a bunch of my friends and I went whitewater rafting down the Tuolumne, and I fell in love with it. This feeling of deep caring for the river took me by surprise. I have had the good fortune to travel widely throughout the world, living and working in Europe, trekking in the Himalayas, traveling through the Orient, Indonesia, Australia, South America, Canada, and our own wonderful country. And I have rafted on the Rogue in Oregon, and the Salmon River. But I didn't lose my heart, until I experienced the unique and ravishingly beautiful Tuolumne. Plunging down her rapids, some of the best and most exciting in the world, camping in the evenings along the gentle tributaries and lush forest, fishing her trout, I felt more whole, and closer to the very source of nature, than I had ever felt before in my life.

I don't want to see her destroyed.

And the Tuolumne offers much more than beauty and recreation. A San Francisco Examiner editorial stated the following, quote:

"The Tuolumne River is one of California's working rivers. It provides electricity and water to San Francisco, and a dozen other bay area communities, and irrigates hundreds of thousands of acres of Central Valley farmland." End quote.

They go on to say that they oppose further development. A Los Angeles Times editorial reminds us, referring to the proposed new development of the river, quote:

"The complex is in no way a water project. It is a money project, designed to produce cheaper power for a small number of Californians at the expense of a river that belongs to all Californians." Unquote.

I would expand that to read, "at the expense of a river that belongs to the whole Nation." To my eyes, God seems to have lavished a special abundance of loving gifts on the Tuolumne River and its surrounding wilderness. We have the power to destroy it. But never, never, in our wildest imagination, could we ever recreate it.

At this moment, the Tuolumne is used with near perfect balance between economic, recreational, and environmental purposes.

I respectfully urge you to permanently preserve the Tuolumne as a wilderness area, so that what remains of this glorious river may challenge, entrance, and enlighten you, your children, and your children's children. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chamberlain follows:]

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

JULY 28, 1983

My name is Richard Chamberlain and I'm speaking on my own behalf this morning to urge you to support inclusion of the Tuolumne River in the California wilderness legislation.

About a year ago a bunch of my friends and I went whitewater rafting down the magnificent Tuolumne River and I fell in love with her.

This feeling of deep caring for the river took me by suprise. I've had the good fortune to travel widely throughout the world, living and working in Europe, trekking in the Himalayas, traveling through the Orient, Indonesia, Australia, South America, Canada, and our own wonderful country. And I've rafted on the Rogue, in Oregon, and the Salmon River, but I didn't lose my heart until I experienced the unique and ravishingly beautiful Tuolumne.

Plunging down her rapids (some of the best and most exciting in the world), camping in the evenings along the gentle tributaries and lush forests, and fishing her abundant trout, I felt more whole and closer to the very Source of Nature than I'd ever felt in my life.

I don't want to see her destroyed.

And the Tuolumne offers much more than beauty and recreation. A San Francisco Examiner editorial stated the following:

> "The Tuolumne River is one of California's working rivers. It provides electricity and water to San Francisco and a dozen other Bay Area Communities, and irrigates hundreds of thousands of acres of Central Valley farmland.
>
> To that must be added the fact that its adjacent semi-wilderness area is crowded with wildlife -- 200 species of birds alone. Some of the best trout fishing in the world is found there."

They go on to say they oppose further development. A Los Angeles Times editorial reminds us, referring to the proposed development of the river:

> "The complex is in no way a water project; it is a money project, designed to produce cheaper power for a small number of Californians at the expense of a river that belongs to all Californians."

I would expand that to read -- at the expense of a river that belongs to the whole nation.

To my eyes, God seems to have lavished a special abundance of loving gifts on the Tuolumne River and its surrounding wilderness. We have the power to destroy it, but never, never in our wildest imagination could we ever recreate it.

At this moment the Tuolumne is used with a near perfect balance between economic, recreational and environmental purposes.

I respecfully urge you to permanently preserve the Tuolumne as a wilderness area, so that what remains of this glorious river may challenge, entrance, and enlighten you, your children, and your children's children.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Chamberlain. Appreciate it very much.

Senator Wilson.

Senator WILSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have a question, first, for Supervisor Renne, and then for Mr. Moyer.

Could you shed some light on what I read in the newspapers to be a split between the board of supervisors and the mayor, on the one hand, and the city and county of San Francisco public utilities commision, on the other?

Ms. RENNE. Senator Wilson, there is no split. The board of supervisors and the mayor are the policymakers for the city and county of San Francisco.

Our policy is that the Tuolumne be protected and that wild and scenic rivers protection be afforded, and within the confines of the wilderness bill, if that protection be the route that the Congress decides to go.

The possible split that the newspapers referred to, in fact, I believe, is a misunderstanding. In part, the PUC was looking at the question—had a resolution before it, was looking toward the settlement of a pending lawsuit. The PUC has been exploring, as well, whether or not there should be any, what planning should be, should the Congress fail to act. There is no split. We are unified on this issue.

Senator WALLOP. Surely the press is not given to misunderstanding? [Laughter.]

Ms. RENNE. Senator, I would never say that, and I know you would never, either.

Senator WILSON. I have a question of Mr. Moyer, as well. I would invite your comment with respect to the Forest Service management of nonwilderness lands, and the effect that it may have had on California fisheries.

Mr. MOYER. Yes, sir. Just kind of by way of background, I've been involved with California fisheries solely as a volunteer, or interested citizen, for over 10 years now, as an executive in California Trout, and other fishing organizations.

And what we've found is, that whether it's due to a shortage in manpower, or whatever, I really can't put my finger on why, there is a vast difference between the ability of the Forest Service to manage, and their actually managing it.

By contrast, the State of California, as I think you are well aware, has 17 streams in its wild trout management program. For every one of those streams, with no exception, the State of California has come out with a specific management plan, saying, how are we going to deal with this water; what needs to be done; should logging be allowed; should mining be allowed; if so, under what circumstances?

The State of California addresses that very well. But, we have yet to see, other than a preliminary draft of one river in the entire State of California—we have yet to see a complete management plan on any river in the State of California, produced by the Forest Service. And we would much prefer to see management plans that would probably be far more flexible. But the management plans have never been forthcoming.

So, consequently, California Trout has opted for wilderness, in those areas, specifically the McCloud and the north coast summer steelhead. They are irreplaceable. They're down to less than 5,000 fish annually, I mean, total, that's it, the whole world.

Senator WILSON. You say as a consequence you've opted for wilderness.

Mr. MOYER. Yes, because those management plans have not been produced by the Forest Service.

Senator WILSON. So, what you're saying, if I understand you, is that, were there the same kind of management plans produced by, at the Federal level, that the State of California has provided, that you might not think wilderness necessary?

Mr. MOYER. No, sir. I think what I'm saying is that experience has indicated, over many years now, that the Forest Service either cannot or will not produce such management plans. And, based on their track record, I think wilderness is the only option left to save those kinds of species of fish. They're not making them any more.

Senator WILSON. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. I might just observe that they might perhaps be able to do more management plans if they did less RARE studies, which——[Laughter.]

Mr. MOYER. That could be, Senator. That could be.

Senator WALLOP. Not providing them with excuses. It's just amazing how much we have required of their manpower in the last decade and a bit.

Mr. MOYER. I don't mean to malign the Forest Service.

Senator WALLOP. No, I understand that.

Mr. MOYER. I think perhaps understaffing is the primary problem.

Senator WALLOP. No, clearly what you're saying is, it's a matter of concern. And it is a valid point.

Mr. MOYER. Yes, sir.

Senator WALLOP. Next is a panel: Mr. Philip Short, who is president of the board of directors of the Turlock Irrigation District, and Modesto Irrigation District; Mr. Richards Peters, president of the California State Board of Food and Agriculture; [pause] to go on, Mr. Jerry Bellah—it is almost obvious to the Chair that the interest was more in Mr. Chamberlain than in the California wilderness—member of the board of supervisors of Tuolumne County; Mr. Mathew Fiscalini, a member of the board of directors of the Modesto Irrigation District; Louis Allen, assistant executive director of the Association of California Water Agencies; and Mr. Richard Andrews, attorney representing the Bloomfield Ranch Hydropower Project, San Bernadino.

Mr. Short.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP SHORT, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, TURLOCK, CALIF., ACCOMPANIED BY MATHEW FISCALINI, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, MODESTO, CALIF.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman.

My name is Philip Short, and I am the president of the board of directors of the Turlock Irrigation District.

Accompanying me is Mr. Mathew Fiscalini, who is the chairman of the board of directors of the Modesto Irrigation District.

We have lengthy and detailed statements which we would like to submit for the hearing record, but we would like to hit some high spots and maybe answer some questions that have been raised this morning.

And, at the outset, I must say, we strongly oppose inclusion of the Tuolumne River Canyon in the California Wilderness Act.

We also oppose the river's designation as "wild and scenic."

I feel a burden of responsibility this morning to correct what I believe some of the misunderstandings that were alluded to before. On the 40-mile stretch, or the 30-plus-mile stretch of the river that is west of my place—and I might add, I have lived alongside this river since I was 3 years old; I have not newly discovered the Tuolumne River.

I caught salmon out of that river with a cane pole, and a 12-foot length of line and a bare river spinner when I was 10 years old. I appreciate the fishing. I appreciate the river.

But there was very significant flooding this year; there is a need in our area for power, both for agriculture, and the agricultural processing industries; and we are not at this point—there seems to be almost some confusion here this morning; we are not at this point building a project. We have played by the rules. We have waited through two consecutive 3-year periods. We have obtained a preliminary permit to study this river, to study the feasibility of a potential project. This river is not going to be lost during our study period. We were required to submit a detailed work plan prior to being issued that permit, and the work will go ahead in accordance with that work plan; and one of the main thrusts of that work plan was to make sure that there was almost no impact on the river during the study period.

Certainly if everything that was destroyed that was studied, Congress may have destroyed more than their share of the country by now.

I would like to say that we appreciate very much the opportunity to put our case before this subcommittee. We don't take lightly any of the considerations that have been raised here today.

FERC is an appropriate forum after the study is completed to address all these concerns. This project that we propose if it is proved feasible would be very important for the future of our agricultural economy in northern California; and we are hopeful that the subcommittee will conclude that the most sensible way to proceed would be to permit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's preliminary permit to be complied with.

We, of course, will be pleased to supply any additional information that the subcommittee or the staff may require. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Short follows:]

STATEMENT OF MODESTO AND TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICTS BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON H.R. 1437, S. 5, AND S. 1515, PROPOSED CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Philip Short and I am the President of the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District (TID). Accompanying me is Mr. Mathew Fiscalini, President of the Modesto Irrigation District (MID) Board of Directors. We are citizen-owned electric utility systems which together serve over 250,000 people in the Central Valley of California.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views to the Subcommittee on a matter of enormous interest--and considerable controversy--in our part of the country.

LEGISLATIVE SITUATION

On October 2, 1979, former President Carter submitted a message to the Congress recommending that 82 miles of the Tuolumne River, together with a number of other river segments, be designated as wild and scenic under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. Upon his recommendation, a moratorium was automatically triggered by the Act which prohibited any development on the river for three years. On October 2, 1983, the moratorium expired.

In January of this year, S. 142 was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cranston and H.R. 2474 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dellums, both of which would include the Tuolumne River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Hearings have not been scheduled on either bill, so far as we are informed.

In January, S. 5 was also introduced by Senator Cranston, which is proposed as the California Wilderness Act and which has added to the comparable bill introduced by Senator Cranston in the 97th Congress, the Tuolumne River Canyon (an area of approximately 18,000 acres). On June 21, Senator Wilson introduced S. 1515, which also is designated as the "California Wilderness Act". S. 1515 has two titles: Title I is the basic land areas proposed by the RARE II study for Wilderness status in California. As we understand, this title is relatively free of controversy and was supported by the Reagan Administration in testimony before the House Subcommittee last March. Title II contains approximately 33 additional areas for consideration as part of the California Wilderness program. In introducing S. 1515, Senator Wilson made clear that he was including the Title II parcels so that interested parties could make their views known, and we deem this hearing an appropriate forum for discussing these 33 additional parcels and, most particularly, the Tuolumne River Canyon.
H.R. 1437, passed by the House after the death of Congressman Phil Burton, the principal sponsor of the bill, contains

a number of tracts that are included in Senator Wilson's Title II, but does not include the Tuolumne River Canyon.

We strongly oppose inclusion of the Tuolumne River Canyon in the California Wilderness Act, and we also oppose the river's designation as wild and scenic.

BACKGROUND

In October 1976, TID, the Modesto Irrigation District, and the City and County of San Francisco applied to the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) for a preliminary permit for the purpose of determining whether a hydroelectric project on the Tuolumne River known as the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project should be licensed by the FPC. As proposed in the application, Clavey-Ward's Ferry would consist of three dams and reservoirs and would have a capacity of 400 megawatts and would generate 884 million kilowatts of electric power annually. Further, the proposed project would provide an additional 11,900 acre feet of domestic water, an amount adequate to support 25,000 people annually. As proposed, the project would save some 12 million barrels of oil or 15 million tons of coal during the 40-year period for the repayment of the bonds that would be issued to finance the construction of the project.

Shortly after the filing of the application, the Tuolumne was selected, together with other rivers throughout the United States, to be evaluated for possible inclusion in the federal

Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This period of evaluation was to run for three years, and during that time no preliminary permit was issued, nor did the applicants request one, believing that it made sense to provide an opportunity to determine whether or not there was any prospect for designation of the river as wild and scenic. As indicated above, on October 2, 1979, President Carter recommended designation. This then started a second three-year moratorium, which expired on October 2, 1982.

Extensive hearings were held in the area during 1979 by the federal government. Subsequent to that time the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks held hearings in November 1979 on proposed California Wilderness legislation. I had the privilege of testifying in opposition to the Tuolumne's inclusion in the Wilderness program.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported a bill (H.R. 8096) to the House floor on September 19, 1980, which if enacted, would have added several river segments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. On September 22, 1980, the House approved H.R. 8096. We believe it is significant that the Tuolumne River was not included in H.R. 8096. No action was taken on H.R. 8096 by the Senate in the 96th Congress, and thus the bill died at the end of that Congress. No action was taken by either the House or the Senate during the 97th Congress.

On April 6, 1983, FERC issued a prelimimary permit to MID, TID and the City and County of San Francisco requiring a number of detailed and specific studies to be undertaken and the results submitted to FERC by April 1, 1986. The order additionally requires the permit holders to consult with federal, state and local governmental units and to keep all intervenors fully informed of its activities. The permittees are required by the order to perform all studies and activities at the proposed sites in accordance with a Work Study Plan which the applicants submitted to FERC after extensive consultation with the intervenors in the proceeding and appropriate governmental units. The Clavey-Ward's Ferry Coordinating Committee, currently comprised of representatives of MID and TID, has employed a project director and has entered into contracts with various consultants and expects to perform the required studies, tests and evaluations. The Public Utilities Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, the agency charged with the responsibility of water and power activities on behalf of San Francisco, is negotiating with MID and TID regarding the interim arrangements that will govern the understandings and relationships of the three parties during the preliminary permit period.

THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON IS NOT SUITABLE FOR THE WILDERNESS PROGRAM

"Wilderness" is defined by statute as land that is "untrammeled by man; where man is a visitor who does not remain; more particularly, it is an area of federal land at least 5,000 acres in size where human impacts are 'substantially unnoticeable'". Under the wilderness designation, no permanent structures or motorized vehicles are allowed in the area. The segment of the Tuolumne River Canyon that would be proposed for designation as a wilderness area in both S. 5 and S. 1515 is inconsistent with the definition of wilderness and the legislative intent of the statute. It is an area between two existing hydroelectric projects: San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project in Yosemite National Park and the New Don Pedro Dam and Reservoir in Stanislaus County. To anyone who has been to the area, it is quite clear that regardless of whatever attributes and characteristics the canyon may possess, it is quite clearly and obviously not a wilderness area.

We believe it is not inconsequential to point out that the Executive Branch of the government during both Republican and Democratic administrations which studied the State of California proposed wilderness areas, considered the Tuolumne and did not include it in the RARE II recommended wilderness area for the State of California. We further believe that there is great significance in the fact that the House-passed bill, H.R. 1437, which contains a large number of additional tracts of lands to be included, other than those proposed in RARE II, does not contain the Tuolumne River Canyon in it. As we have steadfastly maintained, the river should not be included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, but we are forced to admit that particular designation is at least one that would be reasonable within the definition of wild and scenic rivers as contemplated by the particular statute that authorized that program. Let us, however, be clear on the point, we are not proposing or supporting, nor do we believe that wild and scenic designation of the Tuolumne is appropriate, desirable, or in the best interest of the local area, the state or the nation. But for purposes of considering whether the Tuolumne Canyon should be in the Wilderness Act, it is evident that there is simply no reasonable basis in fact for such a designation.

We strongly urge that the Subcommittee not consider doing indirectly what it could do directly if it chose to do so. Inclusion of the Tuolumne Canyon in the California Wilderness Act would be a perversion of the intent of the legislation, the definition of "wilderness", and would be in essence an inappropriate use of the Wilderness legislation.

Wilderness statutes or wild and scenic designation is not essential to protect any areas if the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project is not licensed, or is not built, or is built in such a fashion as to eliminate any of the aspects that would have any impact at all on the Tuolumne River. This is because the lands surrounding the river are in public ownership. Either the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service or the Park Service have jurisdiction over all of the lands with the minor exception of a group of small, scattered sites totaling 149 acres which are in private ownership. As a matter of fact, the principal support for including the Tuolumne Canyon in the Wilderness Act comes from those who are opposed to the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project. In our view it is not unreasonable for environmental or recreational or other groups to oppose the project or to recommend that it be altered or that conditions regarding its construction or operation be proposed. But in our view that is an appropriate set of issues to be considered and resolved by the FERC, which has issued the preliminary permit and has started the procedure by which these issues can be evaluated and resolution reached.

FERC IS AN APPROPRIATE AGENCY TO TEST, EVALUATE AND, IF POSSIBLE, RECONCILE CONFLICTING OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

It has been suggested in testimony before this Subcommittee last year and in literature distributed by the Sierra Club that the FERC is an inappropriate agency because of its track record in considering environmental issues in connection with license applications that have come before it in the past.

The difficulty of securing FERC approval is best demonstrated by the fact that since January 1975, the Commission has issued only six licenses for major projects which involve new generating capacity.

The following factors clearly support the thesis that the FERC does take its environmental responsibilities seriously and that its record in the past fully supports that claim of the Commission: (1) As the Commission advised Congress in submitting its budget for Fiscal Year 1984, only about one-half of the preliminary permits issued actually result in licenses being issued. And of these, only a very small percentage provide for construction of major hydroelectric projects; (2) The Commission's licensing process requires preliminary permittees to consider fully all implications of environmental concerns at the earliest stage in their study of project feasibility, as demonstrated by the preliminary permit issued to MID, TID and San Francisco; (3) These requirements result in a large number of preliminary permit holders abandoning their rights to pursue studies as required by the preliminary permit, with 222 such holders surrendering their right in 1982 alone; (4) Thus far in 1983, FERC has already canceled 24 preliminary permits in which the holders of those permits failed to comply with the required studies and evaluations contained in the various permit articles; (5) The conditions imposed by the FERC in granting licenses frequently impose very heavy requirements on the licensees, with the most recent illustrations being the licenses issued to the Kings River Conservation District to develop the Dinkey Creek in Fresno County, California, and a similar set of requirements contained in a license for a hydro project in Calaveras County, California; (6) Numerous federal, state, local and private organizations are already intervenors in the proceeding before the FERC on the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project and will be afforded every right to participate fully in hearings that will be scheduled if the permittees seek a license to construct the project; and

(7) all of the intervenors referred to above, and probably any others who wish to enter in the event of an application for a license, will be afforded full rights of submitting their own information and data, the right of cross-examination of witnesses, and ultimately the right of judicial review of a Commission action if one or more of the groups believe that the Commission has failed to give proper weight to environmental or other concerns.

The studies required of the MID, TID and San Francisco by virtue of the preliminary permit will probably cost in the range of $5 million, and in each of the requirements the burden is that of the permittee. As elected members of the Board of Directors that govern the Irrigation Districts, we do not enter into these expenditures lightly. We accept the burden that the FERC has placed upon us, and we are firmly convinced that if the analysis and the physical tests required, as well as any environmental concerns that are developed as a result of our studies, convince us that the project is not feasible, we will simply not go forward and spend more of our District customers' money in a fruitless effort. At this stage of the game, however, we are satisfied that the project is a viable one and one that warrants detailed examination that the FERC preliminary permit requires be made.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN DECIDING WHETHER TO SEEK A LICENSE

Future Power Requirements. Northern California continues to be one of those areas in the nation where its power resources are inadequate to meet the projected load requirements. Last month, the U. S. Department of Energy issued a report entitled The Future of Power in America, which projects that the present energy shortfall will worsen. In fact, the report specifically mentions that the California region may face dangerously insufficient power reserve margins as early as the year 1990. Similarly, the California Energy Commission's draft 1983 report, Securing California's Energy Future, projects an energy shortfall of 13,189 megawatts of electricity per year by 1994. Facilities generating 10,002 megawatts per year are under construction. This leaves a need for 3,187 megawatts in annual power production by 1994.

Future Water Requirements. Despite the fact that the Tuolumne River flows through Tuolumne County, the County is facing serious water shortages. Tuolumne County is expected to outgrow its existing domestic supply within the next ten years, yet the citizens are unable to benefit adequately from the very river which flows through its land. The Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project could add 3.9 billion gallons to the Tuolumne County domestic water supply, an amount which can support a population of approximately 25,000.

The Benefits of Hydroelectric Generation. If the premise is accepted that additional generation is going to be required, there is no more attractive, desirable and economical method of generating electricity than through hydroelectric projects. In the State of California, as perhaps is true elsewhere in the country, it is virtually impossible to plan to build a nuclear power plant. Similarly, oil plants are simply not being built as a result of this nation's efforts to avoid dependence on imported oil. Coal plants are never easy to site, and the concerns over acid rain and other air pollution problems have made that a very difficult course of action to pursue, especially in Northern California. To have a method of generating electricity that is renewable, that has additional benefits such as water supply, recreation, and even some assistance in flood control, makes hydroelectric generating facilities the most attractive of all major generating options. This is, of course, the reason that the Districts have pursued Clavey-Ward's Ferry and intend to continue to do so.

Recreational Aspects of Clavey-Ward's Ferry. One of the charges leveled by opponents of hydro development, particularly white water rafting interests, is that the recreational benefits of the river would be sacrificed. White water rafting on the Tuolumne is a sport of relatively recent origin and has been made attractive by the regulated releases from the City and County of San Francisco Hetch Hetchy system. Were it not for these regulated flows, the natural regimen of the Tuolumne River is such that it would be unusable for rafting through much of the year. The river became commercially raftable in 1969 as a result of the construction of a powerhouse downstream from the dam, which has since provided a controlled release of water.

Although some white water rafting opportunities would be diminished by the construction of a hydro project on the Tuolumne, far greater recreational benefits for a much larger number of people would be available by creating a reservoir operated to accommodate recreational activities. Further, the river would be accessible and would be enjoyed by a larger number of people, as distinguished from the relative handful of physically and economically advantaged individuals who are now able to enjoy the river.

Economic Considerations. As the economic recovery proceeds, it is clear that there will be further requirements for electricity in our area, as noted above. Additionally, the construction of a hydro project affords a great deal of short-term employment in the area. This is not an inconsequential factor in an area that is currently experiencing unemployment far above the national average.

Probably of equal long-term significance is the ability of our customers to produce agricultural products at a competitive price with foreign producers and to permit us to compete effectively in the world markets. Both of us are engaged on a full-time basis in farming, as are the majority of our Board members. We do not take lightly this consideration, and we know that those of our citizens who use our power for agribusiness likewise are very supportive of our project and believe that it can make an enormous difference in the future of our agricultural economy in Northern California and in the entire State of California.

SUPPORT FOR THE STUDY OF THE CLAVEY-WARD'S FERRY PROJECT

There is a broad range of support for the Districts' position that the studies should be allowed to proceed. This, of course, translates into opposition to designating the Tuolumne River Canyon as a wilderness area or the river as a wild and scenic river.

Included among those who hold this position is the newly-elected Governor of California. The present position of the California State Administration is one of opposition to any designation which would preclude study of the Tuolumne's potential resources. In opposing such designation of the Tuolumne River, Governor Deukmejian stated, "in view of our growing water problems and the burdensome costs of energy today, California must at least have the opportunity to study the possibility of alternate energy and water sources which could benefit consumers by helping to reduce the high cost of energy and insuring that California has adequate water supplies to meet the important needs of the citizens of our State." This represents a change from the position of the Jerry Brown Administration.

Additionally, Tuolumne County, which is the county in which the project would be located, has considered the matter on numerous occasions. In June of 1982 an item was on the ballot in Tuolumne County which would have resulted in opposition to any development on the Tuolumne River if adopted by the voters. This referendum was resoundingly defeated by the voters. The Board of Supervisors of Tuolumne County within the last two weeks has unanimously voted against including the Tuolumne River Canyon in the Wilderness Act.

Although the San Francisco County Board of Supervisors has recently adopted a resolution calling for the designation of the Tuolumne as wild and scenic, so far as we are able to ascertain, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has not taken a position on whether the Tuolumne Canyon should be included in the Wilderness Act. Our Districts are continuing to meet and discuss with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission the interim arrangements that will govern the work done to meet the requirements of the preliminary permit, and we have not been advised that the City wishes to withdraw as a permittee.

The California Chamber of Commerce, the California Farm Bureau, the California AFL-CIO and a host of other organizations have expressed their opposition to inclusion in the Wilderness Act and to designation of the Tuolumne as wild and scenic. Attached to this statement is a list of the organizations that are opposed to "locking up" the Tuolumne without the opportunity to evaluate the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this project is important to us. The legislation before the Subcommittee, if enacted, would knock us out of the game before we have had an opportunity to perform the required studies and tests. In our view, that is most unwise and unfair. We appreciate very much the opportunity to put our case before the Subcommittee, and we are hopeful that the Subcommittee will conclude that the most sensible way to proceed is to allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's preliminary permit to be complied with. We have taken those assignments seriously and are confident that our studies will demonstrate that we have a feasible and viable project that will be of great benefit to our region and to the nation as well. We will, of course, be pleased to supply any additional information that the Subcommittee or the staff may require.

Thank you.

Partial list of those opposing wild and scenic designation of the Tuolumne River and/or supporting construction of the Clavey - Wards Ferry Hydroelectric Project.

LABOR

State Building and Construction Trades Council

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers - Local 302

San Francisco Labor Council

California Council of Carpenters

Operating Engineers - Local 3

California Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO

Sheet Metal Workers Union - Local 216

Construction, Production and Maintenance Laborers - Local 1130

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

Northern California Teamsters' Committee

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers - Local 413

United Brotherhood of Carpenters - Local 844

Northern California District Council of Laborers

Alameda Building and Construction Trades Council

San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council

ORGANIZATIONS

California Farm Bureau Federation

Federated Dairymen

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

Coalition of Labor and Business

California Cattlemen's Association

Concrete Masonry Association of California and Nevada

Sportsmens Committee on Political Education

Associated General Contractors

California Women for Agriculture

Western Growers Association

Building Industry Association of Central California

League of California Milk Producers

California Municipal Utilities Association

California Commission on Agriculture

Association of California Water Agencies

American Public Power Association

Western Mining Council

Women in Timber

Regional Council of Rural Counties

WATER AGENCIES

South San Joaquin Irrigation District

Calaveras County Water District

Laguna Beach County Water District

Stevinson Water District

North Kern Water Storage District

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

Oakdale Irrigation District

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District

Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District

Helix Water District

Kings County Water District

West Basin Municipal Water District

Modesto Irrigation District

Merced Irrigation District

Tuolumne County Water District No. 1

Tuolumne County Water District No. 2

Imperial Irrigation District

Central Basin Municipal Water District

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

California State Chamber of Commerce

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Modesto Chamber of Commerce

Turlock Chamber of Commerce

Lomita Chamber of Commerce

Vallejo Chamber of Commerce

Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce

Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce

Anderson Chamber of Commerce

Tracy District Chamber of Commerce

El Segundo Chamber of Commerce

ass Valley Area Chamber of Commerce

Clovis District Chamber of Commerce

Covina Chamber of Commerce

Lawndale Chamber of Commerce

Porterville Chamber of Commerce

Salida Chamber of Commerce

Stockton Chamber of Commerce

Waterford Chamber of Commerce

CITIES AND COUNTIES

Stanislaus County

City of Waterford

City of Turlock

City of Hughson

Merced County

City of Ceres

City of Modesto

City of Half Moon Bay

City of Escondido

City of Glendale

City of Villa Park

City of Vernon

City of Kingsburg

City of Corcoran

City of Tulare

City of Duarte

City of Selma

City of Signal Hill

City of Redondo Beach

Tuolumne County

City of Livingston

City of Cloverdale

City of La Mesa

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Short.

Mr. Peters?

Mr. PETERS. Yes.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD PETERS, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, FRESNO, CALIF.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman. Senator Wilson.

My name is Richard Peters. I am a farmer who grows a variety of crops in the Fresno area in the Central Valley of California and, in the Coachilla Valley in southern California.

I am the president of the California State Board of Food and Agriculture, and appear here today in that capacity and as a concerned grower.

On July 14, 1983, the California State Board of Food and Agriculture adopted a resolution opposing any congressional action to designate the Tuolumne River as a wild and scenic river or to include the Tuolumne River Canyon in the national wilderness preservation system.

The board believes that any designation which would preclude study of the river, and possible development of its resources would be detrimental to the citizens of California and to agriculture in particular.

The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are currently conducting a study of the energy resources of the river under a preliminary permit issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The two districts provide water and power to the residents and businesses of Stanislaus County, which is located in the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley.

Stanislaus County is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States, with especially bountiful production of fruits, nuts, livestock, dairy, and poultry products.

Agriculture relies on abundant and cost-effective energy sources for economic survival. The primary users of energy in the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are agricultural producers, processors whose agricultural products are grown throughout the central valley and California as a whole. Located within the two districts are the largest winery in the world, the largest cannery in the world, various large milk product and poultry processors, as well as a number of other food processing plants.

In addition, agricultural production is dependent upon cost-effective sources of energy to maintain economic stability. Without such cost-effective energy, the agricultural products in the San Joaquin Valley in California, will be placed at a competitive disadvantage with foreign products.

The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are currently operating at a serious power deficit. In fact, it is necessary for the Modesto Irrigation District to buy from other sources as much as 85 percent of the power used in the district.

Projections indicate that this deficit, as well as the viability of potential energy resources will worsen considerably in the coming years. The districts cannot continue to drain the rescurces from our cities and other areas, as there simply will not be sufficient available power to supplement these shortfalls.

Frankly, this entire situation perplexes me. We in California are faced with a serious threat to the viability of the most basic industry in our country—agriculture. Yet, Congress is seriously considering foreclosing study of one of the most environmentally sound and cost-effective sources of energy located immediately adjacent to one of the most productive and richest food-producing regions of the world.

And to what end is this proposal considered. The apparent purpose is to protect the recreational rafting industry which is able to operate on this river only because of the flows which have been created by manmade dams.

This is in contradiction to Mr. Chamberlain.

The flows are only there because of the dams.

Is this industry more important than agriculture? Recreation on the river will not die if the river is allowed to be used to produce much needed water and power. It may be altered, but the river would then become available to many more people as a recreational source rather than the relative few who are econocomically and physically able to now enjoy its benefits.

How can reasonable people expect those of us who invest capital and till the soil to provide food and fiber, if we are deprived of the energy necessary to meet our commitments to the people of our own country, and those throughout the world who we feed and support.

The Tuolumne River is a primary source of power and water for the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts. Preliminary studies indicate that the river has the potential for providing substantial amounts of additional hydroelectric energy.

If, however, the river is designated by congressional action as either wild and scenic or as a wilderness area, such designation would preclude any further study or development of the energy and water resources of the river.

Agriculture is a $14 billion industry, and the No. 1 industry in California.

Stanislaus County is among the leading counties in California with a total production value of $746 million. Denial of the cost effective energy which is essential for production and processing of agricultural products will work to the detriment of the industry as a whole.

Senator Wallop. Mr. Bellah, if I may ask you to submit the remainder of that statement in the interest of those who must follow you.

Mr. Peters. Thank you very much.

Senator Wallop. Excuse me, Mr. Peters.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peters follows:]

STATEMENT OF RICHARD PETERS, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Richard Peters. I am a farmer who grows a variety of crops in the Fresno area in the Central Valley of California and, in the Coachilla Valley in Southern California. I am president of the California State Board of Food and Agriculture, and appear here today in that capacity and as a concerned grower.

On July 14, 1983, the California State Board of Food and Agriculture adopted a resolution opposing any Congressional action to designate the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic river or to include the Tuolumne River Canyon in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Board believes that any designation which would preclude study of the river, and possible development of its resources would be detrimental to the citizens of California and to agriculture in particular.

The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are currently conducting a study of the energy resources of the river under a Preliminary Permit issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The two Districts provide water and power to the residents and businesses of Stanislaus County, which is located in the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley.

Stanislaus County is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States, with especially bountiful production of fruits, nuts, livestock, dairy and poultry products. Agriculture relies on abundant and cost effective energy sources for economic survival. The primary users of energy in the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are agricultural producers, and processors whose agricultural products are grown throughout the Central Valley and California as a whole. Located within the two districts are the largest winery in the world, the largest cannery in the world, various large milk product and poultry processors, as well as a number of other food processing plants.

In addition, Agricultural production is dependent upon cost effective sources of energy to maintain economic stability. Without such cost effective energy, the agricultural products in the San Joaquin Valley in California will be placed at a competitive disadvantage with foreign products.

The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are currently operating at a serious power deficit. In fact, it is necessary for the Modesto Irrigation District to buy from other sources as much as 85% of the power used in the District. Projections indicate that this deficit, as well as the viability of potential energy resources will worsen considerably in the coming years. The Districts cannot continue to drain the resources from our cities and other areas, as there simply will not be sufficient available power to supplement these shortfalls.

Frankly, this entire situation perplexes me. We in California are faced with a serious threat to the viability of the most basic industry in our country - agriculture. Yet Congress is seriously considering foreclosing study of one of the most environmentally sound and cost effective sources of energy located immediately adjacent to one of the most productive and richest food producing regions of the world.

And to what end is this proposal considered. The apparent purpose is to protect the recreational rafting industry which is able to operate on this river only because of the flows which have been created by man made dams. Is this industry more important than agriculture? Recreation on the river will not die if the river is allowed to be used to produce much needed water and power. It may be altered, but the river would then become available to many more people as a recreational source rather that the relative few who are economically and physically able to now enjoy its benefits.

How can reasonable people expect those of us who invest capital and till the soil to provide food and fiber, if we are deprived of the energy necessary to meet our commitments to the people of our own country, and those throughout the world who we feed and support.

The Tuolumne River is a primary source of power and water for the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts. Preliminary studies indicate that the river has the potential for providing substantial amounts of additional hydro-electric energy. If, however the river is designated by Congressional action as either Wild and Scenic or as a Wilderness Area, such designation would preclude any further study or development of the energy and water resources of the river.

Agriculture is a $14 billion industry, and the number one industry in California. Stanislaus County is among the leading agricultural counties in California with a total production value of $746 million. Denial of the cost effective energy which is essential for production and processing of agricultural products will work to the detriment of the industry as a whole. The studies authorized by the Preliminary Permits afford an important opportunity to determine the potential feasibility of a major source of much needed power. If the Tuolumne River is designated Wild and Scenic or as a Wilderness Area, the crucial opportunity to study the river and determine its potential would be lost forever.

For these reasons, the California State Board of Agriculture, has voted to oppose any designation of the river which would preclude the study of its potential energy resources. A copy of that resolution is attached to my testimony for your consideration.

We respectfully request your serious consideration of our concerns, and urge you to allow the studies currently being conducted on the Tuolumne River to continue.

Thank you very much.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
STATE BOARD OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
1220 N STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

RESOLUTION

July 14, 1983

SUBJECT: TUOLUMNE RIVER

WHEREAS, The Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts provide water and power to the farmers and residents, and agricultural producers and processors in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, one of California's prime agricultural areas; and

WHEREAS, the economic well being of the rate payers of the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts is dependent upon agriculture, including production, processing, and related industries; and

WHEREAS, the agricultural producers and processors rely on abundant and cost effective sources of energy for economic survival; and

WHEREAS, the primary users of energy in the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are agricultural producers and processors who process agricultural products grown throughout the Central Valley; and

WHEREAS, the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts are currently operating at a serious power deficit and projections indicate that the deficit in energy resources will worsen considerably in the coming years; and

WHEREAS, the Tuolumne River is a primary source of power and water for the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts through such projects as the Don Pedro Dam and Reservoir; and

WHEREAS, the Tuolumne River has the potential for providing an additional hydroelectric energy source for the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has issued a preliminary permit to the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts and the City and County of San Francisco entitling the permitees to study the river and its tributaries for potential development of sources of water and hydroelectric energy; and

WHEREAS, two bills are currently pending in Congress to designate the Tuolumne River as "Wild and Scenic," to wit Senate Bill 142 and House Resolution 2474 and two bills are pending in Congress to designate the Tuolumne River Canyon as a "Wilderness Area" pursuant to PL 88-577; to wit Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 1515; and

WHEREAS, Governor Deukmejian has indicated that he opposes designation of the Tuolumne River which would preclude the study of its potential energy resources; and

WHEREAS, designation of the Tuolumne River as either Wild and Scenic or as a Wilderness Area would preclude any further study or development of the energy and water resources of the River; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board strongly opposes any Congressional action to designate the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Senic River or to include the Tuolumne River Canyon in the National Wilderness Preservation System until the studies under the FERC preliminary permit are completed; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the President of this Board shall testify at Senate Hearings scheduled to commence on July 28, 1983, regarding the California Wilderness Legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be immediately sent to Senator Wilson, Senator Cranston, and members of the California Congressional Delegation.

- -

Subscribed

Hans Van Nes

Hans Van Nes
Executive Office
(916) 445-7730

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Bellah.

STATEMENT OF JERRY BELLAH, MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. BELLAH. Mr. Chairman. Senator Wilson.

My name is Jerry Bellah, and I am a member of the board of supervisors in Tuolumne County.

The California wilderness bills that are before you today are of particular concern to the citizens of our county, namely the North Mountain and the Tuolumne River area.

I am concerned for this river issue being attached to these wilderness bills because there is a tremendous amount of emotional value put on this river, and I can only say as far as the wilderness goes, there has been enough said as far as the economic loss and pitfalls of any more wilderness area being included other than what is being proposed by the administration.

I would like to get right to the point of our two concerns. The North Mountain area, which was designated under title II of Senator Wilson's bill, and also under Ms. Burton's bill.

If this is included, it will remove 11 million board feet of potential timber that could be harvested that would create jobs for the people in Tuolumne County.

And, like I said, I think there has been enough said as to what RARE II is in that portion.

I would like to address my comments directly to the river issue.

I am outraged with the position, the piety in which San Francisco has taken their position in wild and scenic for that river. The very people that are in support of wild and scenic designation for that river, our river in Tuolumne County, are the very ones that have raped the most primeval, pristine river area in the whole portion of the river, that flows into the national park.

Even Senator Cranston, in his bill, proposed that if the Tuolumne River was going to be placed into the designation as wild and scenic, let's start at Mount Lyle, and bring it right on down the river.

Maybe if San Francisco would consider taking their Hetch Hetchy Projects out, maybe Tuolumne County could go along with wild and scenic for that river.

Mr. Moyer alluded to the fact that "It is not alluded; it is a fact." There are reservoirs and dams already on that river. I cannot understand how they can determine that that is a wild and free-flowing river with the amount of reservoirs that are already there.

Tuolumne County has only asked—we have not asked for an endorsement of any project on that river; we have only asked that our options be kept open; that we will be able to study the river, and determine what our—that if there is value there, that our citizens and the people in that area can use—that is what we are interested in.

By a referendum vote, the people in Tuolumne County, better than 2 to 1, not that there aren't people in opposition to building on the river, but their vote was that we would investigate at the time we needed the resources, to be able to do that.

If this river is placed in a wild and scenic designation, and we are precluded from that; and if you study it, and I would certainly invite the chairman to come to Tuolumne County, and we would certainly furnish him with a place to stay, I will personally escort him into the canyon to take a look at it, and do some fishing.

If you—if we are allowed to study that river, and determine what the value of it is, there may be a time when we will say, "Hey, there is no need for it," but we don't know that now. We only want to keep our options open, and I think that—you talk about the multiple use of the river; there is much more use of that river for many more people out of the wilderness Area than it is if it is placed in a wilderness area.

I would like to say that I appreciate the opportunity to express these concerns for the members of the board of supervisors of Tuolumne County, and thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Bellah.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bellah follows:]

STATEMENT OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY SUPERVISOR
JERRY BELLAH
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Jerry Bellah and I am a member of the Board of Supervisors in Tuolumne County, California. The California Wilderness Bills are of particular concern to the citizens of our County.

Approximately 77.5% of Tuolumne County is currently under Forest Service, BLM or National Park Service control. The proposed California Wilderness Legislation would include 25,900 acres for Federal Wilderness designation which were not recommended for wilderness in the RARE II process. There is one area and a portion of another in Tuolumne County recommended for wilderness to which we do not object. Our citizens simply cannot withstand the further "government taking" of these additional areas which are essential to our economy. Furthermore, such designation could be detrimental to the area in which we live.

There are two areas before this Committee today which are of concern to our county - the proposed North Mountain Addition to Yosemite National Park, and the Tuolumne River Canyon.

The proposed North Mountain addition is not included in S.5, but is included in H.R. 1437 and in Title II of S.1515. This area is already being protected as a National Forest, and we are opposed to including the area as part of the National Park.

The Tuolumne River Canyon area comprising approximately 18,200 acres is proposed by S.5 and by Title II of S.1515 for designation as a Wilderness Area. H.R. 1437 does not include this area. In addition, there are two bills pending in Congress this session which propose designation of the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic River.

The proposed North Mountain area is comprised of approximately 8,000 acres, about 3,000 of which are considered "high quality" timber producing for commercial purposes. An estimated 69 million board feet of timber are contained therein, with average growth producing approximately 1.1 million board feet per year. If properly managed, the yield would increase by three or four times.

The economic value of this timber is substantial. At $200 per 1,000 board feet, the gross revenue of the first timber sale and every decade thereafter, would be in excess of $2,000,000. Twenty-five percent of this amount of $500,000 would come directly to the County in the form of Forest Reserve revenues to be used for schools and road funds. Each timber sale would provide 25 to 30 logger's jobs, 10 road building jobs and 20 to 25 jobs at the mills. This would yield a gross income of over $1,000,000. Taking the rollover effect into account, this income could produce $2.5 to $3 million in total income in logging and related services. This is a substantial boost for the County's employment situation. $3 million in gross revenues would generate $90,000 in sales tax revenues, $15,000 of which would be paid to the County. The State Yield tax collected on behalf of the County would generate an additional $80,000. Other incidental sources of income to the County which would result from allowing this area to be used for timber production would include property tax paid by the mills, fuel tax, and sales tax on truck parts and related items.

The North Mountain Area is currently a National Forest under Forest Service control. Designation of this area as a National Park would not only be detrimental from the standpoint of timber harvesting, but would also limit uses such as hunting, camping, fishing, and hiking. Such recreational opportunities would in fact be enhanced with the construction of proposed logging roads.

The proposed designation of the Tuolumne River Canyon would also have a substantial detrimental impact on our area. The welfare of the citizens of Tuolumne County must be a most important consideration relative to any decision on the future of the Tuolumne River. The river has been developed since the early 1900's. It is not wild and free flowing, as there are dams and reservoirs from Hetch Hetchy to La Grange. Unfortunately, Tuolumne County has received no measurable benefit from these earlier projects.

The Tuolumne River originates in Tuolumne County, yet Tuolumne County is facing both power and water shortages. The primary development on the Tuolumne River has been by San Francisco through the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project. San Francisco has taken the water and power from the banks of our river and we are left with substantial shortfalls. Despite the fact that we are the County of origin for the river, we have not benefited from the resources the river provides.

The majority of citizens of Tuolumne County are opposed to any designation of the river as a Wild and Scenic river or as a Wilderness Area. In 1982, by a margin of 2 to 1, the voters of Tuolumne County, in a voter referendum, rejected the principle of stopping development on the Tuolumne River. Furthermore, our Board of Supervisors, as recently as this month, adopted resolutions opposing the designation of the Tuolumne River as Wild and Scenic and opposing inclusion of the Tuolumne River Canyon as a Wilderness Area. Attached to this testimony are copies of these Resolutions, statements from individual members of the Board of Supervisors, a letter from the Chairman of the Board, speaking for the Board, and a copy of the statement which I presented on July 8, 1983. Without a doubt, the citizens of the county most affected have a view that cannot and should not be ignored.

The people in our county desperately need affordable power and water. Current statistics project a serious water supply deficiency in Tuolumne County by 1990.

It is projected that the Tuolumne River and its tributaries through various projects that are being studied, may have the potential to at least partially alleviate that shortage. We are only requesting the opportunity to determine if we might benefit from the river's resources just as others have.

One of the charges leveled by opponents of hydro-development, particularly white water rafting interests, is that the recreational benefits of the river would be sacrificed. It is important to remember that much of the value and beauty of this river results from the uses to which it has been put by man. The roaring white water so frequently mentioned is the result of upstream reservoirs which periodically discharge water, as well as provide energy needs are being met, and the river loses that character when they are not.

The citizens of Tuolumne County cherish the sancity of the mountains, rivers, and wildlife. We seek no endorsement of any project on the Tuolumne River. Rather, we ask for the opportunity to study the river and determine if its resources may enhance the quality of our lives and those of future generations. Any designation of the river as Wilderness or Wild and Scenic River will forever deny us that opportunity and would be fundamentally unjust.

The existing National Forest status provides as much protection, if not more, and additional options for management than National Park status or Wilderness status. One area of particular concern to us is the potentially disastrous effects of forest fires. These areas are very susceptible to fire, and with the proposed boundary changes in designations, fires burning out of these areas would involve more agencies than is the case now.

Under National Park and Wilderness designations, controlled burning by the Forest Service for the purpose of minimizing forest danger is prohibited if for purposes other than wilderness resource maintenance. Such burning is used to eliminate the extremely flammable underbrush that substantially increases the

the risks and effects of fires. Futhermore, the proposed designations would limit the ability of firefighters to extinguish and control fires with the assistance of mechanical equipment. Not only is firefighting more ineffective without such equipment, but it is also much more costly.

It is my understanding from reviewing U.S. Forest Service information that soil conditions in the Tuolumne River Canyon are very erosive. Therefore, if a fire were to destroy existing vegetation, the river would experience measurable siltation from the eroding soils. This would be extremely detrimental to trout spawning, water quality and other uses of the river. We should not be subjected to these resultant risks of designation.

We would ask that you carefully consider the effects of this proposed legislation. The interests of Tuolumne County are at stake - detrimental economic effects, fire hazards, and shortfalls of water and power. For us, the result of the proposed designations would be nothing less than disastrous. We support the recommendations developed by the Forest Service in RARE II.

I appreciate the opportunity to represent Tuolumne County before this Committee and thank you for your consideration.

REMARKS OF JERRY BELLAH
JULY 8, 1983
MEETING WITH SENATOR
PETE WILSON

I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak to you today regarding Senate Bill 1515. As a Supervisor in Tuolumne County, I can assure you that we have grave concerns regarding certain provisions of Title II of your bill. These concerns relate to the essential needs and economic well being of our citizens.

77.5% of Tuolumne County is currently under Forest Service BLM or National Park control.

Title II designates another 25,900 acres as potential areas for wilderness designation. Our people simply cannot withstand the further taking by the government of these areas which are essential to our economy.

Of particular importance is item number 32 in Title II of your bill, the Tuolumne River Canyon. At the outset I would note that Congressman Phil Burton did not even include the Tuolumne in his all inclusive and overreaching House passed version of the Wilderness Bill. The Governor of the State of California has informed you that he opposes any designation that would preclude studies and hearings before the FERC which are already in progress from going forward.

The County of Tuolumne is absolutely opposed to Wilderness or Wild and Scenic designation for the Tuolumne River. Just this week, our Board again passed a resolution expressing our opposition to such designation.

You have repeatedly expressed concern about the position of the City and County of San Francisco on this issue. Such concern, in our view, is totally unjustified. San Francisco, through the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project many years ago came into this area, built their dams and hydroelectric projects, and left our county with virtually nothing. We now are forced to buy water from San Francisco, generated from the very river which flows through our county.

We are outraged that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has voted to support designation of the river as wild and scenic. To add insult to injury, members of the Board now want to meet with us to discuss the possibility of selling our water back to us at reduced rates. We are dismayed that San Francisco wants to dictate how our area is to be designated by Congress.

The people who are directly affected, that is, the people in Tuolumne County, should be heard and their concerns heeded. It is totally unfair for San Francisco to further control the beautiful area in which we live and work.

The people in our county desperately need affordable power and water. And we cannot forget the needs of our neighbors in Stanislaus County, located in the agricultural heart of this state. Agriculture is the number one industry in this state, and to deny it the energy essential for production and processing of agricultural products only puts this state at a competitive disadvantage with foreign countries.

According to Federal and State reports, our nation, and particularly our state, will face catastrophic energy shortages in the coming years. Hydroelectric energy from an environmental and economic standpoint is probably the most efficient means by which to meet such energy needs.

It is alleged that recreational opportunities may be lost by development of this river. These same opportunities not only would still be available without the wilderness designation you urge, but could be enhanced without such a designation. The river, which is now only accessible to the economically and physically advantaged, may then be available to much larger numbers of people.

The citizens of Tuolumne County and of its neighbor Stanislaus County seek no endorsement of any project on the Tuolumne. Rather, we seek the same opportunity that San Francisco has been afforded: To study the river and determine if its resources may enhance the quality of our lives and those of future generations. A "wilderness" designation will forever deny us that opportunity and would be fundamentally wrong and unjust.

Filed July 5, 1983
Robert W. André, Clerk
By
DEPUTY CLERK

io. 197-83

RESOLUTION

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

HEREAS, Senator Pete Wilson introduced legislation (S 1515) which proposes to include 1.2 million acres of land into the Wilderness Area (Category I), and designate an additional 1.1 million acres of land also for inclusion in the Wilderness Area after further consideration (Category II); and

HEREAS, Category II land includes 17,800 acres of the Tuolumne River Canyon and 8,000 acres of the North Mountain Area, both located in Tuolumne County; and

HEREAS, this Board of Supervisors has, through past resolutions, consistently opposed any legislative effort to prohibit a balanced land use of these areas; and

HEREAS, S 1515 would deprive this county of the economic and social benefits which prudent timber harvesting and water development projects could produce for our residents; and

HEREAS, Tuolumne County already has an overwhelming proportion of its land under public ownership and dedicated for public use; and

HEREAS, the inclusion of the additional 25,800 acres would make little difference in the overall wilderness area for the entire State of California, which already encompasses millions of acres, yet it would disproportionately burden this county to provide public wilderness area at the expense of restricting other reasonable uses which would directly benefit Tuolumne County residents; and

HEREAS, Senator Wilson, by including the Tuolumne River Canyon and North Mountain areas in Category II of his bill, acknowledges that these two areas are not fully suited for wilderness designation;

OW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY that this Board strongly opposes the inclusion of the Tuolumne River Canyon and North Mountain Areas into the Wilderness Area, and that Senator Wilson be urged to remove said areas in Tuolumne County from further consideration in S 1515.

E IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Senator Wilson, Senator Cranston, members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters, Representative Richard Lehman, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior, Forest Supervisor of the U.S. Forest Service, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the California Chamber of Commerce, and the Regional Council of Rural Counties.

IE FOREGOING RESOLUTION PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE ALIFORNIA, ON THIS 5th DAY OF July, 1983

'ES: Supervisor 1st District Mildred Filiberti
Supervisor 2nd District
Supervisor 3rd District Jerry Kellogh
Supervisor 4th District W. May
Supervisor 5th District

NOES: Supervisor ... Dist. None
Supervisor ... Dist.
Supervisor ... Dist.

ABSENT: Supervisor ... Dist. None
Supervisor ... Dist.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TTEST; Robert W. André, Clerk
Y
Deputy Clerk

Filed July 5, 1983
Robert W. André, Clerk
By
DEPUTY CLERK

No. 196-83

RESOLUTION

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

WHEREAS, Senator Alan Cranston has introduced Senate Bill 142 and Representative Ronald Dellums has introduced HR 2474 which would designate 83 miles of the Tuolumne River as "Wild and Scenic"; and

WHEREAS, these Bills would prohibit any development on or near the Tuolumne River, except natural recreational activities requiring no roads or structures; and

WHEREAS, the County of Tuolumne would be negatively impacted by the provisions of these Bills since they would preclude future consideration of the Tuolumne River as a source of water and power for use by County residents; and

WHEREAS, this Board has continuously opposed any legislative effort to designate the Tuolumne River as Wild and Scenic; and

WHEREAS, the voters of Tuolumne County in a voter referendum in June 1982 rejected the principle of stopping development on the Tuolumne River; and

WHEREAS, no new information has been presented which would support the designation of the Tuolumne River as Wild and Scenic;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Supervisors does hereby oppose HR 2474, reaffirms its opposition to Senate Bill 142 and hereby urges the County's congressional representatives to oppose these and similar legislation in the future intended to deprive the County of Tuolumne from making sound and judicious use of its resources from the Tuolumne River for its residents.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to this County's Federal and State Legislative Representatives, the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior, to the Forest Supervisor of the Stanislaus National Forest, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the National Park Service, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters, the National Association of Counties, and to such other individuals, agencies or organizations as may hereinafter be designated.

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE CALIFORNIA, ON THIS 5th DAY OF July, 1983

AYES: Supervisor 1st District Mildred Filiberti
Supervisor 2nd District
Supervisor 3rd District Kerry Bellah
Supervisor 4th District Clete W. May
Supervisor 5th District

NOES: Supervisor ...... Dist.
Supervisor 2nd Dist.
Supervisor ...... Dist.

ABSENT: Supervisor ...... Dist. None
Supervisor ...... Dist.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ATTEST: Robert W. André, Clerk
BY

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
SONORA, CALIFORNIA 95370
PHONE (209) 533-5521

ROBERT W. ANDRÉ
COUNTY CLERK
RUBY HAWORTH
BOARD CLERK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

MILDRED FILIBERTI, *First District*
GREG HURT, *Second District*
JERRY G. BELLAH, *Third District*
CLYDE W. MAY, *Fourth District*
WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON, *Fifth District*

July 13, 1983

Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
Room 235 City Hall
400 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Honorable Board Members:

The Board of Supervisors of Tuolumne County has asked me to convey our deep concern to the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco in response to your resolution of June 27, 1983, indicating your support for the Wild and Scenic status for the Tuolumne River. This action was taken without prior notification to this Board and directly contravenes the assurances provided in your letter of July 29, 1981, stating advance notification of contemplated actions.

The Tuolumne River is a vital resource to our counties, both for operation of Hetch Hetchy Water System, and as the source of water, power and recreation for Tuolumne County and its citizens. While the interests of San Francisco seem to be currently protected under the provisions of the Raker Act, your recent actions in support of Wild and Scenic status for other portions of the river show a total lack of concern for the immediate and future economic needs of the population of Tuolumne County. Many of our citizens feel that Tuolumne County, in the area of water supplies, has been relegated to little more than that of a "third world nation" in the worst sense; that is, all of our resources are being exploited and exported without any consideration being given to the real needs of the inhabitants.

Tuolumne County is now implementing a vigorous program to develop various sources of water for our internal needs and, in the process, must insure that various options remain open. Recent actions by those proposing water development projects in our county show virtually no awareness of the very real present and future needs of the residents of the county. We also question whether the Raker Act and its benefits

(over)

which have accrued to the County of San Francisco for many years should remain exclusively a closed-end contract, existing in perpetuity without regard to our changing requirements, and further question if all potential developers of the Tuolumne River are viewing their actions in a spirit of equity, fairness and mutual cooperation.

Our Board of Supervisors would welcome an opportunity to meet with your Board or appropriate committees at a mutually convenient time, to discuss the water situation in Tuolumne County, and ramifications of proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Davidson, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of Tuolumne

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
SONORA, CALIFORNIA 95370
PHONE (209) 533-5521

ROBERT W. ANDRÉ
COUNTY CLERK
RUBY HAWORTH
BOARD CLERK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

MILDRED FILIBERTI, *First District* GREG HURT, *Second District* JERRY C. BELLAH, *Third District*

CLYDE W. MAY, *Fourth District* WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON, *Fifth District*

July 8, 1983

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
693 Vermont Street
San Francisco, CA 94107

To the P.U.C.

I am moved to write you concerning two most misunderstood issues before you and the Congress of the United States. The "Wild and Scenic" status for the Tuolumne River, and the "Wilderness" areas proposed for our National forests. I will deal mostly with the Tuolumne River.

First, a reminder that it is a "river" only during the rainy seasons, and when the snow melts. The many months of the rest of the year it becomes a river only when the water is released from the dam otherwise it would revert to it's historical trickle. The propaganda pictures of people kayaking and rafting through the water with the exhilarating spray cooling them is just that: Propaganda! And, I must say, the people across the nation have seen this picture often enough to believe it! Even if it were so, I would like to remind everyone of the most bountiful agriculture that exists in the world. California, the Golden State, the breadbasket of a nation and in the years to come, will provide the world with something more precious than gold; FOOD.

California was not always so blessed. We had the ingredients -- soil and water, and the extraordinary climate. The rich soil was in one place, the crystal clear, pure water in another.

The engineering genius of our forefathers gave us what we enjoy today. Health, food, wealth, economy, and ability. They also gave us power to light the darkness. What could be more beautiful than San Francisco Bay after dark.

Man came out of the cave because he was capable of producing. We must be careful not to lock up our rivers and be wise enough to make sure our forests can be used to benefit mankind. It is senseless to preserve vast areas where the only purpose that can be predicted is it will be devastated and destroyed by fire. Surely, we are educated enough and prosperous enough to be able to manage these extraordinary resources for the benefit of mankind -- otherwise, in the coming crush of world population, we may return to groveling in the dirt, with all the meaness and sickness that relates to it.

To say that a few healthy young individuals able to raft on a dangerous waterway -- and a few other healthy young individuals able to backpack in areas where getting lost is their best bet, that these few young, healthy, breathing, individuals, should have at their disposal that which is needed by all mankind is probably the most shortsighted political moves of this decade. All that could be accomplished at this crossroad could be lost. We must reflect on the future, and ourselves as responsible engineers just as our forefathers were.

Sincerely,

Mildred Filiberti

Mildred Filiberti
Supervisor
District One

MF:emb

cc: Doris Ward
Quentin Kopp
Dean Coffey
Earnie Geddes
Les Brooks
Senator Alan Cranston
Assemblyman Norm Waters
Senator John Garamendi
Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver
Supervisor Rolland Starn

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Fiscalini.

STATEMENT OF MATHEW FISCALINI, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, MODESTO, CALIF.

Mr. FISCALINI. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and Senator Wilson. My name is Mathew Fiscalini. I am president of the board of directors of the Modesto Irrigation District.

I am not a newcomer. I was born and raised in the area.

The Modesto Irrigation District is adamantly opposed to any designation of the Tuolumne River which would preclude the study and possible development of its potential energy resources.

The MID provides electrical service throughout an area of 160 square miles, servicing a population of over 150,000 people, and we subirrigation water to the land in that area.

And presently we are taking in 2,500 acres of new land into our District. In an average year, we generate only about 15 percent of our power coming from Don Pedro Dam on the Tuolumne River.

We purchase approximately 85 percent of the power from other entities, the majority of which is received from the Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric project on the Tuolumne River, which is owned and operated by the city and county of San Francisco, our partners on the river.

Due to the decreasing availability and increasing price of future power sources, MID is examining a variety of alternative sources. Projects under study include coal plants, geothermal projects, hydroelectric projects, cogeneration, and others.

Despite such diversification, conservation, and research, we face an energy shortfall in the coming decades. In short, the one single source of significant potential generation of energy for the district remains the proposed developments of the Tuolumne River watershed.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has issued a preliminary permit to the three partners—the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts and the city and county of San Francisco—to study the economic and environmental feasibility of constructing the Clavey-Wards Ferry project.

Surely, the opportunity to simply investigate and to explore the potential of the region in which we live is a fair request of Congress.

If Congress acts to include the Tuolumne as a wild and scenic river or as a wilderness area, we will lose forever the important opportunity to study the river and to determine its potential within the proper and rigid environmental and economic standards imposed by our local, State, and Federal governments.

The studies permitted by the FERC are in progress. We urge Congress not to prejudge the situation and attempt to act without benefit of those studies.

We are not asking for much. By withholding designation of the river now, you will sanction no project, nor foreclose any opportunity to later impose wilderness or wild and scenic designation.

Your alternatives are left open. But, if Congress acts to designate the river now, our options are lost forever.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. Thank you for your consideration.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Fiscalini.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fiscalini follows:]

STATEMENT OF MATHEW FISCALINI, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Mathew Fiscalini and I am President of the Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the District to the Subcommittee on a portion of the proposed Wilderness Bill which is of serious concern to us -- the Tuolumne River.

The Modesto Irrigation District (MID) is adamantly opposed to any designation of the Tuolumne River which would preclude the study and possible development of its potential energy resources. I believe that a brief background of the MID and its operations would be beneficial for your consideration of this issue.

The Modesto Irrigation District is located in the San Joaquin Valley of central California, approximately 70 miles east of San Francisco. Organized in 1887, it was one of the first two irrigation districts formed in the State. The District began distribution of electric power to residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural customers in 1923. No other utility provides retail electrical energy at retail within MID's service area.

The legal responsibilities and powers of MID, including the establishment of rates and charges for services rendered, are exercised through the elected Board of Directors. MID's operations are carried out under the direction of the General Manager who acts in accordance with the Board's directives and policies. In addition to supplying electric service, MID provides water for irrigation use in its service area.

MID provides electric service throughout a service area of 160 square miles, all of which are in Stanislaus County except for those lands encompassing Don Pedro reservoir in Tuolumne County. In 1980 and 1982, the estimated population of the service area was approximately 130,000 and 150,000, respectively.

MID is located in one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States. Stanislaus County ranks seventh among the state's counties in sales of agricultural products with production primarily in fruits and nuts, livestock and animal products. A substantial portion of employment is in agricultural activities of a seasonal nature which results in wide fluctuations in the employment rate. Approximately 180 commercial and industrial plants are located in and surrounding the City of Modesto, comprising a growing industrial base.

In an average year, MID generates only about 15% of the electrical necessary for its customers. The primary source of MID generated power is from Don Pedro Dam and Powerhouse on the Tuolumne River which MID owns jointly with the Turlock Irrigation District. In addition to Don Pedro, MID owns McClure Station, a two-unit combustion turbine generating unit recently placed in operation. This system is designed for use as a peaking generator during summer months when agricultural processing and air conditioning usage result in high utilization of electrical energy. MID also participates in Stone Drop, a U.S. Department of Energy demonstration mini-hydroelectric project.

MID purchases approximately 85% of its power from other entities, the majority of which is purchased from San Francico. A major portion of MID's power is currently received from the Hetch Hetchy Hydro-electric Project on the Tuolumne River which is owned and operated by the City and County of San Francisco. Power from Hetch Hetchy is utilized by San Francisco to supply municipal requirements. Hetch Hetchy power is sold to MID and TID insofar as it is available in excess of San Francisco's municipal needs. The current agreement between MID and San Francisco for Hetch Hetchy power expires June 30, 1985.

Power to meet MID supplementary requirements (requirements beyond the capabilities of MID's own generation together with other purchases and the Hetch Hetchy supply) is also purchased from San Francisco under the Hetch Hetchy Agreement. San Francisco, in turn, purchases power to meet the supplementary requirements of MID under a separate agreement with Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Since the contract for Hetch Hetchy power, including supplemental purchases from PG&E through the Hetch Hetchy Agreement, expires in June 1985, MID is currently negotiating to extend the agreement. However, amounts available from the Hetch Hetchy system are expected to decrease after June, 1985 due to the increasing needs of San Francisco. Additionally, the rates for such power are anticipated to increase.

In addition to power purchased from Hetch Hetchy, MID recently was allowed to purchase a 9 megawatt allocation of Central Valley Project power from the Western Area Power Administration. The Central Valley Project is a series of federal hydroelectric facilities in Northern California operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

A further source of purchased power is from Redwood Foods, Inc., a food processor in MID, which operates a 4.5 megawatt cogeneration plant which produces both steam for processing and electrical energy by burning agricultural waste for fuel. Under agreements on Redwood Foods Inc., MID utilizes capacity from the plant and delivers energy to PG&E for the account of Redwood Foods Inc.

Recognizing MID's need to diversify its generating resources and to reduce its dependence on purchased power, the Board of Directors in 1980 established a Power Resource Division which is responsible for system planning, forecasting, conservation and development of new power resources. All potential projects are screened for economic and environmental feasibility. Only those projects which appear to be cost effective, meet the system's projected load and reserve requirements, and appear environmentally acceptable are recommended to the Board of Directors for further study and implementation.

The District has instituted an aggressive conservation program designed to decrease peak load demand and promote consumer awareness. Consumer education programs, energy audits of homes and businesses, and specific programs designed to induce consumers to reduce peak usage have been quite successful. Unfortunately, conservation alone, cannot and will not compensate for the energy shortages the District will be facing in the coming years.

As previously indicated, MID buys an average of 85% of its energy per year from other sources. Due to the decreasing availability and increasing price of future power sources, MID is examining a variety of alternative sources. Projects under study include coal plants, geothermal projects, hydroelectric projects co-generation possibilities, a variety of other resource possiblities which may be employed to further diversify power supplies.

Despite such diversification, conservation, and research we face a potentially catostrophic energy shortfall in the coming decades. We certainly recognize that if we are held hostage to escalating energy costs, then ultimately California's consumers, whether they be food processors or food purchasers, will be the victims. However, that should not and need not happen. We have the opportunity to study, reflect and consider the vast energy that might be provided by a river system which we in Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties share and enjoy.

In short, the one single source of significant potential generation of energy for the District remains the proposed developments of the Tuolumne River watershed. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has issued a Preliminary Permit to the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts and the City and County of San Francisco to study the economic and environmental feasibility of constructing the Clavey-Wards Ferry project, a 400 megawatt hydroelectric facility between Don Pedro Reservoir and the Hetch Hetchy facilities on the same watershed. If feasible, this project could provide substantial energy to assist us in meeting our obligation to our ratepayers in Northern California.

Additionally, there are other studies of the Tuolumne River watershed which are permitted or being considered which might provide significant amounts of power and, as well, domestic water supply. Surely, the opportunity to simply investigate and explore the potential of the region in which we live is a fair request of Congress and is not only our right as citizens of this country and state but simply as people who live and work on the banks of this river.

If Congress acts to include the Tuolumne as a Wild and Scenic River or as a Wilderness Area, we will lose forever the important opportunity to study the river and determine its potential within the proper and rigid environmental and economic standards imposed by our local, state and federal government. The studies permitted by the FERC are in progress. We urge Congress not to prejudge the situation and attempt to act without benefit of those studies.

Hydroelectric energy is one of the most economically and environmentally advantageous forms of power generation known to man. As you are aware, it is increasingly difficult to site and construct both nuclear and fossil fuel plants in the U.S. and particularly in the State of California.

What alternatives are left? As I stated, we have made every effort to conserve, explore, diversify, create and develop sources of energy. But this is not enough. We are an agricultural area dependent on abundant and cost effective energy to provide food for the nation to live.

We are not asking for much. By withholding designation of the river now you will sanction no project, nor foreclose any opportunity to later impose Wilderness or Wild and Scenic designation. Your alternatives are left open. But, if Congress acts to designate the river now, our options are forever lost. No one will ever know if energy could have been provided from the river in an environmentally sound manner because we will never be allowed to conduct the appropriate studies to determine what the alternatives really are.

We are requesting that you not act precipitously, rather that you, our elected representatives, simply allow us the opportunity to study the alternatives and possibilities so that we may attempt to provide a rational and sensible approach to one of the crucial questions facing not only Californians, but the people of this nation -- that is, how can we provide an appropriate balance of our basic needs for food, fiber and economic survival while satisfying our inherent concerns for the environmental quality of the world in which we live.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you, and thank you for your consideration.

Senator **WALLOP**. Mr. Allen?

Mr. **ALLEN**. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that this telegram that is received in support of our position from Calaveras County be entered into the record?

Senator **WALLOP**. By all means.

Mr. **ALLEN**. Thank you.

[The text of the Calaveras County telegram follows:]

[Telegram]

GOVERNMENT CENTER,
San Andreas, Calif., July 25, 1983.

JACK MERLEMAN,
National Association of Counties,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please notify the members of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Committee prior or at their hearing on July 28, the Calaveras County Board of Supervisors supports the position being taken by Tuolumne County and regional council of rural counties re the wild and scenic status of the Tuolumne River.

TOM TAYLOR, *Vice Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF LOUIS B. ALLEN, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Mr. **ALLEN**. Mr. Chairman. Members. Senator Wilson.

My name is Louis B. Allen. I serve as assistant executive director of the Association of California Water Agencies. Our association is composed of 290 local public agencies that supply approximately 85 percent of the agricultural, industrial, and municipal water used in California.

We currently have a substantial statewide water deficit. We are an arid State almost completely dependent upon stored water to meet the needs of our people and industry, and to sustain an agricultural economy that provides 45 percent of the fresh fruits and vegetables consumed in the United States, and 25 percent of all foods.

Approximately 58 percent of our available water supply originates on national forest lands. We are quite concerned with anything that restricts or limits our options in developing and managing our water and power resources.

Water supply is among the purposes for which the national forests were established and for which forest lands are managed. We should not do anything that overrestricts our ability to manage these lands for the production of water.

The key element in this management is the conduct of snow surveys, and I have some additional materials which I will leave for the committee which explain the snow surveys, how they work and give you a pictorial history.

These surveys are necessary both in terms of conserving water for future use and in managing runoff for flood control purposes.

The extension of wilderness designation by restricting access inhibits our ability to manage these resources for those purposes.

We also object and I will be quite brief on this—to the designation of the Tuolumne River Canyon in the proposed legislation, as this would preclude the construction of the Clavey-Wards Ferry project.

We are additionally opposed to the designation of the Caples Creek and Echo-Carson designations in the El Dorado National Forest, as these would preclude the construction of power intertie lines between the system of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District and the Sierra Pacific Power Co. This intertie is necessary to provide system reliability between the two systems, and also for the transmission of power from a proposed geothermal development on the east side of the Sierra.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Allen follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES

ON

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Presented by Louis B. Allen, Assistant Executive Director, Association of California Water Agencies, 1127 11th Street, Suite 305, Sacramento, California 95814, (916) 441-4545, before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1983.

Mr. Chairman and members. I am Louis B. Allen and I serve as Assistant Executive Director of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA). Our Association is composed of some 290 local public agencies that supply approximately 85 percent of the agricultural, industrial, and municipal water used in California. Some of these agencies also have hydroelectric power developments and several distribute electric power at retail.

We have several concerns with regard to the wilderness proposals, both as to how they might impact upon our ability to manage our available water supplies in the best interests of the people of California and as to how specific proposals impact upon potential water and power development.

As you probably know, California is an arid state almost completely dependent upon stored water to meet our growing needs. Precipitation occurs during the winter months in the form of rain at lower elevations and snow at the higher elevations. The spring runoff is conserved in storage reservoirs and used during the dry periods to meet the needs of people and industry and to sustain an agricultural economy that supplies 45 percent of the fresh fruits and vegetables and 25 percent of all foods consumed in the United States. Approximately 58 percent of California's water supply originates on national forest lands.

We currently have water supply deficiencies which are projected to grow in the future and are quite concerned with all proposals which restrict or limit our options in developing and managing our water and power resources. Water supply is among the purposes for which the national forests were established and for which forest lands are managed. Wilderness designation alters the priorities in the management of forest lands and impacts adversely upon water management. In our judgment, we should not be doing anything that overrestricts our ability to manage these lands for the production of water.

While most of the proposed wilderness lands are at elevations that would not impact upon the development of water supplies, they do have some effect on our ability to manage water resources. Wilderness designation inhibits and makes these management activities more costly.

Snow surveys are a key element in water management, both in terms of conserving supplies for future use and in managing runoff to prevent floods. These surveys are dependent upon helicopter and over-snow vehicle access and also require survey cabins. It is our understanding that the Forest Service does not permit mechanical or electronic devices in wilderness areas, although there are apparently some exceptions to this rule. Unless provision is made for essential data colletion, wilderness designation will adversely affect our ability to forecast runoff and, therefore, our ability to manage our resources for water supply and flood control. Similarly, wilderness designation would affect the use of telemetering and stream-gauging stations.

Due to the simple fact that data gathering is essential to water resources management, it is our suggestion that any legislation recommended by this committee establishing additional areas as wilderness specifically permit the essential data gathering activities, or that additional areas that affect water management activities not be designated.

Several proposed specific designations are of concern to our member agencies and I will discuss these briefly, as they will be covered in more detail by other witnesses. We object to wilderness designation for the Tuolumne River Canyon, as this designation would make a nullity of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, which is presently under study by the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts.

This project will produce 400 megawatts of much needed electric power, which is enough to meet the electrical needs of some 80,000 households. This is clean hydrolectric power and will help meet our current energy shortfall. Additionally, the project would provide nearly 12,000 acre-feet of water supply to help meet our needs, which are in a growing deficit situation. We recommend that the Tuolumne River Canyon not be given wilderness designation.

Additionally, we are concerned with the Caples Creek and Echo-Carson designations in the El Dorado National Forest. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District and the Sierra Pacific Power Company are considering the construction of power transmission lines to provide an interconnection between their systems. Wilderness designation would preclude the construction of these facilities and we suggest either they be dropped from further consideration or they be modified to accommodate the proposed transmission line across the Sierra.

It is our understanding that the route affected by the Caples Creek designation is an alternative to the transmission route that would be affected by the Echo-Carson designation. It is our suggestion that both alternatives be left open as the cross Sierra tie will result in substantial savings, will enhance system reliability, and will potentially reduce future construction costs.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Andrews.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD ANDREWS, ATTORNEY REPRESENTING BLOOMFIELD RANCH HYDROPOWER PROJECT, SAN BERNADINO, CALIF.

Mr. ANDREWS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Senator Wallop. Senator Wilson. My name is Richard Andrews. I am an attorney from San Bernadino, Calif., and I am representing my client, whose name is Victor Page, and he owns a ranch on the south fork of the Kern River. He owns cattle, and he has field crops.

He purchased this ranch, basically because it was nestled up against Federal land, and he anticipated that he would have no neighbors and no problems. [Laughter.]

Senator WALLOP. That's the way to avoid them.

Mr. ANDREWS. About 3 years ago, he was having trouble paying his electric bill, so he thought about putting in a hydropower plant to help out his ranching operation, and, so, he retained me at that time, and I have been with him ever since; and we have been pursuing this for about 3 years.

We have gone through a lot with FERC. We are still going through some things with FERC, but the license hasn't been issued yet, but we are quite hopeful that we will be able to obtain a license.

Fairly recently, we discovered that part of his project was included in the Wilderness Act, so we came back to Washington, and we spent about 3 weeks here last January. We became educated, so to speak. We were advised to consult with environmentalists, which we did, and as a result we were successful in having H.R. 1437 amended so as to exclude our project.

And I am here to follow up on that. I understand that Senator Cranston has also amended his bill to culminate our project, although I haven't see it yet.

We have had contact with Senator Wilson's office, and the situation there is, as I understand it, that our project is not part of his area of wilderness, but it is in an area of concern.

And, so, what we are really concerned about is that we wouldn't be forgotten in a compromise some place if Senator Wilson's bill is the—is used as a vehicle.

So, the only reason I am here is to hopefully impress upon you responsible people not to forget about the Bloomfield Ranch.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Andrews. You will not be the first person forgotten in a compromise.

Senator WILSON. But included in it.

Senator WALLOP. Yes, by being included in it.

Mr. Peters, let me just ask you one question. That area of agricultural production and poultry, fruits, and vegetables and other things—how many Americans, Californians, or otherwise would you say were fed out of that region?

Mr. PETERS. Oh, that is a pretty hard question just to bring that right out. As I stated, it is a $750 million industry.

Senator WALLOP. In that area?

Mr. **Peters**. In that area. Of which my good guess would be that probably 80 percent of it is consumed out of the State of California.

Senator **Wallop**. Is that area to which you refer both the Turlock and the Modesto Irrigation Districts, or does it encompass more?

Mr. **Peters**. Just the two.

Senator **Wallop**. Would you agree, then, with the statement that was made, and I think, in one of the editorials that was quoted, that this was something that was just for a small number of Californians, that you are asking?

Mr. **Peters**. No, I won't agree with that, because, as I stated, they buy 85 percent of their power now; and there are not many areas where you have a source of being able to put in a hydroelectric plant, and they take power from all over the valley, and which—I live another 100 miles south of there. They are using my power, and they are going to be taking power from the San Francisco area, taking from somebody else——

Senator **Wallop**. "They" being whom? The—"they" being whom? You say, "they" are taking power. Who are "they"?

Mr. **Peters**. They will be taking from urban areas, and from our area further south in California, because they are already buying 85 percent of their power.

Senator **Wallop**. But who is "they"?

Mr. **Peters**. Modesto/Turlock.

Senator **Wallop**. OK.

Mr. **Peters**. I'm sorry. Modesto/Turlock area.

So, that is the reason that we feel that it should be left open.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Allen, you brought up an interesting point which is of great concern for both flood control and for reservoir management, and that is the snow survey.

How much of that snow survey would be affected by the designation of these areas as wilderness and how would that be—how would that affect your management?

Mr. **Allen**. Mr. Chairman, I can't answer that question specifically. The——

Senator **Wallop**. Do the snow courses run in the area that is suggested as wilderness?

Mr. **Allen**. They run on Forest Service lands, above the 5,000-foot elevation. There are approximately 320 transsects that are run, plus about 130 aerial courses that are run, and I can't answer the question as to how much is affected by the proposed designations.

I will supply the committee with that data.

Senator **Wallop**. If you would, because I think that is of concern for——

Mr. **Allen**. I think I was drawing attention to a broader problem, and not just the areas that are proposed for designation but those that are already included as well.

Senator **Wallop**. Yes.

Mr. **Allen**. What this does is it is more money, and more time, and more difficult. You have snow cabins that prohibits over the snow access and snow cats and so forth; and it makes it much more difficult.

Senator **Wallop**. If you could supply the committee with just some information as to how that snow course—would be——

Mr. **Allen**. I would be happy to do that.

Senator **Wallop**. We would appreciate it.

And last, I would tell you, Mr. Bellah, the Government has to be careful if I go visiting through all the—caught by the conflicting interests, I might not return—[Laughter.]

Senator **Wilson**. Mr. Chairman——

Senator **Wallop**. I will do it with my mouth shut and my fly rod in action.

Senator Wilson?

Senator **Wilson**. Either that or you can go with Supervisor Bellah and Mr. Chamberlain and presumably——

Senator **Wallop**. Sure.

Senator **Wilson** [continuing]. You will catch nothing because of all the conversation that will attend.

Senator **Wallop**. I would catch hell, I think it was—[Laughter.]

Senator **Wilson**. Mr. Chairman, I have several questions that different members of the panel—I am mindful of the fact that we have got many in the audience, but I hesitate to lose the opportunity if you will indulge me.

Let me first ask Supervisor Bellah, or Mr. Short, either, would you quickly define the study that is contemplated?

Mr. **Short**. Mr. Chairman, I forgot to mention in my testimony, but I have a copy of our first permit here, which I would like to submit, which goes a long way toward answering the question.

Senator **Wallop**. It will be received in the committee file.

Mr. **Short**. The work plan that we were required to submit before we receive the preliminary permit to study specifically addressed, making as little impact on the area, so that if we study the area, and do not build the project, we don't leave any lasting scars.

Does that answer your question?

Senator **Wilson**. No, it doesn't.

I am sure that the document that you are submitting will assist, but what I am really getting at is what is it that the study seeks to determine?

Mr. **Short**. You have to get on the ground to determine the exact geological composition of the areas if you are proposing to build a tunnel or a dam, and the—if the project were built, it would include some tunneling and some dams.

You have to—you have to do the surveying; you have to get all the measurements and the technical data necessary to do a detailed engineering of the project; and at the same time, you have to have the detailed engineering to determine the cost of building it. You have got to have the cost of building it to determine whether it is cost effective.

Senator **Wilson**. Well, what I am getting at is this: Is the purpose of the study to determine the feasibility of a hydropower project?

Mr. **Short**. That is one of the purposes of the study.

Senator **Wilson**. What are the other purposes?

Mr. **Short**. The impact that—the environmental impacts have to be addressed that would occur if you built the project.

Senator WILSON. Does the study seek to determine or perhaps this is known—I don't know, you may know this without the study, whether the power that would be produced would be accessed to the local need? Who is it that would be the user of this hydroelectric power?

Mr. BELLAH. As far as Tuolumne County goes, sir?

Senator WILSON. As far as——

Mr. BELLAH. OK.

Senator WILSON [continuing]. All the power that would be produced?

Mr. BELLAH. The generation that would come from that project would go to, it would be—the county—for the county to be involved in the project, it has to be a cost-effective project.

In other words, it has to pay for itself. The power that we would sell would be wielded by PG&E; they would sell it back to—through their system.

Senator WILSON. Well, all right. Now, we are, I think, getting there.

What portion of the total power generated would be consumed locally; and what portion sold to PG&E?

Mr. BELLAH. Those are the studies that I alluded to, Senator, that by—we do not have all of this conclusive information at our fingertips, but if we preclude ourselves from moving ahead—Tuolumne County has just become active in trying to cure energy and water for our county. It has escaped us for many, many years. We have taken a very aggressive role in the last couple of years, and there are a lot of these things that are not before us. We want the option to study those and determine what our needs are.

We are not saying that we are going to rush out and build a project. We want to be able to determine if it is needed and beneficial to the people of Tuolumne County; and have that option to do that.

Senator WILSON. All right.

Supervisor Bellah, if you would—I think it would be beneficial, Mr. Chairman, if we included in the record the specific language of, I think it was proposition A, to which you alluded.

Mr. BELLAH. We certainly will, Senator.

Senator WILSON. Let me ask Mr. Allen a question.

The water agencies whom you represent are supporting this project; yet the opponents of the project—the opponents of the project and therefore, I gather, the opponents of the study; and I understand the point you are making that there is no project, that you were seeking a determination of its feasibility. The opponents argue that, from the standpoint of power, this would be a facility that would provide peak capacity, and that it would generate only for a limited period each day, that the real purpose of the project is indeed to produce power and therefore to produce revenues to the districts—the two districts involved; and perhaps a third partner, if in fact San Francisco remains a partner, which I gather is highly questionable.

My question to Mr. Allen is: Do you agree that this is not a water project? That it is a power project, and, if so why are the water agencies so concerned?

I couldn't argue with any of the statement that you made. California is indeed an arid place, especially the southern end of it, although Marin County was pretty arid a few years back, not so long ago.

Mr. ALLEN. Senator Wilson, the project is both a water and a power project. It has 400 megawatts of peaking capacity, which is absolutely essential in the total management of a power supply.

Well, we represent water agencies, yes, but we have many water agencies that generate power, and also agencies such as Modesto and Turlock and—irrigation districts—SMUD that distribute power at retail; and so we are interested in both aspects of the development.

We have a number of facilities in the State that are peaking facilities, Oroville Reservoir, the Oroville-Thermalito complex, San Luis reservoirs are all operated for peaking purposes, in a humpbacked storage project.

What has happened is the demand has increased and new power facilities haven't come on the line. You are using, you have got less and less peaking facilities, and more and more of your available power supply is going to baseload rather than peaking.

Senator WILSON. What specifically though from the standpoint of its being a water project, and also a flood control project. The statement has been made that the water will not be used locally, that already a quarter of a million acres are being irrigated within the immediate vicinity, and the contention is that more is not needed, that it is sufficient——

Mr. ALLEN. Senator——

Senator WILSON. I would like you to comment on that and also on the comment that was made, I think, by Mr. Moyer, that the existing flood capacity of the reservoir as now existing is sufficient to hold the entire flow of the river.

Mr. ALLEN. That—I would prefer to have the project sponsors comment on the specific uses of the water from the project. I am not familiar with those.

Senator WILSON. That's fine.

Mr. ALLEN. But every drop of water that is made available in one place means that something else may be available some place else, and helps meet our total statewide deficiency.

As you know, we have over a 2-million-acre-foot deficiency in San Joaquin Valley and ground water that is going to have to be made up someplace else. Every little bit helps, but as far as specific use of water from the Clavey-Wards Ferry, I would prefer to have the project sponsors answer to that, if I might.

Senator WILSON. All right, although I think—the reason that I addressed the question to you is precisely for that reason. I think it would be useful if you would supply by some additional written response the point that you are trying to make now, which is that the added capacity—whatever it may be—or allowed diversion of water to areas that are not presently receiving it; if that is, in fact, the case.

Mr. ALLEN. I would be happy to do that.

Senator WILSON. Maybe Mr. Short——

Mr. ALLEN. Perhaps we have a great amount of information available in detail.

Senator **Wilson**. Maybe Mr. Short or Mr. Fiscalini can respond to the flood control aspects.

Mr. **Short**. Well, and also the water. There is going to be approximately 12,000 acre feet of new water, which, in all likelihood, will be used in some of the water-short areas. One of the most critical needs in Tuolumne County as far as water is concerned is adjacent to the Tuolumne River; and the westernmost proposed part of the project could serve very well to meet that need, although that determination has not been finally made yet; but gazing into the crystal ball a little bit, I think you would have to anticipate, since domestic use takes priority over other uses, that that is how that water is going to be utilized.

The flood control that would be available from this project would be very modest, indeed, but there will be two relatively small reservoirs and in a year like the year that we have just experienced, every little bit helps.

And, of course, it is not accurate to make a flat statement that those powerplants would always be peaking units, because in a year, also like this one we have just experienced, you run your hydro 24 hours a day throughout the year.

So, that certainly varies with the rainfall that is available during the year.

Senator **Wilson**. Is the study for which you have received the preliminary permit from FERC one that addresses the water aspects?

Mr. **Short**. Yes, it is.

Senator **Wilson**. Does that study or does any other study address what the opponents argue would be the adverse economic impact in terms of the effect this would have on local tourism and the employment generated by local tourism?

Mr. **Short**. Oh, yes, and it is—I would imagine that it would be easy to conceive. We don't agree with their numbers. One of their studies goes so far as to continually decrease the oil price in order to arrive at some of the conclusions that they arrived at.

But, yet, these things would be addressed in the study.

Senator **Wilson**. Let me finally just ask this question: The contention—the real contention—on the part of the opponents is that this is a power project, and that it is being sought because it will generate power beyond local needs, water beyond local needs; it is being sought in order to generate revenues to the two districts involved, whatever partnership ultimately is forged to construct and operate the hydrcelectric project.

My question would be: For what purposes would the revenues be used beyond the operation and maintenance of the project?

In other words, let's assume that you generate sufficient capacity to make a substantial profit. To what end would those revenues then be produced, then be put?

Mr. **Fiscalini**. With the additional power, we would not have to buy power from PG&E, as far as profit that we made on it, most of it would go back to our own people, in not cheaper electrical rates, but they wouldn't be quite as high as when we purchased it from PG&E. We are making a profit, yes. Part of it goes into our irrigation system; part of it goes into development they were doing for future needs.

Senator WILSON. Beyond the reduction in—to your rate peers, would you contemplate that it would generate sufficient funds to allow you to do anything else that has—it has been suggested, for example, that it will allow additional distribution facilities to distribute some of the waters from New Melones. Is that contemplated?

Mr. FISCALINI. New Melones.

Senator WILSON. Yes.

Mr. FISCALINI. No.

Senator WILSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, can I—I want to state one thing, Senator—Mr. Chairman.

Senator HECHT [presiding]. Sure. Go on.

Mr. PETERS. I as president of the State board of agriculture, I do want to make it very clear that we as the—we have passed a resolution not in favor of building a dam, but just to take a look at the study; just to leave it out for the study only; and I wanted to make that clear for the record.

Senator WILSON. We do have a copy of the resolution, thank you.

[The text of the resolution follows:]

This is an excellent example of a Resolution your group might use as a guideline.

Regional
Council of
Rural
Counties

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TOM CROFOOT
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FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
SUZANNE KUEHL
Calaveras County
TREASURER
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Tuolumne County (Alternate)
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Lassen
Mariposa
Mendocino
Modoc
Mono
Nevada
Placer
Plumas
San Benito
Sierra
Tehama
Tuolumne

RESOLUTION
NO. 83-1

After careful re-examination and due deliberation of the United States Forest Service recommendations for creating additional wilderness areas under the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) and consideration of pending 1983 Wilderness Legislation, The Board of Directors of the Regional Council of Rural Counties, upon motion made by Supervisor Bill Coates, and duly seconded, unanimously adopted the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, the Regional Council of Rural Counties is a quasi-public organization comprised of Supervisors from the following 20-member counties: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, San Benito, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama and Tuolumne; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Council has again reviewed the comprehensive results of the January 4, 1979, U. S. Forest Service RARE II recommendations and the final environmental statement in substantial detail with representatives from both the private and public sector throughout the rural areas of California, including previous discussions with representatives from the U. S. Forest Service Regional Office; and

WHEREAS, as Supervisors speaking for the elected officials and constituents from rural California, which comprise more than 45 percent of the prime resource land area in this State, the Regional Council strongly believes that all resource lands should be responsibly managed in a continued multi-purpose use to provide the greatest direct and indirect benefit possible for all 23 million Californians in general and for the socio-economic recovery and well-being of the Rural Counties in particular; and

WHEREAS, approximately 11.6 million acres of National Forest lands are in the 20 rural counties presently comprising the Regional Council of Rural Counties; and

WHEREAS, the receipts from timber sales and other activities in the National Forest in the 20 rural counties in our Regional Council accounts for approximately 80% of the several million dollars National Forest receipts in California and provides significant and much-needed revenues for California's public schools and road budgets through the formula allocation receipts; and

WHEREAS, the Forest Service sensibly had determined that a larger area of the National Forest in our 20 counties be recommended for wilderness and a significantly larger area be placed in the category of further planning; and

WHEREAS, the Supervisors view with concern and alarm that H. R. 1437 (Burton) and S. 5 (Cranston) would require additional withdrawals of commercial forest land from production which, if enacted, would adversely impact the economics, agriculture, housing, land-use and employment throughout California and cause irreparable harm to the 20 rural counties whose local communities are economically dependent on the production of natural resources from the National Forests, and further aggravate the deteriorating State's economy; and

WHEREAS, additional lands with other resource values including developed recreation, livestock grazing, water yields, wildlife habitat capable of improvement would be negatively impacted by such withdrawals; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the Regional Council of Rural Counties, that the Members thereof respectfully and strongly urge The Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, The Honorable John R. Block, Secretary of Agriculture, The Honorable Chairman and Members of the House and Senate of the California Congressional Delegation, as well as the appropriate committees of the United States Congress, to either enact legislation declaring the RARE II environmental statement to be sufficient and proper for long-term release of the remaining roadless areas from further consideration, either on a nationwide basis or on a state-by-state basis as determined best by the Congress and the President, and be it further

RESOLVED, that careful examination of the California Wilderness Legislation pending in the Congress known as H. R. 1437 (Burton) and S. 5 (Cranston) would identify, focus and clearly predict, with regard to their consequences of private and public costs and benefits foregone, a negative and inflationary impact on the important accomplishments of the 1982 Congress and the 1982 Legislative stability and prosperity for economic recovery in California and further impede continued state and national vigorous and productive activities and thereby deal a severe blow to efforts to stimulate a growth economy and worsen our critical social problems, and

RESOLVED, that the Council reaffirms its consistent policy that the designation of all inventoried areas as multiple-use lands should be strongly supported, and that the management practices of the multiple-use areas should recognize and provide for the need for timber production, mineral exploration, geothermal energy production, livestock range and forage areas, developed recreation, as well as wilderness and scenic values; and be it further

RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the Regional Counties, that The Honorable Bill Coates, Supervisor, Plumas County, be, and he is hereby authorized to deliver immediately, suitably prepared copies of this Resolution to the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman and Members of the House and Senate California Congressional Delegation, the Chairman of the U. S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, the Governor of California, the Speaker of the California Assembly, the President Pro tem of the California Senate, the Secretary of the California Resources Agency, and to the appropriate Members of the Rural Caucuses in the California Legislature.

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL OF RURAL COUNTIES, AT ITS REGULAR PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1983.

ATTESTED

Beverly Worth

BEVERLY WORTH, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

Tom Crofoot

THOMAS CROFOOT, PRESIDENT
(Supervisor - Mendocino County)

Senator **HECHT**. Senator Wallop has informed me that all of you have been here since 9 o'clock this morning, so before we go on, let's call a 5-minute break and we will get back.

So we are going to—5 minutes exactly, we will be back in session.

[Whereupon, a short recess was taken.]

[Subsequent to the hearing the subcommittee received the following:]

WHITE, FINE & VERVILLE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LEE C. WHITE
RICHARD E. VERVILLE
ROBERT J. SANER II
PETER S. LEYTON *
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August 11, 1983

BY HAND

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Professional Staff Member
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
U. S. Senate
360 Dirksen Senate Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Tony:

Following up on our telephone conversation of the other day, I am enclosing a Supplemental Statement by Mathew Fiscalini and Phillip Short of the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts, more fully responding to the questions propounded at the hearing on the California Wilderness legislation by Senator Wilson.

We will appreciate it if you will arrange to have the Supplemental Statement incorporated into the transcript of the Panel 11 portion of the hearing where the questions were raised and where the location in the hearing record will be most useful to those who review the record.

Thanks for your many courtesies and cooperation in what seems to me to have been a very large and difficult undertaking, but which you seemed to think was standard and routine.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

Lee C. White

LCW:csd
Enc.

August 11, 1983

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF MATHEW FISCALINI, PRESIDENT, MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND PHILLIP N. SHORT, PRESIDENT, TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HEARING BY THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON PROPOSED CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

JULY 28, 1983

We appeared as witnesses in Panel 11 at the Subcommittee's hearing on July 28, 1983, on behalf of Modesto Irrigation District (MID) and Turlock Irrigation District (TID). Following presentation of statements by the Panel 11 participants, a number of questions were asked by Senator Pete Wilson. Due to time constraints we were unable to fully respond at that time. Because certain of these questions concern significant issues with respect to "Wilderness Area" or "Wild and Scenic River" designation for the Tuolumne River, we wish to supplement our oral responses with the following more detailed presentation. We have undertaken to group the questions raised by Senator Wilson in several general areas of interest. Those areas of interest include:

- Purposes of the ongoing studies required by the FERC preliminary permit
- Need for power
- Need for water
- Economic impact on Tuolumne County
- Tributary development compromise

Although the questions raised by Senator Wilson primarily involved the impact of Wilderness or Wild and Scenic designation on the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project, we believe that the potential detrimental impacts of designation extend far beyond this particular project. Therefore, we have attempted to discuss Senator Wilson's inquiries as they may involve a variety of economic, environmental, and social implications affecting the entire Tuolumne River watershed.

PURPOSES OF THE ONGOING STUDIES REQUIRED BY THE PRELIMINARY PERMIT

The Tuolumne River watershed provides a superb example of a multiple use public resource in that it has been developed to provide power, water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, flood control, timber harvesting, and recreational benefits including fishing, white water rafting and boating. The Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project is designed to provide a wide variety of additional benefits to the region, including 400-MW of hydroelectric power, 12,000 acre-feet of firm water supply, increased flood protection, and recreational opportunities of greater diversity and which will benefit far greater numbers of people.

On April 6, 1983, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a preliminary permit to the Districts (and to the City and County of San Francisco) which requires the permittees to undertake a comprehensive series of studies, investigations, examinations, and surveys to determine the feasibility of the project. Under the terms of the permit, the permittees are required to examine into such significant features of the project as its effect on the environment and recreational activities, the economic benefits versus the cost of the proposed project, the physical capacity of the area to support the proposed structures, the need for additional power, the effect on fishing in the area, and the impact on archaeological and endangered species considerations. The permit also requires liaison and consultation with all interested federal, state and local governmental agencies, as well as with environmental and commercial rafting companies who have intervened in the proceeding.

The impact of the proposed project and any variation that may be the subject of an application for a license to construct and operate a project on the environment and recreational activities will clearly weigh heavily in the Districts' performance of their duties under the preliminary permit. Environmental and recreational questions have been raised from the very outset when the project was first discussed in 1968. The Districts recognize the right of parties to raise these considerations and will consult closely with those organizations to the end that our reports to FERC will provide a full presentation on these important aspects of any project and to the end that any license application will have harmonized any conflicting social objectives to the maximum extent possible.

The FERC licensing process provides an excellent vehicle for ensuring that comprehensive studies are undertaken and that all parties can participate fully in hearings on a license application prior to any decision by the FERC to issue a license to construct a project of this type. The FERC process also provides the opportunity for variations in the proposed project to be considered, as well as the opportunity for conditions specifying how the facilities are to be constructed and operated to be proposed and included in any license that may be issued. Moreover, the Commission may conclude that no project is suitable and refuse to issue a license. The studies performed during the three-year term of the preliminary permit will provide the basic information necessary for these very important determinations; and provide the public with an opportunity to have an input on what constitutes best use of the region's resources.

NEED FOR POWER

Electric power from the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project will be used entirely within the TID-MID systems. The most recent schedule calls for the project to enter into service in 1993. The project as proposed in our application to the FERC would have an installed capacity of 400 MW and would deliver 851 GWh of energy annually. The project would displace a portion of the power presently purchased from Pacific Gas & Electric Company by the two Districts to meet their electrical load requirements. As shown in TABLE 1 (attached hereto), by 1994, the first full year of project operation, MID is projected to require energy purchases from PG&E of 372 GWh, and 142 MW of demand or peaking capacity, to meet its shortfall. In the same time frame, TID's lat st projections are for energy purchases from PG&E of 815 GWh, and 291 MW of demand (peaking capacity), to meet its load requirements. Hence the total additional requirements of both Districts for power in the first year of project operation (1994) are projected to be 1187 GWh of energy (cf. Project - 851 GWh) and 433 MW of peaking capacity (cf. Project - 400 MW). Thus, even if the City and County of San Francisco does not choose to participate in the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project to the extent of its 50% entitlement to do so, the project will not be sufficient to supply the needs of the Districts. Also, it should be noted that the California Energy Commission's latest projections show a statewide deficit in 1994 of 3200 MW, which estimate takes into account new generating facilities now under construction.

None of the electrical power generated for the Districts will be transmitted outside our service area. We have an obligation to meet our consumers' electrical needs in the most efficient and most economical manner possible. With the projected load growths described above, we have had to explore various alternatives of meeting those loads. Hydropower is by any standard the most environmentally acceptable method of generating large amounts of electric energy, it is the most reliable, and it is the most economical. Our consulting engineer, R. W. Beck and Associates, estimates that savings to our consumers in the first year of operation of Clavey-Ward's Ferry alone would be $25 million.

In this same context, Senator Wilson inquired as to the overall significance of agricultural production in Stanislaus County. In that light, it should be noted that the value of crop production, according to the testimony of Mr. Richard Peters, President of the California State Board of Food and Agriculture, is approximately $750 million annually. Mr. Peters further stated: "Stanislaus County is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States, with especially bountiful production of fruits, nuts, livestock, dairy and poultry products...Located within the two districts are the largest winery in the world, the largest cannery in the world, various large milk product and poultry processors, as well as a number of other food processing plants." Moreover, the agricultural producers and processors in the country must not only develop their production capabilities to fully and effectively provide food products at a reasonable cost but also compete in foreign markets as well. This can only be achieved if an abundant supply of economical power is available.

NEED FOR WATER

In addition to the substantial potential power benefits from the proposed project, it would provide badly needed water supply for Tuolumne County. The project as proposed would yield about 12,000 acre feet of firm water, which would essentially offset the deficiencies projected for the Sonora-Jamestown area by the year 2000. A somewhat greater deficiency is predicted for the Groveland area.

The project as proposed assumes development of water supply from the Wards Ferry reservoir. However, there are a number of storage alternatives which should be considered in conjunction with the studies being undertaken under terms of the preliminary permit, such as Tuolumne County's Clavey River Project. Additionally, San Francisco is actively considering a reservoir at Harden Flat and the raising of O'Shaughnessey Dam. These potential developments would firm up the water supply during drought periods such as occurred in 1976 and 1977 to serve not only the future needs of Tuolumne County, but also those of the rapidly developing San Francisco Bay Area. Furthermore, it is possible that such additional storage developments could actually improve white water recreation by providing more consistent flows even during the drier years. They could also provide additional flood control protection for inhabitants of the lower stretches of the river, which suffered considerable damages this year. However, none of these developments would be possible if Congress were to designate the Tuolumne River as part of a Wilderness Area or as Wild and Scenic.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON TUOLUMNE COUNTY

In addition to the water supply potential for Tuolumne County, the project could provide significant recreational and related benefits which would be a boost to the local economy. It would open up an inaccessible stretch of the Tuolumne River, providing broad-based prime recreation benefits including hunting, fishing, hiking, swimming, camping and boating.

The Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project would employ some 2,000 workers during construction and would create more than 8,000 spin-off jobs in the area. It would be an economic spark plug by pumping some $20 million a year into the region's economy.

Substantial recreational development is, where feasible, required by a FERC project license. For example, the annual user-days at the nearby New Don Pedro Project recreational development under FERC license total approximately 350,000. Compare this with the estimated use of the Tuolumne for white water rafting of about 6,000 annual user-days, with little contribution to the local economy. Although other current recreational uses include fishing, hunting, hiking and kayaking, these activities are greatly limited by the inaccessibility of the river within the canyon where the project would be located. Further, the current California Outdoor Recreation Resource Plan indicates that even with the additions of recreational facilities at New Don Pedro and New Melones, Tuolumne County will have substantial deficits in all types of recreational facilities. Without construction of a reservoir and opening up of access to the river, there is virtually no potential for expansion of the tourism industry. River rafting is not suitable for significant expansion since the number of trips is limited by the campsites available and U. S. Forest Service limitations.

The proposed Wards Ferry Dam would create a narrow reservoir extending some 11 miles in the Tuolumne River Canyon, which would attract more people to the County. It would provide the experience of canyon viewing to a large number of people, including senior citizens and handicapped, rather than to a limited number for the privilege of running the river for part of the year. According to estimates by our consulting engineer, the locking up of a considerable stretch of the Tuolumne for white water rafters represents a subsidy by each power consumer in the region for each rafter-user of $4,000/year at a current cost level, and represents a considerably greater subsidy per individual rafter since some will run the river more than once a year.

TRIBUTARY DEVELOPMENT COMPROMISE

Several statements at the Subcommittee hearing implied that it would be possible to develop tributaries of the Tuolumne River while at the same time designating the river Wild and Scenic. In particular, Tuolumne County's Clavey River Project and San Francisco's proposed South Fork Project were singled out. While this concept has a surface appeal, the fact of the matter is that designation of the main stem of the Tuolumne is most likely to preclude any significant development on the tributaries. Our consulting engineer and legal counsel have advised us that if the Tuolumne is designated Wild and Scenic, our entire proposed project would be barred. This is because the Wards Ferry facilities would be prohibited by our inability to build on the main river, and our proposed Clavey River facilities would have such an impact on the flow of the waters of the Tuolumne that they could not be constructed. Other potential future new tributary developments could also have a significant impact on the main stem flow regime and consequently would not be allowed under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which provides that: "developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary" may be allowed only if they "...will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on October 2, 1968." In this connection, it should be noted that San Francisco's proposal to raise O'Shaughnessey Dam could well be precluded by Wild and Scenic designation. Moreover, the Act provides that "...no department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established...." For example, it is highly likely that Tuolumne County's proposed Clavey River Project could "unreasonably diminish the ...values" of designation by diverting water out of the Tuolumne watershed and therefore could not be developed.

In addition to the potential legal restriction of the Tuolumne County and San Francisco proposed tributary developments mentioned above, there is the question of economic viability. Reconnaissance level economic studies conducted by our consulting engineering firm last year of the proposed developments show that both are probably not economically feasible considering water supply and power benefits. Those studies show the proposed developments to have benefit-cost ratios in the range of 0.14 to 0.33. By comparison, the Districts' proposed Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project, which incorporates both main stem and tributary developments, has a benefit-cost ratio of 1.30.

In short, the idea of separating the main stem of the Tuolumne from its tributaries and prohibiting development on the river but allowing it on the tributaries simply will not work.

CONCLUSION

These answers to Senator Wilson's questions are quite detailed, but that is because we believe these questions go to the heart of the question of whether the Tuolumne should be included in the California Wilderness Legislation (or designated Wild and Scenic). Accordingly, we wanted to provide full and responsive answers.

In our view, this is not the time for Congress to consider Wilderness or Wild and Scenic status for the Tuolumne. Such action would forever preclude the proposed project or any variation of it without the benefit of the data that will be collected and made available to the FERC and to the public and which surely should be considered in making any determination of how the resources of the Tuolumne River can be used to best serve the public interest. The studies we are now undertaking under the terms of the preliminary permit will provide the basis for informed judgments on the many issues that must be faced and resolved. In addition to wiping out our project, we are convinced designation would also preclude Tuolumne County from meetings its future water needs and could endanger future water supplies for the San Francisco Bay Area.

TABLE 1
NEED FOR POWER

Latest Projection of Energy Supply and Demands for 1994

From MSR Report 1983	From TID 9/81 (A. D. Little & Hittman Reports)

Demand (Peaking Requirements)

	MID		TID
1982 --	341 MW	1982 --	215 MW
1994 --	483 MW	1994 --	506 MW
Additional Need	142 MW	Additional Need	291 MW

Energy -- 1994 Sources (GWH)

MID		TID	
PG&E	372	PG&E	815
Hetch Hetchy	643	Hetch Hetchy	421
New Don Pedro	161	New Don Pedro	455
Combust. Turbina	46	Small Hydro	30
Geothermal	75		
WAPA(Federal)	61		
Small Hydro	1		
New Hogan	9		
San Juan (coal)	370		
Total Load	1740 GWH	Total Load	1721 GWH

Districts' combined shortfalls by 1994 to be purchased from PG&E	Capacity - Energy -	455 MW 1187 GWH
Clavey-Wards Ferry Project output which would replace PG&E purchases (Only 50% of this would be available to the Districts if San Francisco participates in the Project.)	Capacity - Energy -	400 MW 851 GWH

Senator HECHT. We will now proceed with the hearing, but first I'll introduce myself to you. My name is Chic Hecht, and I'm from Nevada, so I'm not a complete stranger to California. My wife is from San Diego, and I have a daughter at Stanford, so I feel very close to California.

I want to compliment Senator Wilson for calling all factions together, and I want to compliment all of you who have made this trip back to Washington. Your bill has significance to Nevada, and we're very interested in it.

I'm going to—because of the amount of people, I'm going to adhere to a very, very strict time frame. We now have panel No. 12. Mr. James Steinhaus, please.

STATEMENT OF JAMES STEINHAUS, BOARD MEMBER, SISKIYOU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mr. STEINHAUS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My last vivid recollection of Washington, D.C., was as a young man earning $100 a month for the Federal Government, and I saw Franklin D. Roosevelt give his inaugural address on Pennsylvania Avenue. I don't want to date you, but that tells you something.

I come from Siskiyou County.

Senator HECHT. Whatever you're doing, I should do the same thing.

Mr. STEINHAUS. I just got through visiting my dad on the way out.

I come from Siskiyou County, the top center northernmost county of California, the home of Mount Shasta, and the last thing my board did before they gave me unanimous permission to come here this morning was to stick to the script. And as you can see, I'm absolutely ignoring it.

I'm going along—the reason I'm here today is by funds provided by a project to come out of the California State Supervisors Association that brought the public and the private sector together. Our board could not afford to send me. We come from a small county of 40,000 people. But the important thing is 40,000 people, we have 10 percent of the proposed wilderness area within our county. We do not need more wilderness area. We need jobs.

One thing I would mention, when this public/private sector got together to send me to Washington, it may be significant, I find out I only had a one-way ticket.

We are willing in Siskiyou County to give 123,000 acres back to any county, or adjoining county on the south of us. Trinity County, I understand, wants more; Mendocino County may want some more. Whatever county down the road wants more wilderness, we would be happy to give them all of our's.

We have one problem that has not been addressed. In the wilderness area that we have in the Marble Mountain wilderness area, we have a tremendour problem with pot, with marihuana growers, and users. I would not invite the previous chairman, or any of you, to come out to our area to use the wilderness area. Today it is not safe to go into the wilderness area.

A few years ago we could take our 10- and 12-year-old youngsters, drop them off at the edge of the wilderness area, come back and pick them up, and we knew they would be in good shape. Today that is not true, and if we enlarge the wilderness area, we are also enlarging that problem.

We had 26 percent unemployment last winter. That's understandable. That's a figure you can relate to. We have 18 percent unemployment today. And we are a timber-oriented county. And if we had our druthers, we would rather not have the wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Steinhaus follows:]

Statement of Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
Mr. James Steinhaus, Board Member
on
H. R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515
to
The Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
U. A. Senate
July 28, 1983 - Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee:

I am Jim Steinhaus, member of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors. I want to tell you about our County Board's position on the proposed California wilderness legislation. Our recommendations are contained in two recent resolutions that were passed unanimously by the Board.

The first resolution endorses Congressman Eugene Chappie's bill, H. R. 1956, which would provide that the Giddy Giddy Gulch and Sand Flat areas on the upper slopes of Mt. Shasta be managed for uses other than wilderness. The measure would guarantee the possibility of the development of downhill skiing on this portion of the mountain and thereby offer hope for a healthier and more diverse economy in the southern end of our county.

The second resolution details our recommendations on most of the areas in northwestern California contained in Titles I and II of S. 1515. Although some of these areas do not lie within Siskiyou County, we recognized that employment for many of our county's residents depends directly on how national forest lands are managed not only in our county, but also in neighboring counties and even in Oregon. I will not detail all of our site specific recommendations, but I will highlight some of the most important ones.

Siskiyou. The Board recommends that none of the Siskiyou Roadless Area west of Happy Camp be placed in wilderness. We would like to see approximately 21,000 acres of The Lieutenants/Preston Peak crest zone be managed for nonmotorized dispersed recreation. The remaining 80,000 acres should be managed for nonwilderness/ multiple use. We recognize that our position differs from the U. S. Forest Service RARE II proposal.

Trinity Alps. We endorse the U. S. Forest Service 1974 recommendation for the creation of a wilderness area of approximately 267,000 acres. Certainly we are against any more than the 295,000 acre U. S. Forest Service RARE II proposal being designated as wilderness. The Burton bill's (H. R. 1437) addition of 205,000 acres over the Forest Service RARE II recommendation would lead to a loss of 25.8 million board feet of potential timber yield annually; it would cause the disappearance of at least 155 jobs; and it would prompt an average drop of $1,245,000 in local school and road budgets.

Red Buttes. We oppose creation of a 28,300 acre wilderness in the lands northwest of Seiad Valley. This wilderness would quickly grow to a 50,000 acre wilderness should the adjoining lands in Oregon be designated. Approximately 9,000 acres in the crest zone should be managed for nonmotorized dispersed recreation and the balance of the area should be in multiple use.

Portuguese, or the 30,000 acre Wooley Creek area. We recommend a nonwilderness/multiple use designation here. However, a vegetation maintenance and nonmotorized dispersed recreation area totaling 3500 to 5500 acres up the Wooley Creek canyon, as proposed by the Klamath National Forest in their Draft Forest Plan, is appropriate. We are aware of the concern on the part of fishermen for the summer run of steelhead in Wooley Creek and we feel that the Klamath National Forest's proposal will allow timber harvest and the fishery to live harmoniously in the same drainage.

Lastly, the Board recommends nonwilderness management for Dillon Creek, Eightmile, and Blue Creek roadless areas because of the substantial timber resources there. Taking these lands in combination with the adjacent Siskiyou roadless area accounts for an annual potential timber harvest of 28 million board feet. Placing these four areas in wilderness would possibly wipe out one moderate sized mill (25-30 MMBF/year, 168 logging, milling, and related service jobs).

I come from an area that was hard hit by the recession and I know how tough it is on a community when a mill goes out of business. I also know that our local economy depends on managing a lot of resources correctly, including wildlife, the fishery, minerals, water, soil, timber, range and recreational opportunities. Wilderness designations severely limit the Forest Service's abilities to manage for the wide scope of resources on which our local economy depends.

Senators, the decisions you reach on the California wilderness bill are critical to the residents of Siskiyou County. Please make those decisions with an ear to how our local Board unanimously voted on these areas.

I want to thank you for the chance to voice the concerns and wishes of Siskiyou County's Board of Supervisors and its residents on this important issue. I will be happy to answer any questions.

RESOLUTION OF THE SISKIYOU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS RECOMMENDING WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

WHEREAS, the U. S. Forest Service demonstrates the ability to manage for a broad range of resource concerns including water quality, soil, wildlife, fish, clean air, a variety of recreational opportunities, minerals, and timber on non-wilderness/multiple use lands, and

WHEREAS, a healthy timber industry in northern California is vital to the economy of Siskiyou County, and

WHEREAS, similar versions of the California Wilderness Bill, S. 5 and H.R. 1437, have been introduced in the 98th Congress, and

WHEREAS, these bills would make excessively large additions to the California Wilderness System and harm the economy of Siskiyou County by withdrawing large tracts of land from consideration for future timber harvest, mining, and other productive uses,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors recommends to the 98th Congress that the following lands in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be designated as Wilderness:

Trinity Alps (1974 USFS Recommendation)	267,000 acres
Castle Crags	7,300 acres
Mt. Shasta (allowing for the development of downhill skiing in the Giddy Giddy Gulch area)	26,000 acres

And further recommends that the following lands be managed for non-motorized dispersed recreation:

Siskiyou (the highlands core)	21,000 acres
Red Buttes (the highlands core)	9,000 acres

And, finally, recommends that the following lands be managed for non-wilderness/multiple use and be released from all further consideration for Wilderness designation:

Continued....

Siskiyou (the remaining area)	80,000 acres
All additions to the Trinity Alps (1974 USFS Recommendation)	233,000 acres
Marble Mountain Additions	38,000 acres
Eightmile & Blue Creek	60,000 acres
Dillon Creek	30,000 acres
Orleans Mtn. Planning Area	30,000 acres
Red Buttes (the remaining area)	19,000 acres
Russian	12,000 acres
Chancellula	8,200 acres
Pattison	28,000 acres

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of May, 1983 by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou, State of California:

AYES: Supervisors Mattos, Zwanziger, Steinhaus and Thackeray.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

Norma Frey

Norma Frey, Chairman

ATTEST:

NORMA PRICE, County Clerk

By ______________ Deputy

RESOLUTIONS

NO. 44

BOOK 11

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU RECOMMENDING COMPLETION OF ACTION ON CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL

WHEREAS, the issue of the California Wilderness System has been thoroughly and sufficiently reviewed; and

WHEREAS, failure to resolve this matter has stifled the development of the skiing potential in the Mt. Shasta area of Siskiyou County; and

WHEREAS, the economy of the County of Siskiyou has been and continues to be depressed; and

WHEREAS, continued inaction regarding the Wilderness System will have a detrimental effect on the prospects for economic recovery; and

WHEREAS, our information has indicated that skiing developments in similar areas have contributed enormously to the economy of the area without a detrimental effect on the environment,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SISKIYOU that the Congress of the United States be requested to quickly resolve the issue of wilderness on Mount Shasta and enact HR 1956 and the President of the United States of America is urged to do all within his power to urge the resolution of this matter and to sign into law legislation which will assist in the development of the skiing recreational potential which will have a beneficial impact on the economy of Siskiyou County.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of May, 1983 by the following vote of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors:

AYES: Supervisors Mattos, Zwanziger, Frey and Thackeray.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Supervisor Steinhaus.

Norma Frey
Norma Frey, Chairman

ATTEST:
NORMA PRICE, County Clerk

By ______________ Deputy

RESOLUTIONS
NO. 45
BOOK 11

Senator HECHT. Thank you.
Joe Flynn.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH V. FLYNN, MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF EL DORADO, PLACERVILLE, CALIF.

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Burrows, I submitted my written statement, so I merely want to summarize something. I represent, as a board of supervisors, a county of 95,000 people. I've been associated with El Dorado County, and my forebears since 1848 were not Johnny-come-latelies. We operated a property there; had been continuous ownership with our family for 130 some odd years, and we've extracted minerals and timber, and we represent one of the fastest growing counties in the State.

You being from Nevada you know the bend in the State, and the southern half of Lake Tahoe is in El Dorado County, and we represent the area to the west.

Some 60,000 acres of our county, already in wilderness, in the desolation wilderness, and it gives us a great deal of problems. We have crime. We have rapes. We have all of the problems of urban assaults, robberies within that. We're not properly able to manage it. It's overused because we have to have a reservation system much like a motel; a certain time in, a certain time out, certain place to sleep. And if that's wilderness, I don't know what wilderness is, and I've been a forester all of my life.

We propose to add two more additional areas to Carson—Tahoe-Carson area, or Echo-Carson area, and Caples area, and you're just asking in that heavily used area corridor between Lake Tahoe and Sacramento-San Francisco, you're just asking for more urban problems, more crime problems, which we're not able to cope with. We think it's much better managed in the way that it is.

We support the recommendations of RARE II reluctantly because they do add some more, but as Mr. Smith pointed out earlier in his testimony, merely to round out and make more logical boundaries of what we already have. And, therefore, we support the RARE II, but we do not believe the other two areas suggested within our area are proper for wilderness management.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Flynn follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH V. FLYNN ON S.B. 1515 BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE -- JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Joseph V. Flynn. I am a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of El Dorado, State of California. I was re-elected to my office in 1982. El Dorado County enjoys the great benefit of being the location of a large part of the Eldorado National Forest. This relationship has been one of mutual benefit since the Forest establishment in 1910, and we in the County want to continue to share both the benefits and the burdens of this relationship.

I bring to this hearing what I think is a unique perspective. I am a professional forester. I have practiced my profession for nearly fifty years, first as an employee of a private timber firm in my county, then as a public forester, and for the last ten years as a private consulting forester and an elected county official representing a heavily forested area.

RARE II, the Roadless Area and Review Evaluation, was a long, costly and exhaustive review of all the "roadless" areas that might possibly qualify for Wilderness status under the criteria established by the 1964 Wilderness legislation. During that process, every potential, or even imagined, area remotely qualifying was thoroughly examined, subjected to public examination, evaluated and either recommended as meeting the Wilderness criteria, deferred for further study or rejected. Counties, including my county of El Dorado, participated at great cost and effort to give meaningful information to that study. Our citizens, who enjoy the great multiple-use benefits of the

Eldorado Forest, did likewise. Many depend upon the local National Forest for their livelihood. Others use the forest for recreation, including wilderness, fishing, hunting, mineral exploration and development, grazing of livestock, cutting of wood, four-wheel-drive explorations and all of the other uses that a public forest serves when it is not locked up for the benefit of one particular activity.

We, with reluctance, accepted the final RARE II recommendations. The general forest user lost in those recommendations to the special interest concerns of those advocating the expansion of the Wilderness Concept. After all, California has a great proportion of its land locked up for the benefit of various users: National Parks and National Monuments, 4,500,000 acres; Wildlife Preserves, 219,000 acres; State Parks, 750,000 acres; Congressionally approved Wilderness to date, 2,716,000 acres. Out of a total of 101,000,000 acres, 45% Federal, 8,185,000 acres, or 8%, are already classified for some special purpose. Then, add to that the State lands for a total of 2,000,000 acres. How much is enough for those who want to restrict use? I suggest that those who advocate Wilderness will never be satisfied.

Let me now discuss the various proposals that will affect the Eldorado National Forest and my own county of El Dorado. (After 1853, my County Recorder started to spell our county name with the present spelling of "El Dorado." In the establishment of the National Forest in 1910, the Congress did not catch up with the change -- hence, "Eldorado." I am sure the Senate and the entire Congress will want to be more in tune with local customs and recommendations than they were some 70 years ago.) The Burton Bill, the Cranston Bill and Senator Wilson's S.B. 1515 identified three possible additions (totaling

94,000 acres) to the 90,000 acres presently in Wilderness in the Eldorado National Forest. They are the Capies, Mokelumne and the Echo-Carson areas. None of these are best suited to serve in that classification. Each now has a recreational use better served by a less restricted and better managed control other than Wilderness. For example, one that I have been acquainted with on a personal basis for some forty years, Caples Creek, and the surrounding area has been used all of these years with vehicle access. Roads have been used by hunters and fishermen for over forty years. Only by a perverted and questionable definition of "roads" could this area have even been considered as "Roadless." People have driven into this area, used it, camped, fished, hunted, recreated--old, young, disabled, crippled, disadvantaged--for almost three generations, and then have been suddenly told it is no longer available because it met the previous Administration's criteria of "roadless." Not just recent four-wheel drives, but any ordinary pickup in good repair, can easily travel these roads--and, always have, including my 1925 Dodge touring car.

I worked with Congressman Bizz Johnson (with whom I met Monday) to create the Desolation Wilderness in my county in the 1960's...some 60,000 acres. Some twenty years later, I look back on that experience as a mistake. Close to urban areas, between Lake Tahoe and the Sacramento Valley, entirely within my county, Desolation is an example of a splendid idea gone haywire. Too heavily used, lacking police, sanitation, potable water--loved to death--Wilderness is not its proper classification. Now, if you are law abiding, you get a permit, visit it on a reservation system, naming time, place, camp spot (if permitted), in by 8 and out by 2 or 4 p.m., etc., etc. This is Wilderness? Rape, robbery, assault, all of the crimes of an urban area are reported almost weekly. Any healthy adult can cross the area in a day, either way, and escape. Now, Wilderness advocates want to add three more areas to this classification. We are not supportive ... more reserved areas? ... more restrictive ... no provision for urban users, no sanitation, law enforcement problems ... no vehicles ... no this, no that ... no-no-no!

We will hope the Congress will either stick with the RARE II recommendations so painstakenly achieved, or else go back to square one. Re-evaluate what we already have, determine the costs and benefits, modify if necessary, examine the concept in the light of a changing world, and then proceed carefully.

I will close upon this anecdote. A very charming and knowledgeable lady from San Francisco related to me how she had recently driven up the paved, two-lane highway, complete with center stripe, etc., from Eureka, California, to Yreka, California; a delightful drive, largely along the Klamath River in the Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests. She told me that never had she enjoyed the Wilderness more and that she supported the Burton Bill in adding more and more of wilderness to the California landscape. I am in favor of her wilderness as far as more is concerned. Wilderness in moderation is a nice idea. We have enough to try it on for a century or two. After that, let's take another look.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much. Mr. Norman de Vall.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN L. de VALL, SUPERVISOR, MENDOCINO COUNTY, MENDOCINO, CALIF.

Mr. DE VALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have handed in the full statement, which I'll make, and in the interest of time I won't read all of it.

I would like to help clarify the record that when Don Moyer spoke two panels ago, he also handed in at that time, but did not mention, that he was including the statement of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermans Association, Inc., a group of representative organizations, primarily marketing associations, from Del Norte County down through the full length of the State of California.

I mention that primarily because a number of references in my testimony, and specifically that which is on page 2 to specific areas for additional inclusion of wilderness, corresponds and relates to the PCFFA. And as you read my testimony, you will see the acronym PCFFA. That relates directly to the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermans Association.

I'd like to just make a couple of statements, and then mention specifically the areas of concern, which we feel—I will correct that—I feel, as an individual supervisor, should be included in the wilderness designation to enhance and to protect the salmon fishery, which creates 25 percent of our income on the Mendocino coast.

In 1979 our board on a 4-0-1 vote, one member being absent, passed the following language and a resolution in support of fishing resources. The full resolution is attached as page 3 of the document, recommending that salmon spawning streams within the RARE II area be designated as wilderness area in need of protection.

The issue before you today is one that has generated a great deal of conflict between the various user and interest groups. The most prudent resolve, in my opinion, will be a compromise which will allow into production those areas which will regenerate the resources, and provide permanent protection for—provide permanent protection for those areas and resources which cannot.

Some timber producing areas fall into the former, and most, if not all, salmon spawning streams falling into the latter.

There are many emotional and economic—I've got 2 minutes left?

Senator HECHT. No, you're finished. Thank you very much.

Mr. DE VALL. Thank you very much.

Senator HECHT. Please, your testimony, the balance, will be put in the record.

Mr. DE VALL. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. de Vall follows:]

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TESTIMONY OF NORMAN DE VALL,
SUPERVISOR, MENDOCINO COUNTY, ON H.R. 1437, S. 5, & S. 1515

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Norman L. de Vall; I am a Supervisor from Mendocino County, California, and speak today as an individual supervisor.

On a 4-0-1 vote our Board has passed the following language in a Resolution in support of Fishing Resources:

> "5. Recommending that salmon spawning streams within the RARE II area be designated as wilderness area(s) in need of protection." (A full copy of the Board's Resolution No. 79-82 is attached to this statement.)

The issue before you is one which has generated a great deal of conflict between the various user and interest groups. The most prudent resolve, in my opinion, will be a compromise which will allow into production those areas which will regenerate their resources, and provide permanent protection for those areas and resources which cannot. Some timber producing areas fall into the former, and most, if not all, salmon spawning streams fall into the latter.

The ability to reforest an area, and to protect the soils has, at this time, reached a technical capability which far exceeds our capability to artificially rear salmon in captivity. In this instance man and technology cannot do a better job than does nature.

The fishing industry on the Mendocino Coast is the third largest income producer to our coastal residents, and at Fort Bragg we land approximately 25% of the annual State salmon catch.

There are many emotional and economic statements that can be made in support of wilderness and in support of development of wilderness, however, I would make one statement which I consider to be pragmatic rather than emotional:

> The Congress and the Administration should consider itself the National Trustees of our resource base, and every consideration for use of that base should be thought of in long term, rather than short term utilization.

We should not sacrifice or threaten one industry for the benefit of another, nor should we favor a proposal from which there is no alternative. There is no question in the DEIS that multi-use in many wilderness areas will be harmful for spawning streams. At what cost do we wish to transform this wilderness into a multi-use area?

It has been said that Salmon and Steelhead are the indicator organisms for the health of the watersheds of Northern California, and the sad story of Salmon and Steelhead populations, which have declined 80% since the middle 1940's, provide ample evidence for the destruction of our watersheds. These last roadless lands are now providing a lifeboat for the sinking fishing industry of my district.

Today, you are considering three bills which attempt to resolve this issue. However, a brief look at the details reveals that the fishing industry has already received less than their fair share of these roadless lands upon which they are now so dependent.

Out of 6.2 million acres of roadless land in California qualifying for wilderness, H.R. 1437 makes available 60% or 3.8 million acres for development and logging; only 2.4 million acres are protected as wilderness. S. 5 releases 4.1 million acres for development while protecting 2.1 million acres. S. 1515 only specifically protects 1.3 million acres while leaving open the fate of the other 4.9 million acres.

I believe that a fair division of the last roadless lands in Northern California would put no less than 50% in wilderness and 50% for development as outlined in H.R. 1437. Every area with an anadromous stream should receive wilderness protection according to the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishing Associations, and I agree with this concept. California once boasted 6000 miles of Salmon and Steelhead spawning habitat -- there now remains only 300 miles.

I propose the following areas be included in any California Wilderness Bill, in addition to those recommended by this Administration:

1) Eight-Mile, Blue and Dillon Creek additions to the Siskiyou Wilderness as recommended by H.R. 1437 and P.C.F.F.A. S. 1515, at this time, makes no recommendation.

2) The Trinity Alps as outlined in H.R. 1437 and recommended by P.C.F.F.A. Of particular interest are those areas downstream of the Lewiston Dam and in portions of the Trinity River Watershed not affected by the Dam. The spawning capacity of these watersheds cannot be risked. For example, Manzanita Creek in the Little French Creek Roadless area produces more adult Steelhead, at no direct cost, than the entire Lewiston Hatchery.

3) Further, I propose the Yolla-Bolly Additions as recommended by P.C.F.F.A. and H.R. 1437, which protect headwater streams of the North Fork Eel, as well as the crucial headwaters of California's only signficant summer Steelhead habitat in the Middle Fork Eel River.

4) I join the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishing Associatiors in support for Ishi, Red Buttes, Mill Creek and the Marble Mountains Additions as defined by H.R. 1437.

5) I support the five roadless areas in the South Fork Trinity drainage as proposed by the Trinity Wilderness Coalition: East Fork, Penny Ridge, South Fork, Chinquipin, and Underwood. Based on data from the South Fork Planning Unit EIS done by the Forest Service, the fishery is worth more than the timber. This same study, completed 5 years ago, but extrapolating through the year 2001, predicted that the preferred alternative, i.e. logging roadless areas, of the Forest Service would cause a 50% decline in the already crippled fish population.

6) I join P.C.F.F.A. in support of North Fork and Pattison. The North Fork Wilderness is the only undeveloped zone along the North Fork Eel, a Salmon and Steelhead river, while Pattison contains 20 miles of anadramous fish habitat, as evaluated by Congressman Bosco's Task Force.

7) I support the Chancelulla Wilderness as outlined in H.R. 1437. This addition would protect a portion of the headwaters of Brown's Creek, the finest Steelhead stream in the Upper Trinity River drainage, according to the California Department of Fish and Game.

Forgive me if I choose not to trust the assurance of the Forest Service and the timber industry that "it does not matter if all the roadless areas are managed primarily for timber, the amount of fish will be the same" (Bill Dennison, Western Timber Assn.; ltr to Cong. Bosco following 1st Task Force mtg.). Such a statement flies in the face of the results of even the most recent logging activities in the National Forests of Northern California. There is no measured increase or even stabilization of the existing fish population.

If, indeed, logging practises are now so perfect that they have no impact on fisheries, let it be proven on the nearly 4 million acres of de-facto wilderness that H.R. 1437 will eventually open for development as well as on the other 90% of our National Forests where admittedly destructive practises have gone on for decades.

However, the areas protected by H.R. 1437 and recommended by the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishing Associations, and those in the South Fork Trinity watershed we must protect. Let the next generation compare the results.

Thank you. I am open to your questions.

RESOLUTION NO. 79-82

RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN SUPPORT OF FISHING RESOURCES.

WHEREAS, the fishing resources of Mendocino County, particularly Salmon and Steelhead are a valuable and critical part of the area's economy providing annual sales of approximately 15 million dollars, providing an important food source, supporting a large troll and sport fishery sector and providing other benefits; and,

WHEREAS, the enhancement and preservation of these resources is necessary to maintain this valuable County resource and that the County has previously recognized this need by supporting a Salmon/Steelhead Enhancement Program with State and local support; and,

WHEREAS, the fishing resource has been threatened by a combination of factors including stream bed siltation, road building, agriculture, logging, flood damage, reduced summer flows and other factors and that the Salmon/Steelhead population decreased from 1949 to 1969.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Supervisors does support the preservation and enhancement of County fishing resources, particularly salmon and steelhead through the following actions:

1. To support and enhance spawning habitat on the Eel River by recommending as near as possible normal year water flows.
2. Incorporate into the pending Gravel and Surface Mining Ordinances, elements which will protect water quality and fish spawning habitat.
3. Encourage the State Coastal Conservancy to participate in Salmon/Steelhead enhancement projects for coastal rivers and streams of Mendocino County.
4. Continuing to support the CEMR Salmon/Steelhead Project, and activities of the Fish and Game Advisory Committee and other community salmon support efforts.
5. Recommending that salmon spawning streams within the RARE II area be designated as wilderness area in need of protection.

The foregoing resolution was introduced by Supervisor de Vall, seconded by Supervisor Cimolino, and carried, this 20 day of March 1979, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: Supervisors Eddie, Cimolino, de Vall, Barbero
NOES: None
ABSENT: Supervisor Banker

WHEREUPON, the Chairman declared the resolution adopted, AND SO ORDERED.

Al Barbero
CHAIRMAN

ATTEST: Albert P. Beltrami
Clerk of Said Board

BY:
Deputy Clerk

Senator HECHT. OK. Mr. Wesley Chesbro.

STATEMENT OF WESLEY CHESBRO, SUPERVISOR, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, EUREKA, CALIF.

Mr. CHESBRO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views.

My name is Wesley Chesbro, and I'm a county supervisor in Humboldt County, which is in northwest California.

As an elected official from a county that is hard hit by the depression in the northwest timber economy, you can bet that I'm very concerned about the relationship between jobs and wilderness.

In my years in Humboldt County I've seen the lumber economy go from bad to worse. The timber industry is a great economic asset when it is doing well in providing jobs. But we can no longer afford to be so dependent on it that our main—as our main livelihood. We must diversify. And diversification means protecting existing industries as well as encouraging and attracting new ones.

The people of northwestern California strongly support wilderness. This is evidenced by the tremendous outpouring of public support we have seen for the citizens groups, the Siskiyou Mountains Resources Council, and the Trinity Wilderness Coalition.

Wilderness designation for critical resource lands is essential to protecting our anadromous salmon and steelhead fishing industries, both sports and commercial. We need wilderness designation to truly reach the goal of multiple use; that is, to use the national forest lands for a wide diversity of uses to contribute to the health and growth of our economy.

Representatives of the salmon fishing industry have pointed out that of an original 6,000 miles of salmon habitat in California, rivers and streams, only 500 miles remain undisturbed. Five hundred miles remain. Of those 500 miles, 10 percent of the total lie in the proposed Siskiyou wilderness area, and another 10 percent are in the Trinity Alps.

The multiple use concept demands that this beneficial use for these streams be protected through wilderness designation, and for this reason, as stated earlier, our fishermans marketing associations have endorsed wilderness protection for these streams.

These small business people are a key link in our local economy, and must not be jeopardized by one-time profit taking. But fishing is not the only business that benefits from wilderness protection. I've included, and attached to my testimony, copies of letters from growing businesses in Humboldt County which are directly dependent on the availability of wilderness recreation opportunities.

Most of these are manufacturers who are providing badly needed industrial employment, and others operate retail outlets selling outdoor equipment. All of these businesses are strong supporters of wilderness.

By way of specifics, I would recommend incorporation of 240,000 acres of the Siskiyou's in any wilderness legislation which you approve, to protect to upper south fork of the Smith River, and the remaining wilderness portions of Dillon and Blue Creeks.

In the Trinities, I support the Trinity Wilderness Coalition's proposals to add integrity to the Trinity Alps, and protect the south fork of the Trinity River.

I also support additions to the Marble Mountain wilderness, which would protect Willy Creek, and the Salmon River.

To summarize, those who blame resource protection for the declining northwest economy are just plain wrong. Very much the opposite is true; 100 years of irresponsible and——

Senator HECHT. Sorry, I have to——

Mr. CHESBRO. One sentence that I'd like to finish, if I may.

Senator HECHT. Finish one sentence.

Mr. CHESBRO. OK. One hundred years of irresponsible and destructive practices are, in fact, the cause of our current economic worries, and not wilderness.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chesbro follows:]

District Address
P O Box 4661
Arcata CA 95521

Wesley Chesbro
Humboldt County Supervisor
Third District

Humboldt County
Courthouse
825 Fifth St
Eureka CA 95501
(707) 445-7693

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP, CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

SENATOR WALLOP AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views on the important issue of Wilderness Designation of federal lands in California.

My name is Wesley Chesbro. I am a County Supervisor in Humboldt County in northwest California. As an elected official from a County that is hard hit by the depression in the northwest timber economy, you can bet I am very concerned about the relationship between jobs and wilderness. In my fourteen years in Humboldt County, I have seen the lumber economy go from bad to worse. I was elected to the Arcata City Council in 1974 and the County Board of Supervisors in 1980 promising to work to diversify our economy. The timber industry is a great economic asset when it is doing well and providing jobs, but we can no longer afford to be so dependent on it as our main livelihood. We must diversify. Diversification means protecting existing industries and attracting new ones.

The people of northwestern California strongly support Wilderness. This is evidenced by the tremendous outpouring of public support we have seen for the citizens groups, the Siskiyou Mountain Resources Council, and the Trinity Wilderness Coalition. Wilderness designation for critical resource lands is essential to protect our anadromous salmon and steelhead fishing industries, both sports and commercial. We need wilderness designation to truly reach the goal of multiple use: to use National Forest lands for a wide diversity of uses to contribute to the health and the growth of our economy.

Representatives of the Salmon Fishing Industry have pointed out that of an original 6,000 miles of salmon habitat in California rivers and streams, only 500 miles remain undisturbed. Of those 500 miles, 10% of the total lie in the Siskiyous and another 10% are in the Trinity Alps.

The on-going economic value of these few remaining miles of productive streams, producing quality food products and jobs year in and year out clearly outweigh the one-time benefit of harvesting old growth timber along these streams.

The multiple use concept demands that this beneficial use of these streams be protected by wilderness designation. For this reason, our Humboldt Fishermen's Marketing Association has endorsed wilderness protection for these streams and headwaters. These small business people are a key link in our local economy and must not be jeopardized by one-time profit taking.

But fishing is not the only business that benefits from wilderness protection. I am including with this testimony copies of letters from four growing businesses in Humboldt County which are directly dependent on the availability of wilderness recreation opportunities. They are: Adventures Edge, Blue Puma Outdoor Equipment, Moonstone Mountaineering and Yakima Industries. Three of these are manufacturers who are providing badly needed industrial employment and the fourth operates several retail outlets that sell and rent outdoor equipment.

All of these businesses are strong supporters of wilderness.

This is because along with hundreds of other visitor serving businesses in northwest California, they realize that the growing population of this Country, and particularly the urban areas of California, will provide much more in the way of sustainable economic activity through recreational pursuits than we will ever gain from short-term, one-time liquidation of old growth timber.

By way of specifics, I would recommend incorporation of 240,000 acres of the Siskiyous in any wilderness legislation which you approve, to protect the upper South Fork of the Smith River and the remaining roadless portions of Dillon Creek and Blue Creek. In the Trinitys I support the Trinity Wilderness Coalition's proposals to add integrity to the Trinity Alps and protect the watershed of the South Fork of the Trinity River. I also support additions to the Marble Mountain Wilderness which would protect Wooley Creek, and the Salmon River.

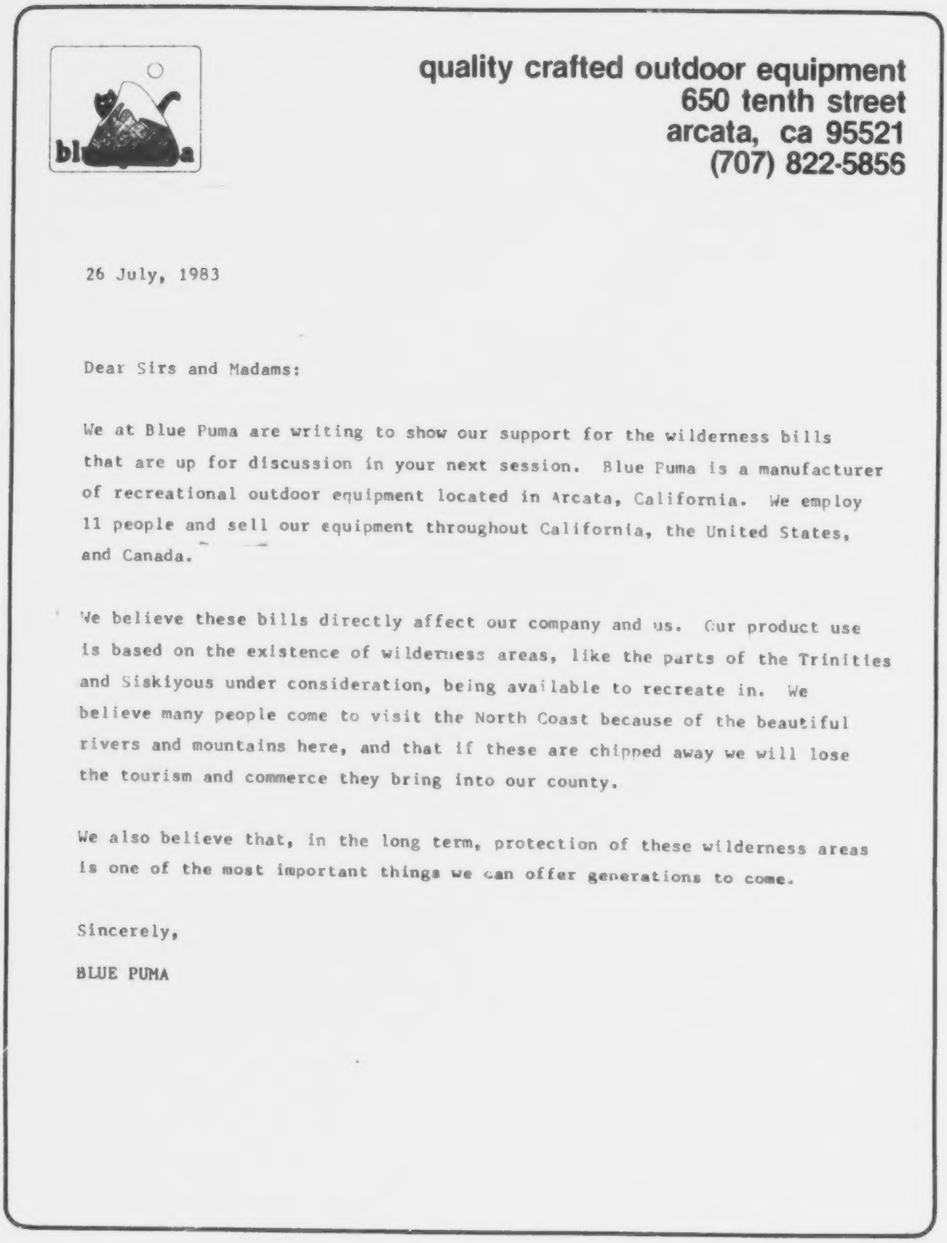
To summarize, those who blame resource protection for the decling of the northwest economy are just plain wrong. Very much the opposite is true. One hundred years of irresponsible and destructive practices have irreparably damaged our resources. Fortunately a few opportunities still exist to use the remaining undamaged lands as the basis for building a diversified and sustainable economy around fisheries, tourism, and recreation support industries.

In conclusion, let me say that economics represent only part of the reason that I support wilderness. As Americans, I believe that wilderness is also part of our heritage. One of the things that has set this nation apart from the rest of the world is the relationship which Americans have had to the great wide open spaces. And, we have a tradition that is nearly a century old of setting aside these spiritual and cultural treasures.

Senator Mark Hatfield in his book Between a Rock and a Hard Place related the issue to our heritage as a religious nation. He wrote "The World is Ultimately God's creation...We are not free to discard the world in which we live. We are caretakers, not exploiters. Only as we assume responsibility to care for the physical world will we be ministering to the whole person".

Senator Wallop and members of the Committee, you have the opportunity to protect a small part of a heritage that is as American as the flag and the Bill of Rights; and that is our wilderness heritage.

Please pass a strong Wilderness Bill which will protect the economic diversity of northwest California as well as our priceless national heritage.



quality crafted outdoor equipment
650 tenth street
arcata, ca 95521
(707) 822-5856

26 July, 1983

Dear Sirs and Madams:

We at Blue Puma are writing to show our support for the wilderness bills that are up for discussion in your next session. Blue Puma is a manufacturer of recreational outdoor equipment located in Arcata, California. We employ 11 people and sell our equipment throughout California, the United States, and Canada.

We believe these bills directly affect our company and us. Our product use is based on the existence of wilderness areas, like the parts of the Trinities and Siskiyous under consideration, being available to recreate in. We believe many people come to visit the North Coast because of the beautiful rivers and mountains here, and that if these are chipped away we will lose the tourism and commerce they bring into our county.

We also believe that, in the long term, protection of these wilderness areas is one of the most important things we can offer generations to come.

Sincerely,

BLUE PUMA

Adventure's Edge

Main Store & Office: 650 TENTH STREET
ARCATA, CA 95521
(707) 822-4673

Branch Store: 410 F STREET
EUREKA, CA 95501
(707) 445-3035

BICYCLING • BACKPACKING • X-C SKIING • RIVER TOURING • OUTDOOR CLOTHING

Senator Wilson;

Please support the House-passed wilderness bill H.R. 1437. Passage of this bill would help improve our tourist industry by preserving the clear flowing streams, fisheries and wildlife which our customers and employees are so dependent upon for jobs and recreation in the comming years.

Our business was founded thirteen years ago because of the interest in outdoor recreation. We employee sixteen people with annual sales of $650,000.00. Our annual sales are a direct result of recreationalists who reside in and venture to the North Coast because of its outdoor splendor.

Because we depend on our tourist industry I urge you to support the inclusion of Wooley Creek, Red Butte and Trinity Alps into the Wilderness Bill. Preserving local and state fisheries will keep the North Coast alive.

Sincerley
Larry Buwalda
Larry Buwalda
Manager

MoonStone

July 25, 1983

Mr. Wesley Chesbro
Humboldt County Supervisors
825 5th Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Mr. Chesbro,

This letter is written to express my concerns regarding the status of state wilderness areas. I am particularly concerned with any proposals which might adversely affect the Siskiyou, Trinity Alps and Marble Mountain areas.

As a local outdoor enthusiast I have found these areas necessary for my own, as well as many others, recreational activities. An avid backpacker, mountaineer and whitewater person such as myself cannot fully express the importance of having such areas set aside for our enjoyment and appreciation.

As a local businessperson I am dependent on these areas as a stimulus for sales and the economic well being of all I employ. As you may know, Moonstone Mountaineering, Inc., now in business for it's sixth year, provides stable employment for a number of area residents. Our business is primarily the manufacturing and wholesaling of outdoor equipment. As such we have enjoyed an average growth rate of 50% per year. Furthermore, our business generates it's income from out of the area in servicing a nationwide dealership network. We are proud of our contribution in bringing out of the area dollars into our depressed county.

In closing let me express my support for your efforts in the maintenance and acquisition of state wild areas.

Sincerely,

Fred Williams

Fred Williams
President

Moonstone Mountaineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 4206 • Arcata, California 95521 • 707/822-2985

YAKIMA

July 26, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop and other Committee Members:

Hello,

I am writing to express the position of myself and my Company, Yakima Products in regard to the Wilderness Bills now before the Senate and Congress. Of particular interest is Senator Pete Wilson's Bill #S-1515. Although I cannot speak specifically on all of the lands under discussion, I can say that when potential wilderness is being evaluated and there is some question as to the appropriateness of a wilderness designation, I would always err on the side of preserving the land in a wilderness state and then re-evaluting the land later if the need arises. It is always possible to take land out of wilderness but it is virtually impossible to take developed land and create wilderness. In our part of the country there are very few sections of land under study for wilderness that I would categorically deny wilderness status to. The areas that I refer to are primarily in the Trinity Alps and the Siskiyou Mountains.

I am concerned about wilderness areas not only because of personal philosophy but also because my company is in the business of supplying hardware for the sports of kayaking, canoeing, cross country skiing, as well as bicycling and sailboarding. The car top carriers that we manufacture are used by people to transport their equipment to or near wilderness areas where they can enjoy the solitude and beauty of such lands. While I would admit that it is not imperative to our survival that more wilderness areas be made available to our customers, I would say that the lack of adequate wilderness land would slow down the growth of our business as people sought more urban types of recreation due to crowds and regulations as wilderness areas became scarce. A person will opt for other activities if it becomes difficult to use a wild river for instance. They will not haul their kayak or canoe to the river, and therefore

CAR TOPPING SYSTEMS FOR THE ACTION SPORTS
AND WHITE WATER HARDWARE
820 N STREET • ARCATA • CA 95521 • (707) 822-2908

they won't need one of our car top carriers. We depend on people whose recreation pursuits are tied to wild and scenic land. We try to get these people and their low impact recreation tools to these lands with a quality car top carrier. We also happen to enjoy doing that very thing ourselves. For all of these reasons we would urge the Congress to act wisely for future generations and keep as many of our public lands undeveloped as possible leaving the land in a virgin state so future law makers will have the option of developing the land or not as their circumstances dictate.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steve Cole
Vice President

SC/kl

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ralph Modine.

STATEMENT OF RALPH MODINE, CHAIRMAN, TRINITY COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. MODINE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify. My name is Ralph Modine, and I'm chairman of the Trinity County Board of Supervisors, having been on the board for 7 years.

Our board is the sole governing body for the people of Trinity County. In 1977 the U.S. Forest Service was charged with identifying the roadless lands in Trinity County outside the Trinity Alps primitive area, and the Yolla Bolly wilderness, some 371,000 acres, were identified.

The Forest Service had asked that the public get involved in the process, and indeed, Trinity County got involved, seeing RARE II as perhaps the most critical decision that could ever be made for our county.

The board of supervisors appointed a committee made up of a philosophical and geographical cross section of the county's population. The committee spent 1 year's time, held town meetings, and performed extensive negotiations to come up with a position that was reasonably comfortable to committee members, public, and board of supervisors. That position called for 180,000 acres of wilderness, 185,000 acres to go into multiple use, and only 6,000 acres to go into further planning.

It should be pointed out that the committee gerrymandered the proposed roadless areas to protect the local economy, to remove valuable timber and mineral resources from wilderness classification, and to avoid any further planning in the future. Most committee members had personal knowledge of the study areas, or performed onsite inspections. Some committee members, and members of the board of supervisors had been associated with certain of these lands for most of their lives.

The Trinity County board believes that our committee had a more objective insight into the values of these roadless areas than did the Forest Service. Trinity County's RARE II position has been supported by State and local officials, by our Congressman, Doug

Bostell, by Senator Cranston's legislation, and by the legislation which passed the House of Representatives.

I am urging that you continue to support our work in its entirety. Numerous times in the past 5 years our board of supervisors has reaffirmed its position. It is a compromised position which cannot have any further compromise.

Three weeks ago the board of supervisors reaffirmed its position. Our board hopes that you will recognize local decisionmaking as demonstrated by the conscientious efforts of Trinity County on this issue.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Modine follows:]

TRINITY COUNTY
WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA 96093
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P. O. Drawer AK (916) 623-4000

STATEMENT OF RALPH MODINE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

July 28, 1983

My name is Ralph Modine. I am Chairman of the Trinity County Board of Supervisors, having been on the Board for seven years. Our Board is the sole governing body for the people of Trinity County. Funds to pay for this opportunity to testify, an opportunity which I appreciate, were generated locally and not out of general county funds.

In 1977 the U.S. Forest Service was charged with identifying roadless lands in Trinity County outside the Trinity Alps Primitive Area and the Yolla Bolly Wilderness. Some 371,000 acres were identified.

The Forest Service had asked that the public get involved in the process and indeed Trinity County got involved seeing RARE II as perhaps the most critical decision that would ever be made for our county.

The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee made up of a philosophical and geographical cross-section of the county's population. This committee spent one year's time, held town meetings, and performed extensive negotiations to come up with a position that was reasonably comfortable to committee members, the public, and the Board of Supervisors. That position called for 180,000 acres to go into wilderness, 185,000 acres to go into multiple use, and only 6,000 acres to go into further planning.

It should be pointed out that the committee gerrymandered the proposed roadless areas to protect the local economy, to remove valuable timber and mineral resources from wilderness classification and to avoid any further planning in the future. Most committee members had personal knowledge of the study areas or performed on-site inspections. Some committee members and members of the Board of Supervisors had been associated with certain of these lands for most of their lives.

The Trinity County Board believes that our committee had a more objective insight into the values in these roadless areas than did the Forest Service.

Trinity County's RARE II position has been supported by state and local officials, by our Congressman Doug Bosco, by Senator Cranston's legislation, and by the legislation which passed the House of Representatives. I am urging you to continue to support our work in its entirety.

Numerous times in the last five years our Board of Supervisors has reaffirmed its position. It is a compromise position which can stand no more compromise.

Our Board hopes that you will recognize local decision making as demonstrated by the conscientious efforts of Trinity County on this issue.

TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - RARE II REVIEW

The Trinity County Board of Supervisors appointed the following study and negotiation committee in January 1978 to resolve the RARE II issue on Trinity County lands, as seen from the viewpoint of the county's people:

JOSEPH BOWER - Homesteader, Environmental Activist, Leader in 2, 4, 5-T Herbicide Issue.

THIRZA STEVENS - Retired Microbiologist, Conservationist, Community Improvement Association Leader.

BOB MORRIS - Business and Technical Planner for a national communications utility, Conservationist.

GEORGE WILLBURN - Member Trinity County Board of Supervisors, former Rancher and Logger.

BILL NEILL - Former District Attorney and County Counsel, non-aligned in land use philosophy. Has previously litigated against Sierra Club and has opposed industry as has been required to defend Trinity County interests.

LES ABBO - Retired Air Force Colonel, Heavy Equipment Operator, works with logging contractors, leader in Chamber of Commerce.

ED JUNGWIRTH - Logging Contractor, active in Trade Associations of his Industry.

JACK BEEBE - Owner, Hyampom Lumber Co., one of the county's four sawmills.

PAUL ALLESON - Mining interest leader, salvage logger, philosophically opposed to any Wilderness.

The work of this Committee was unanimously approved by the Trinity County Board of Supervisors and has been re-affirmed numerous times by 5-0 or 4-1 majorities since it was originally adopted.

Senator HECHT. You're right on schedule. We should have you as a speech writer.

Mr. Robert Morris.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. MORRIS, MEMBER, TRINITY COUNTY ROAD ADVISORY COMMITTEE, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bob Morris. I was a member of the Trinity County Road Advisory Committee appointed in 1978. I'm a sixth generation native of the county, and I've got pioneer roots there. I've been part of Trinity County's business community for 15 years, and I'm active in the Republican Party. I work as a consultant to the telecommunications industry.

Trinity's roadless lands are dominated by two major undeveloped areas of the west, the Yolla Bolly wilderness, and the proposed Trinity Alps wilderness.

The task of the county's RARE II process was defined one solution that most nearly meets the needs of Trinity citizens, both now and in the future.

In doing this, we had to recognize the needs of the local economy. Our economy is based on forest products, mining, recreation, and tourism, and new people moving in from urban areas. Our resource trade-offs were mining versus wilderness, and timber versus wilderness. We were able to meet the essential needs of our mining interests without sacrificing prime wilderness areas.

Reconciling timber and wilderness was not as easy, particularly since we are aware that the wilderness protects fisheries and wildlife resources, and timber harvesting is generally detrimental to them.

We ended up in a long and arduous negotiation process between adversarial participants. Massive amounts of time were devoted to analysis of Forest Service data, field work, consultation with knowledgeable local people, and agency specialists.

Members of the board of supervisors closely monitored the work as it progressed over nearly a year. In late 1978 the final position was unanimously adopted by the board. The county submitted its work to the Forest Service during that period. Although the county has obviously done its homework, the subsequent Forest Service decision ignored the county's contribution.

Trinity put 50 percent of its RARE II acreage in nonwilderness, and the Forest Service put 75 percent in nonwilderness. Trinity put 50 percent in wilderness, and the Forest Service put 5 percent in wilderness. The county put next to nothing in further planning, and the Forest Service put 20 percent in that indecisive category.

The colored maps submitted where the written testimony show the stark contrast between the two positions. Regarding employment impacts of our wilderness designations, we have satisfied ourselves that these impacts are very nominal, and that we consider them to be an investment in the future economic diversity of our county.

The Trinity County position identified key additions to wilderness in the county, and it also included the 13 RARE II areas, and the county should be released for resource development.

The county position does not meet the desires of any of the interest groups. This is because it's a compromise. However, it is a single solution that all parties can live with. It is thus found middle ground for the resolution of this issue in the county, because of the depth and quality of the work that Trinity County did on RARE II, its position deserves to be adopted by the Congress.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morris follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. MORRIS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

JULY 28, 1983

My name is Bob Morris. I was a member of Trinity County's RARE II Advisory Committee. I am a sixth-generation native of the County and have pioneer roots there. I have been a member of Trinity County's business community for fifteen years and am active in the area's Republican Party. I work as a consultant to the telecommunications industry.

I will summarize the issues that Trinity County's RARE II process dealt with, the criteria by which those issues were resolved, the results that emerged, and the socioeconomic impacts of the County's position.

Trinity's roadless lands are dominated by two major undeveloped areas of the Western United States - the existing Yolla Bolly Wilderness and the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness. Outside of the Yolla Bollys and the Trinity Alps, the County contains sixteen RARE II areas.

For ground rules in our Study:

*Lands outside Trinity County were not considered.

*Our task was to find the one solution that most nearly meets the needs of Trinity's citizens, both now and in the long-term future.

As issues:

*The County's economy is based on:

Forest products and Mining
Recreation and Tourism
Migration from Urban Areas

In meeting the needs of these economic segments, we had to make trade-offs between the following resources:

Mining vs Wilderness
Timber vs Widerness.

We did so with the recognition that wilderness designation protects natural systems, such as fish and wildlife habitat, as well as preserving scenic and primitive recreation resources. In making these trade-offs it was mandatory that a solid foundation was maintained for the resource development segments of our local economy, particularly timber.

In dealing with the issues and trade-offs, the following criteria emerged:

* Further planning allocations were avoided.

* Where a roadless area had mineral potential that would be foreclosed by wilderness, the area was put in non-wilderness.

* Roadless areas contiguous to the Trinity Alps and Yolla Bollys were put in wilderness unless their value for timber production out-weighed their value for protecting fish and wildlife habitat and for enhancing the wild attributes of the Trinity Alps or the Yolla Bollys.

* Where roadless units were separated from the Trinity Alps or the Yolla Bollys, they were put in non-wilderness unless they had unusually high value for natural system protection and had low or questionable value as timberland.

These criteria evolved over the course of a long and arduous negotiation process between adversarial participants. The criteria represented a painful compromise for all interest groups.

Regarding the results of the process:

* The Trinity County Position does not meet the desires of any of the interest groups. This is simply because it is a compromise. However, it is a single solution that all parties and interests can live with.

* The County submitted its work to the Forest Service during the public input period in 1978. It was obvious from the depth and quality of the work that Trinity County had done its homework. The subsequent Forest Service decision ignored the County's responsible contribution. Whereas Trinity County put approximately 50% of its RARE II acreage in non-wilderness, the Forest Service put 75% in non-wilderness. Trinity County put approximately 50% in wilderness and the Forest Service put 5% in wilderness; the County put next to nothing in further planning and the Forest Service put 20% in further planning.

* RARE II lands within Trinity are shown on the accompanying colored maps. These maps contrast the Trinity County Compromise position with the Forest Service Decision. The contrast is stark.

- The County's wilderness designations add significant wildlands to the Trinity Alps and the Yolla Bollys. Along with the Pattison, Chanchelulla and North Fork units, these lands are valuable for preservation in their natural state. This is true not only for their scenic, recreational and historical values, but also for their contribution to maintaining California's fish and wildlife populations.

- The County's non-wilderness allocations will return to production resource-rich roadless lands that have high value to the mining and timber economies of Northern California. The annual timber production from these lands is estimated to be 21 million board feet per year or one-half the requirement of one small sawmill.

Regarding the socioeconomic impacts of the Trinity County compromise,

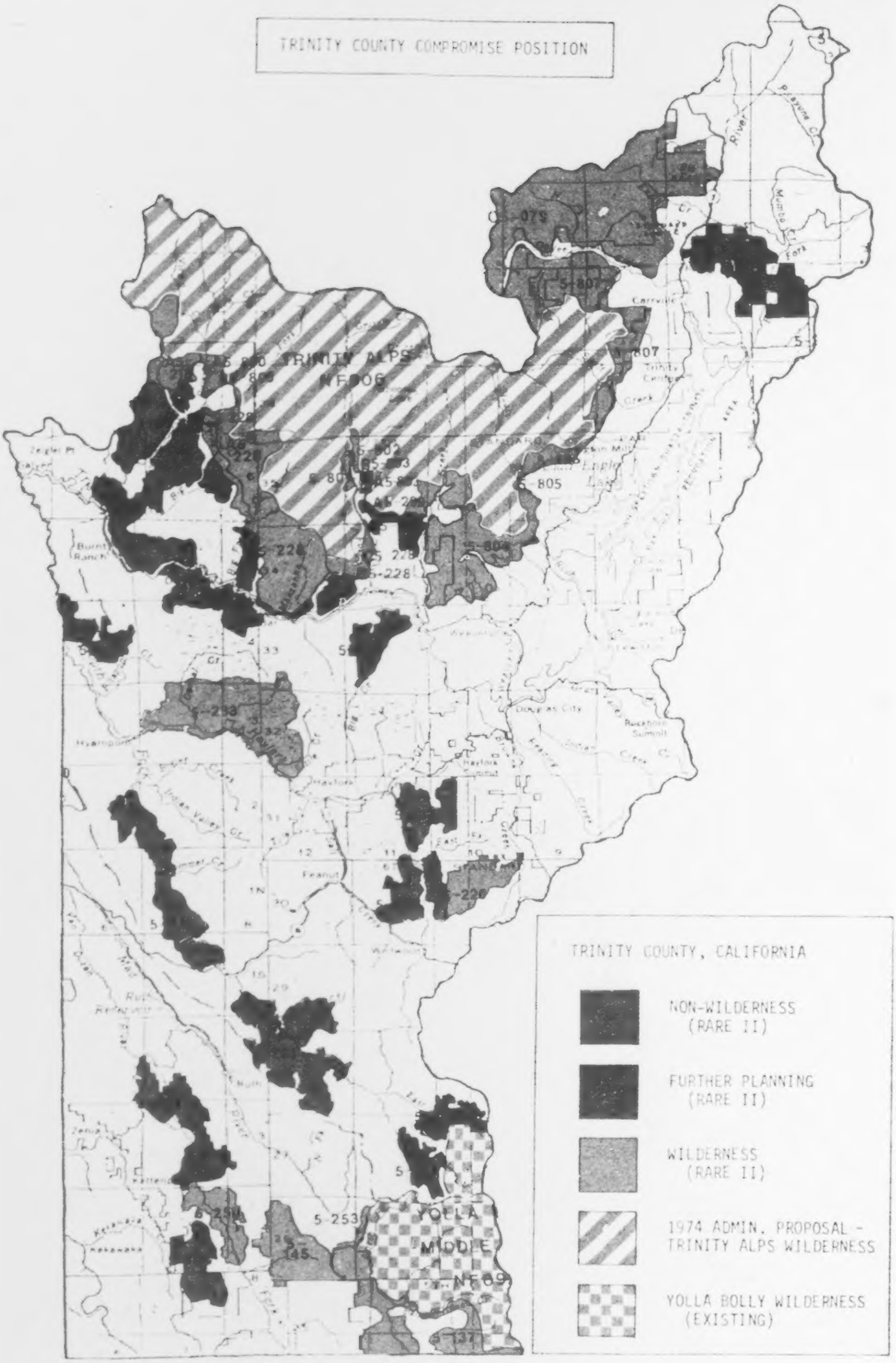
- The County's wilderness designations, when compared to the Forest Service decision, are equivalent to 4.5% of the County's annual timber production. This translates to an employment impact of 28 jobs. Such an impact is deemed to be affordable by the County's economy since during the five year period prior to 1980 the non-forest products portion of the County's private sector grew at a rate of 80 jobs per year. This growth is largely attributable to Trinity County's natural beauty and its scenic and recreational attractions.

- It is often alleged that wilderness designations can be the primary factor in sawmill closures and related community stability. This does not appear to be true in Trinity County. On close examination, other forces are the controlling factors. Whereas Trinity County's wilderness position contributes a reduction of 4.5% to timber harvests in the County, between 1979 and 1981 local timber production dropped 33% due to high interest rates and low housing starts nationwide. It can be shown that swings in the lumber market and competition from mills outside the County can have local economic impacts that are five to ten times greater than the County's wilderness position.

- The Trinity County RARE II committee worked very hard to carve out the majority of the timber from the County's RARE II lands and place it in non-wilderness while at the same time preserving those areas of significant wild value. If the participants believed that the amount of timberland placed in wilderness would significantly jeopardize the local forest products economy, the County would have backed up and re-examined its trade-offs.

In conclusion, Trinity County went to such pains with RARE II because this is a land-use decision that affects a large portion of the County's land base and thus the County's destiny. Local people recognize that the County contains some of the most beautiful and diverse wild lands in the West. It also contains some of the last remnants of old-growth virgin forests in the West and some of California's most prime timberland. Not to give these lands and their resources careful and serious study would be to abdicate our responsibilities to our economy, to the land, and to those who will follow.

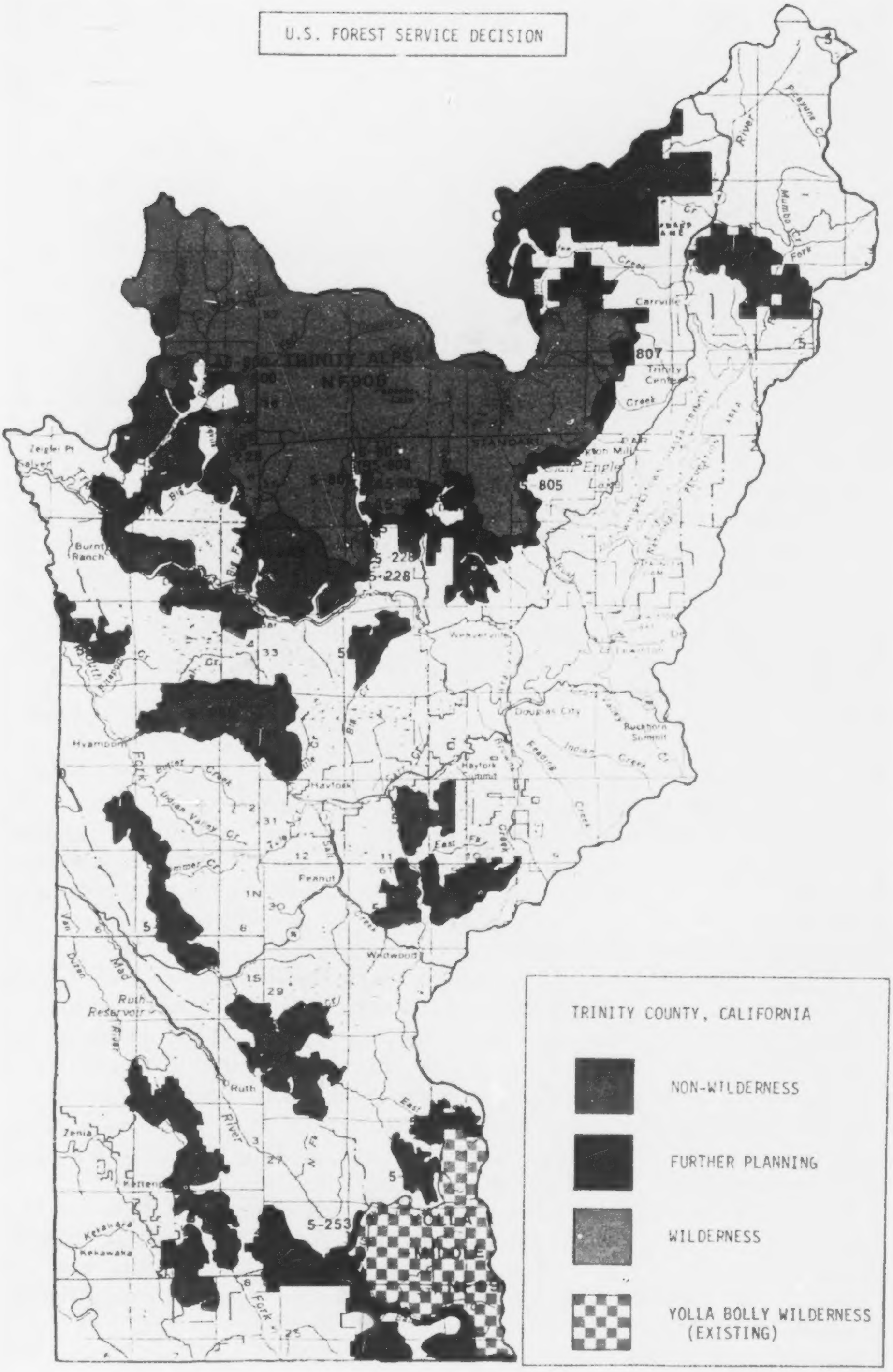
Because of the depth and quality of the work that Trinity County did on RARE II, its position deserves to be adopted by the Congress.



TRINITY COUNTY COMPROMISE POSITION

TRINITY ALPS
NF-806
5-079
5-807
5-805
5-804
5-803
5-228
5-233
5-226
5-253
5-145
5-137
YOLLA
MIDDLE
NF-09
Carrville
Trinity Center
Burnt Ranch
Hyampom
Hayfork
Hayfork Summit
Peanut
Douglas City
Buckhorn Summit
Ruth Reservoir
Zenia
TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
NON-WILDERNESS (RARE II)
FURTHER PLANNING (RARE II)
WILDERNESS (RARE II)
1974 ADMIN. PROPOSAL - TRINITY ALPS WILDERNESS
YOLLA BOLLY WILDERNESS (EXISTING)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE DECISION


TRINITY ALPS
NF900
807
805
5-228
5-253
Carrville
Trinity Center
Zeigler Pt
Burnt Ranch
Hyampom
Hayfork
Hayfork Summit
Peanut
Wildwood
Weaverville
Douglas City
Buckhorn Summit
Ruth
Ruth Reservoir
Zenia
Kettenpom
Kekawaka
TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
NON-WILDERNESS
FURTHER PLANNING
WILDERNESS
YOLLA BOLLY WILDERNESS (EXISTING)

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much. Senator Wilson is not here for any questions. We'll go right on to panel 13.

Gerald Cochran, Warren White, Danny Walsh, Bill Coates, and Greg Hurt.

Mr. Gerald Cochran, are you ready?

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. COCHRAN, COUNTY ASSESSOR, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, it's a pleasure to be here from Del Norte County. I'm glad to hear so many other people talking about us. We do live there. I'm here on behalf of our board of supervisors, representing approximately 18,500 people.

Of course, we've had the expansion of the Redwood National Park that cost us some 2,000 jobs in 1968, and another 2,500 jobs in 1978, so we know the effects of taking land, or making land use decisions.

Proposed wilderness now, dealing with Siskiyou A, would effectively eliminate an annual yield of about 45.6 million board feet per year, and that would translate into 320 jobs, direct jobs, and another 640 indirect jobs, Del Norte County's unemployment for the year 1982, and this is the average 1982, was 24 percent. Just this last month we got down to under 20 percent. Thirty percent of our population in addition to that is drawing some type of aid from the State or Federal Government.

We're comprised of 683,000 acres, of which the Federal Government owns 461,000, and that's approximately 71.6 percent. In my prepared testimony, I have presented you with a resume of tax revenues that come from timber, and from property taxes.

In 1978 timber receipts supported 67.1 percent of the burden for providing local services, and property taxes supported 32 percent, 32.9 percent. This past year timber supported 43.9 percent, and property taxes 56.1. That's almost a 70 percent change in the burden of property taxes to our local citizens.

We've included in our statement a letter from our Del Norte County Fishermans Marketing Association that's contrary to the things that have been presented here today, and that is basically our fishermen in their letter to the House committee, was to have all lands in Del Norte County classified nonwilderness/multiple use. And part of their concluding statement is that in order to protect the salmon fisheries, you have to be able to enhance the streams, and the areas that produce this.

In addition to that, we have a small Indian organization on the Smith River, the Howonquet Community Association of the Smith River Rancheria. They, too, support nonwilderness multiple use.

Thank you, sir, and we do have resolutions from all our government entities supporting the same thing.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cochran follows:]

COUNTY OF DEL NORTE
COURTHOUSE
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531

AREA CODE 707
Tel 464 3115

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR

TESTIMONY TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE

by

Gerald D. Cochran
Assessor, County of Del Norte

Representing

Del Norte County
Board of Supervisors

I am Gerald D. Cochran, Assessor, Del Norte County, California, representing Del Norte County Board of Supervisors. I have, in the past, testified before this committee discussing jobs and the effects of the expansion of the Redwood National Park. Today I am here to discuss the ill effects again that has happened to Del Norte County with the expansion of proposed wilderness. Del Norte County's position, by Board of Supervisors Resolution, is all lands in Del Norte County be classified non-wilderness/multiple use. Overwhelmingly, counties of California have opposed locking up federal lands for only the physically able population to utilize our national forest lands. One California county has reviewed the Roadless Area Review and Evaluations, second study, and recommended certain of the areas to be designated wilderness. The remaining counties, through their own studies and input from its citizens, had recommended non-wilderness/multiple use. Del Norte County is one of those counties.

Del Norte County is comprised of some 683,000 acres, 1,067 square miles. The federal government owns 461,000 acres of that amount and the state owns approximately 25,000 acres. In the federal ownership, 418,126 acres are in the Six Rivers National Forest, 33,604 acres are in the Sisikiyou National Forest and 1,962 acres are in the Northern Purchase Unit. The other northern California counties, which contain Six Rivers National Forest lands, are: Humboldt, 341,073 acres; Trinity, 197,956 acres and Siskiyou, 11,505 acres. The total acres of Six Rivers National Forest is 956,443 acres.

Of those acres, 490,497 acres are capable, available and suitable for commercial timber harvest. Of the 490,497 acres, 369,450 acres are unrestricted. There is a possible additional 54,797 acres that would be removed from the capable, available and suitable classification, leaving only 314,653 unrestricted. The remaining acreage in federal ownership in Del Norte County is 6,831 acres.

As you can see, a large share of our land area is owned by government agencies. This total is 71.6% of our county. In addition to that large percentage of the remaining land, some 200,000 acres, 147,000 acres are classified Timber Protection Zone by the state of California for harvesting and growing timber. This zone was set up with the creation of the Timber Yield Tax laws in 1976. That leaves approximately 50,000 acres for use for private residences, agriculture, commerical and industrial use.

Our economy is primarily based on timber and timber resources, fisheries, agriculture and tourism. For the past five years our income from our timber economy has fallen drastically.

I would like to refer you to my Attachment 1 on the income from Local Property Taxes Versus In Lieu Timber Income. In 1978 timber and Forest Reserve Receipts supported 67.1% of the burden of providing local services to Del Norte County's citizens, while property taxes supported 32.9% of the burden. This past year timber receipts supported only 43.9% while property taxes supported 56.1%. That is almost a 70% change in support of local services. This is a serious shift of obligation to support those needed local services. Part of the fault lies with the federal government dealing with the allowable cuts and promises made to Del Norte County in the creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park.

I have previously testified and submitted testimony on HR 1437 March 4, 1983 before the House Committee on Public Lands and National Parks. There is no need to repeat that testimony. There are some important facts that must be brought before this committee that seemed to weigh heavily on committee members of the House. They are that our county's position of all Rare II recommendations were for non-wilderness/multiple use. That was contained in our County's Plan submitted September, 1978.

In addition to that report, our Del Norte County Fishermen's Marketing Association has gone on record in support of non-wilderness/multiple use concept. Their closing statement is very true and that is "wilderness areas are a major factor in stopping the rebuilding of the major spawning grounds in California", (emphasis added). I have enclosed their complete statement as part of my record.

We also want to submit a letter from the Howonquet Community Association of the Smith River Rancheria. Here in Del Norte County our northern California Indians are requesting that you do away with wilderness and support the multiple use concept. Jobs highlight the problems caused by previous takings, mainly the Redwood National Park, failure of the Forest Service in letting allowable cuts, contracts enforcement and plant closures.

I testified on September 7, 1977 on Senate Bill 1976, which my testimony, at that time, related to job losses and how the effects of that taking would and have come to reality. That publication number is 95-85. It is disastrous and almost criminal to displace all but one indian man in this community from their homes in order that they provide food and shelter for their families. Our indian population also agrees with our fishermen's association in that we have to be allowed to restore and maintain our streams. Natural slides and erosion could damage and destroy our streams and endanger our salmon population forever. Wilderness would prohibit any stream restoration.

In concluding my testimony today, I want to briefly point out that we have a united front in Del Norte County. I have attached resolutions from our county, our city, our harbor district, a letter from our local fishermen's association and, finally, the letter from our Native Americans of the Howonquet Community

Association, all supporting the non-wilderness/multiple use concept for Del Norte County.

COUNTY OF DEL NORTE

LOCAL PROPERTY TAX VS IN LIEU TIMBER INCOME

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Timber Yield Tax	$ 3,546,723	$ 5,188,771	$ 2,615,808	$ 2,856,902	$ 2,892,745
Forest Reserve Revenue	$ 2,152,880	$ 2,457,800	$ 1,847,044	$ 1,814,468	$ 662,385
	$ 5,699,603	$ 7,696,571	$ 4,462,852	$ 4,671,370	$ 3,555,130
	(67.1%)	(66.9%)	(54.7%)	(53.4%)	(43.9%)
Local Property Tax	$ 2,792,526	$ 3,799,655	$ 3,682,738	$ 4,070,984	$ 4,542,788
	(32.9%)	(33.1%)	(44.3%)	(46.6%)	(56.1%)
	$ 8,492,129	$11,496,226	$ 8,145,590	$ 8,742,354	$ 8,097,918

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 83-148

A RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO HR 1437, S 5 AND S 1515, CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT: TO CLASSIFY BLUE CREEK, EIGHT MILE CREEK AND SISKIYOU "A" WILDERNESS

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of Del Norte County has examined the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and participated with the United States Forest Service in the Roadless Areas Reviews and Evaluations (RARE II); and

WHEREAS, the RARE II classification of our national forest lands into wilderness would be in conflict with the non-wilderness/multiple use concept of Forest Service management and sustained yield timber harvest programs; and

WHEREAS, the available commercial timber lands of the Six Rivers National Forest would not meet sustained yield volume on the Six Rivers National Forest as assured by the Chief of the United States Forest Service during the creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park; and

WHEREAS, the Del Norte County Plan, Friends of Six Rivers Alliance, RARE II Report September 1978, through study and input by our citizens, has recommended non-wilderness/ multiple use on the areas considered for RARE II recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service has demonstrated the ability to manage for a broad range of resource concerns including visual, retention, water quality, soil, wildlife, fisheries, air quality, recreational opportunities, minerals production and timber production on non-wilderness/multiple use designated lands; and

WHEREAS, Del Norte County's unemployment has averaged over 24% through 1982; and

WHEREAS, areas in Del Norte County are designated for other than non-wilderness/multiple use, their loss would negatively affect over 800 jobs directly and indirectly.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors go on record as opposing these Wilderness classifications and support the non-wilderness/multiple use designation of Blue Creek, Eight Mile Creek and Siskiyou "A" in the Six Rivers National Forest.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any legislation passed on by Congress must contain language to release RARE II areas from their current status so that they may go back into timber production so the Forest Service can continue it's task of being efficient stewards of our National Forest.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors, County of Del Norte, State of California, this 25th day of July, 1983, by the following polled vote:

AYES: Supervisors Burns, Brown, Crockett, Smedley and Dee.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

Richard L Brown

RICHARD L. BROWN, Chairman
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: John D. Alexander

JOHN D. ALEXANDER, County Clerk-Recorder and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of Del Norte, State of California

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Dated: 7-25-83

ATTEST:
JOHN D. ALEXANDER

County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of Del Norte, State of California.

By Jayce McMullan
Deputy

CRESCENT CITY HARBOR DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 83-7

RESOLUTION OPPOSING WILDERNESS DESIGNATION AND SUPPORTING WISE USE OF ALL RESOURCES FROM OUR LANDS AND RIVERS.

WHEREAS, the Crescent City Harbor District is servicing over 750 recreational salmon fishermen this year and the demand is increasing yearly; and

WHEREAS, the development of subsistence salmon fishing for the Indian tribes of our area is taking place further increasing the resource demand; and

WHEREAS, the Crescent City Harbor District is home port to approximately 300 commercial salmon vessels and berths up to 150 transient commercial salmon vessels at any given time; and

WHEREAS, the recreational, Indian, and commercial salmon fishermen are totally dependent on stream and spawning enhancement and rehabilitation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Crescent City Harbor District, County of Del Norte, State of California, that we oppose any wilderness legislation that would preclude wise multiple resource use in our area and that we support the restoration, enhancement, and sustaining of all our renewable resources for the benefit of all.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 19th day of July, 1983, by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Crescent City Harbor District by the following polled vote:

AYES: Commissioners Magnuson, Finley, Richcreek, and Chambers
NOES: None
ABSENT: Commissioner Brower

F. E. "ED" FINLEY, President
BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:

Mike Chambers
MIKE CHAMBERS, Secretary
BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION NO. 1983-22

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CRESCENT CITY IN OPPOSITION TO HR 1437, S 5 & S 1515, CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT: TO CLASSIFY BLUE CREEK, EIGHT MILE CREEK AND SISKIYOU "A" WILDERNESS

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of Del Norte County has examined the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and participated with the United States Forest Service in the Roadless Areas Reviews and Evaluations (RARE II);

WHEREAS, the RARE II classification of our national forest lands into wilderness would be in conflict with the non-wilderness/multiple use concept of Forest Service management and sustained yield timber harvest programs;

WHEREAS, the available commercial timber lands of the Six Rivers National Forest would not meet sustained yield volume on the Six Rivers National Forest as assured by the Chief of the United States Forest Service during the creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park;

WHEREAS, the Del Norte County General Plan, Friends of Six Rivers Alliance, RARE II Report September 1978, through study and input by our citizens, has recommended non-wilderness/multiple use on the areas considered for RARE II recommendations;

WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service has demonstrated the ability to manage for a broad range of resource concerns including visual, retention, water quality, soil, wildlife, fisheries, air quality, recreational opportunities, minerals production and timber production on non-wilderness/multiple use designated lands;

WHEREAS, Del Norte County's unemployment has averaged over 24% through 1982;

WHEREAS, areas in Del Norte County are designated for other than non-wilderness/multiple use, their loss would negatively affect over 800 jobs directly and indirectly; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors have requested the support of the City Council of the City of Crescent City in this matter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Crescent City that these Wilderness classifications be dropped, and the non-wilderness/multiple use designation of Blue Creek, Eight Mile Creek and Siskiyou "A" in the Six Rivers National Forest be retained.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any legislation passed on by Congress must contain language to release RARE II areas from their current status so that they may go back into timber production so the Forest Service can continue its task of being efficient stewards of our National Forest.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Crescent City on this 18th day of July, 1983 by the following polled vote:

AYES: Mayer, Scavuzzo, Smith & Seligman

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: Littleton

ABSENT:

ATTEST:

Debra E. Witt
CITY CLERK, Debra E. Witt

Del Norte Fishermen's Marketing Association
P. O. Box 397
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531

The Del Norte Fisherman's Marketing Ass'n. which represents the salmom fisherman of Del Norte County are opposed to all wilderness areas where salmon spawning streams exist, we are in favor of multiple use lands for the following reasons.

The salmon fisherman of California have taxed themselves through the Salmon Stamp Program to raise money to fund programs such as Hatchboxs, Rearing Ponds, Fish Ladders, and Stream Restoration. These monies are to be used to restore the salmon runs to somewhere near what they were in past years.

Years ago California had nearly 6000 miles of spawning streams which produced very healthy salmon runs. Over the years federal dams, poor logging practices, and natures severe winters have depleted these important spawning streams to just a few hundred miles. Through new laws on logging and the continued support of the logging companys the stream damage from logging is over. There is nothing we can do about the federal dams and we can't stop natures severe winters.

Through the monies from the salmon stamp program, The Dept. of Fish and Game, and the Bosco Bill there are programs being started to repair the damage done to these spawning streams in the past. The restoration of these streams is the most important factor in rebuilding the salmon runs in California.

The salmon fishing industry is one of the most valuable fisheries in the state of California and it must be protected. In Crescent City alone in the last five years there been 3,550,897 pounds of salmon landed by commercial salmon fisherman. The money that is generated by these landings is very important to Del Norte County and the state of California.

The salmon fishing industry of Del Norte County is in favor of multiple use land because that is the only way our rebuilding programs can continue. We must have access to all the lands that have spawning streams in order to remove log jams, build wier dams, and replace spawning gravels of the right size that is needed for salmon to spawn. Much of this work has to be done by trucks and heavy equipment. In a wilderness area there are no roads allowed and therefore none of this stream work can be done. In a multiple use area we can get the equipment we need in and out to do repair work that is needed every year. This work must be done year after year as nature has a way of doing stream damage each winter.

The salmon fisherman of California, the Cal. Dept. of Fish and Game, and other user groups are dedicated to the rebuilding of as much of the 6000 miles of spawning streams as is possible. The rebuilding of these streams is the one thing that will bring back the salmon population as we once knew it.

Wilderness Areas in northern California where all California salmon are spawned is a major factor in stopping the rebuilding of the major spawning grounds of California.

Richard C Coop
Manager:
Del Norte Fisherman's
Marketing Ass'n.

Howonquet Community Association
SMITH RIVER RANCHERIA
P. O. BOX [redacted] 307
SMITH RIVER, CA. 95567
PHONE 707 - 488-5681

July 19, 1983

Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SD-308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

ATTENTION: Senate
Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

Re: HR 1437, S 5, S 1515
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Howonquet Community Association is the governing body of the Smith River Rancheria, Del Norte County, California. We represent the people of the rancheria who were forced into termination in the 1960's. There are now approximately 100 people living on or near the rancheria.

Prior to our lands in the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt being taken over by the Redwood National Park, and the push to put many more thousands of acres into Wilderness, which would close it off from being used except by only a few, ninety nine point eight (99.8) per cent of our men were working in the lumber industries. All but one (1) man lost his job. This one man did not lose his job because he was working for a lumber company south of Crescent City which did not close down.

These men who were displaced, are either not working, or working on temporary jobs, or have had to move away from their homes to get a job. This has been extremely hard on our people who are used to living with or near thier families for generations.

We believe in being allowed to clean the streams and keep them open so that the salmon can continue to spawn by being able to get up the streams. Leaving these lands in wilderness would so endanger our salmon, that, if not in time completely deplete the species. DO WE WANT THIS ? Our answer is a resounding NO!

We, the Indians of the Smith River Rancheria are opposed to HR 1437, S 5, and S 1515, the CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT, and support the County of Del Norte for a non-Wilderness and

Multiple Use designation of Blue Creek, Eight Mile Creek, and Siskiyou "A" in the Six Rivers National Forest.

We go on record as acknowleging that the United States Forest Service has more than demonstrated their ability to manage the National Forests in regards to their rivers, fisheries, wildlife, soil management, timber management and recreational uses, all of which our people so enjoy. We are a people who enjoy the outdoors.

We approve the completion of the, "GO Road", providing proper protection is made for our Religious Areas (Doctor Rock), used by the Indians of several tribes for past centuries. We feel this could be accomplished by building cement tunnels under the road in that area so our people using these religious grounds could come and go without being disturbed. Many of our people cannot climb the trails (the full length) so the road would allow them to get closer and not have to walk so far to their religious grounds.

We further go on record as believing that the putting of all these acres into WILDERNESS would deplete the few jobs we now have to travel many miles to. Help us keep our pride, by doing away with this Wilderness Act. There is TOO MUCH WILDERNESS already with the Redwood National Park being established.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM H. RICHARDS, SR., President

By Sylvia B. White
(Mrs.) Sylvia Stewart White,
Secretary

WHR/ssw

continued page 3

Letters and Copies are being mailed to the following:

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Senator, Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senator, Mark Hatfield
Senator, Chic Hecht
Senator, John H. Chafee
Senator, Pete V. Domenici

MINORITY MEMBERS

Senator, Dale Bumpers, Ranking
Senator, Henry M. Jackson
Senator, Spark M. Matsunaga
Senator, John Melcher

Tony Bevinetto
Tom Williams

DEL NORTE COUNTY
Jerry Cochran, Assessor
Joyce Crockett, Board of Supervisor

HOWONQUET COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
Smith River Rancheria
P.O. Box 307
Smith River, CA 95567

William H. Richards, Sr., President
Board of Directors
File

Senator **Hecht**. Just submit it for the record. I see you've got 71.6 percent. I can relate to you. In Nevada 87 percent of our land is government.

We'll go right on. Warren White.

STATEMENT OF WARREN WHITE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.

Mr. **White**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and staff.

Del Norte County is an isolated area. Its economy is severely scaled. It is heavily defended; currently, and probably will be for several years to come on the extracted resource industries.

Mr. Cochran has touched on the land base and isolation, but let's take a little bit of time to talk about the history of land use decisions.

Our economic and industrial base within Del Norte County has been encumbered by the park taking, by the RARE II process, by the coastal commission. Now, some of that, obviously, is perhaps for the common good of the people, yet, we have people in Del Norte County which have suffered because of this. They have endured an economic hardship. Our ability to diversify industrially is severely limited.

I find myself somewhat offended by those that purport to represent fish marketing associations. Here is our letter to the Del Norte County Fish Market Association, and it's clearly and unambiguously in support of a nonwilderness multiple-use concept.

Now, in addition to that, we have gathered the people within the community, all parties, including some that you will hear this afternoon, that are going to request wilderness—have been at least invited to participate in this process. And I daresay that in discouraging wilderness designation for that proposed Siskiyou Blue Creek—that you take that into consideration.

While we have some grievances with the legislation under consideration, we find ourselves in strong support of the section which releases the north fork of the Smith River. We also find ourselves in strong support of those portions which allow the G-0 Road to traverse the area between Gaskey and Orleans.

As an addendum to the testimony which I've already submitted, I would like to submit a copy of a letter from the Undersecretary of Defense to the California nickel project, talking about the strategic importance of the minerals. So, therefore, that will go in as an addendum to my testimony. And that is a critical one. It's a critical one to not just the economic base of Del Norte County, but a strategic defense of our country, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. White follows:]

Testimony

by

WARREN WHITE
Executive Director

TRI AGENCY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

To

Subcommittee on

Public Lands & Reserved Water

of the

Committee On

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

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TRI-AGENCY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
POST OFFICE BOX 728
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531
TELEPHONE (707) ~~464-8611~~ 464 2169

STATEMENT TO SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER of the COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES - U.S. SENATE

By

Warren White
Executive Director

Historically, economic and industrial development has occurred for one of two reasons. There are either natural resources to employ or there are markets to be served. Typically, labor has followed industry. In the case of Crescent City, Del Norte County, California, the first settlers came in pursuit of a combination of fur-bearing animals and mineral deposits. The evolution of the industry that exists in Del Norte County evolved to the harvesting of wood products and subsequently the fishing industry. What remains is generally referred to in the realm of economics as an isolated economy of scale.

Unlike the urban areas which have the luxury of a highly integrated economic base, isolated economies of scale are, and probably will remain dependent upon the resource industry. These are the base products. The two components of isolated economies of scale are base industries; base being defined as those products in which more are produced than are locally consumed. In the northcoast of California, particularly in Del Norte County, those products are timber, fishing, minerals, and to some degree, tourism. The second component of an isolated economy of scale is what is referred to as the residentury sector. This sector can never be healthier, economically, than their base industry. Therefore, within economies of scale, we must remain mindful that residentury sectors of the economy cannot function without the area's base industry. The reason being is that each base dollar brought into circulation locally will turn between $2 to $2.50 in community income, whereupon it is either taxed or saved out of circulation.

Metropolitan and more urban areas in general have the luxury of a high degree of industrial and economic integration. When structural dislocations occur, they are often times quite easily absorbed. In California, recent cases, such as that of Salinas where they suffered a number of plant closings, found themselves more than able to, through an aggressive community program, diversify and integrate their economic and industrial base. The reasons, of course, are their proximity to metropolitan areas as well as regions abundent in high technologies. In cases of isolated economies of scale, they generally find themselves without certain favorable factors of influence. Those factors include, but are not limited to; a multi-skilled labor base; proximity to major markets; major transportation facilities, such as freeways, rail and large scale air freight terminals; accredited institutions of higher learning; centers of abundent cultural and intellectual attractions; as well as a population base of at least 100,000 people. These factors are seldom found in rural isolated areas.

The timber supply in our County has been, historically and presently, the mainstay of our economy. Access to our resource base is the way in which our County exists. In recent years, one would be hard pressed to find where we, the producing residents have, in any way, abused the ecological ability of our environment.

First of all, we do not quarrel with the wilderness philosophy. We do not oppose the 13 existing classified wilderness areas, 6 national parks and recreation areas and monuments, and 5 national wildlife refuges now established within 200 miles of Crescent City. We are very desirous that the National Forest be managed in an esthetically pleasing and environmentally sound fashion. We have faith in the Forest Service land use planning process. We are more than willing to participate in it. This process was established, as you know, by Congress in 1976. We feel that the National Forest lands are well managed. We feel that they are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Del Norte County has some rather unusual circumstances which adversely affect its ability to develop a sound economic base. Perhaps most predominant is both the distribution of ownership and/or control of lands within the County. Our County land base is influenced by the following factors. 66.4% outright ownership by the U.S. Forest Service. Other federal and state ownerships bring the total to 72%. 21% of our total land base is fee ownership but under timber protection zones. Another 5% is in the protected areas known as the coastal zone. The net land area available for development of any type is .0078%. The existence of these circumstances in a resource base economy renders the process of economic and industrial integration a near impossibility. One should not be under the assumption that the timber industry in Del Norte County is dying of natural causes. There has been an endless series of both congressional as well as state actions that have, in fact, encumbered them! The same basic philosophy holds our ability to develop tourism hostage because of the inability to accommodate them.

In 1968, the U.S. Congress established the Redwood National Park. In that process, they allowed the redwood purchase unit which was then managed by the U.S. Forest Service with an allowable cut of 20 million board feet to be traded for private lands to be included in the Park. This was done in spite of written promises developed in the 30's to both the County and the State by the federal government that the land within the purchase unit would be managed under the principals of multiple use and, specifically, would never be managed as a park.

In the subsequent expansion of the Redwood National Park in 1977, Congress took great care to write in that legislation that efforts should be made to mitigate adverse economic impacts as a result of the park. The promises that were written in were meaningless. The legislation under Public Law 95-250 specifically states that the Redwood National Park, in its report to Congress annually, is to include what is being done to mitigate adverse economic impacts. This commentary is to include Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. In the first four reports presented to Congress, only commentary concerning Humboldt County is included.

Specifically; Redwood National Park contracts and purchase orders, as the law states; that requests for bids include the following language: "To foster the economic revival of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, the National Park Service will weigh consideration to perspective contractors and candidates for cooperative agreements in favor of those whose business is conducted primarily in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties and business that employ a majority of residents from Del Norte and Humboldt Counties." Now the facts are that within the report dated January 1, 1982, the line item budget shows that the Redwood National Park let contract totally $1,178,631.25. In Northern California, they spent $1,169,418.25. Of those totals, only $31,126 was spent in Del Norte County. The Act cites U.S. Forest Service land management planning process in Six Rivers National Forest Mitigative Employment Program. In 1977, the expansion act directed the Forest Service to develop a timber analysis of the Six Rivers National Forest. They did so and it showed in detail what the Forest Service needed to sell in more timber to offset the losses from the Park. The Forest Service submitted this report to Congress in June of 1979. To this date, nothing further has ever happened with regards to this report in Congress.

Congress mandated that a Federal Redwood Coordinating Council be formed. This Council, as prescribed by law, were to meet regularly and seek ways to mitigate adverse impacts. Extensive review of the records will show no invitation to participate or contribute in any fashion was ever made to anyone in Del Norte County besides the Park Superintendent. This Council has never met in Del Norte County, never solicited input from Del Norte County, never assisted Del Norte County, and, furthermore, no record of any accomplishment of even minor substance exists.

Public Law 95-250 called for an ombudsman. It provided for this ombudsman to serve as an intermediary to assist people and/or entities in the mitigation of adverse economic impacts resulting from the park expansion. There is no evidence to show that an ombudsman ever contacted or sought to assist any entity within Del Norte County in any way. This research includes a number of businesses and our three political subdivisions as well as the economic development authority.

In 1968, Congress was told that by 1973 park visitation would approximate 1 million visitor days. During the expansion hearings in the period of 1977, it was argued that the end result of the original formation does not lend itself to visitation because of the disjointed land lay and potential ecological detriment caused by visitation. It was argued successfully that the park expansion would remedy this problem. Congress was told that by 1973 the park would produce 2.5 million visitor days. This committee should be advised that the 12 months ending September 30, 1982, produced 39,958 visitor days. I assure all people that our community anxiously awaits the 2.5 million visitors promised to us this year.

The Park Service, furthermore, steadfastly refuses to accommodate visitation either through effective promotional programs or making available any accommodations. They cite in their management plan that this is the role of the community. They neglect to explain how we can accommodate them both in the arenas of mobilization of capital or because of government influences over our land, where we might put these accommodations.

It should be obvious that we are dependent on non-wilderness multiple use functions of our National Forest. Because of the aforementioned, we are without options. Our base industries are tourism, timber and minerals.

In summary, this Committee force will hear arguments advancing wilderness as "economic". I anxiously await that definition. It will hear arguments that there exists severe geologic instability. The committee should be aware that approximately 83% of California's population centers on what can be considered geological unstable grounds. Will it ask what engineering precautions can be taken to offset any potential erosions? The legitimate concern over anadromous habitat will arise as a result of the implied geologic instability. Hopefully, all will understand that these issues can be dealt with under non-wilderness multiple use management at least as effectively as they can wilderness designation.

To para-phrase Winston Churchill, "NEVER HAS SO FEW DEMANDED SO MUCH OF SO MANY."

TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION No. 83-1

RESOLUTION OF THE TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY IN OPPOSITION TO HR 1437, S5 and S1515, CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT: TO CLASSIFY BLUE CREEK, EIGHT MILE CREEK AND SISKIYOU "A" WILDERNESS

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of Del Norte County has examined the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and participated with the United States Forest Service in the Roadless Areas Reviews and Evaluations (RARE II); and

WHEREAS, the RARE II classification of our national forest lands into wilderness would be in conflict with the non-wilderness/multiple use concept of Forest Service management and sustained yield timber harvest programs; and

WHEREAS, the available commercial timber lands of the Six Rivers National Forest would not meet sustained yield timber volume on the Six Rivers National Forest as assured by the Chief of the United States Forest Service during the creation of the Redwood National Park; and

WHEREAS, the Del Norte County General Plan, Friends of Six Rivers Alliance, RARE II Report September 1978, through study and input by our citizens, has recommended non-wilderness/multiple use on the areas considered for RARE II recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service has demonstrated the ability to manage for a broad range of resource concerns including visual, retention, water quality, soil, wildlife, fisheries, air quality, recreational opportunities, minerals production and timber production on non-wilderness/multiple use designated lands; and

WHEREAS, Del Norte County's unemployment has averaged over 24% through 1982; and

WHEREAS, areas in Del Norte County are designated for other than non-wilderness/multiple use, their loss would negatively affect over 800 jobs directly and indirectly; and

WHEREAS, the TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY supports the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Del Norte and the City Council of the City of Crescent City in this matter;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Board of Directors that these wilderness classifications be dropped, and the non-wilderness/multiple use designation of Blue Creek, Eight Mile Creek and Siskiyou "A" in the Six Rivers National Forest be retained.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any legislation passed on by Congress must contain language to release RARE II areas from their current status so that they may go back into timber production so the Forest Service can continue its task of being efficient stewards of our National Forest.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of the TRI-AGENCY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY on this 19th day of July, 1983, by the following polled vote:

AYES: Smith, Scavuzzo, Smedley, Dee, Brower and Finley

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

C. Ray Smith
C. Ray Smith, Chairman

ATTEST:

Michael Scavuzzo
Michael Scavuzzo, Secretary

Del Norte Fishermen's Marketing Association
P. O. Box 397
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531

The Del Norte Fisherman's Marketing Ass'n. which represents the salmom fisherman of Del Norte County are opposed to all wilderness areas where salmon spawning streams exist, we are in favor of multiple use lands for the following reasons.

The salmon fisherman of California have taxed themselves through the Salmon Stamp Program to raise money to fund programs such as Hatchboxs, Rearing Ponds, Fish Ladders, and Stream Restoration. These monies are to be used to restore the salmon runs to somewhere near what they were in past years.

Years ago California had nearly 6000 miles of spawning streams which produced very healthy salmon runs. Over the years federal dams, poor logging practices, and natures severe winters have depleted these important spawning streams to just a few hundred miles. Through new laws on logging and the continued support of the logging companys the stream damage from logging is over. There is nothing we can do about the federal dams and we can't stop natures severe winters.

Through the monies from the salmon stamp program, The Dept. of Fish and Game, and the Bosco Bill there are programs being started to repair the damage done to these spawning streams in the past. The restoration of these streams is the most important factor in rebuilding the salmon runs in California.

The salmon fishing industry is one of the most valuable fisheries in the state of California and it must be protected. In Crescent City alone in the last five years there been 3,550,897 pounds of salmon landed by commercial salmon fisherman. The money that is generated by these landings is very important to Del Norte County and the state of California.

The salmon fishing industry of Del Norte County is in favor of multiple use land because that is the only way our rebuilding programs can continue. We must have access to all the lands that have spawning streams in order to remove log jams, build wier dams, and replace spawning gravels of the right size that is needed for salmon to spawn. Much of this work has to be done by trucks and heavy equipment. In a wilderness area there are no roads allowed and therefore none of this stream work can be done. In a multiple use area we can get the equipment we need in and out to do repair work that is needed every year. This work must be done year after year as nature has a way of doing stream damage each winter.

The salmon fisherman of California, the Cal. Dept. of Fish and Game, and other user groups are dedicated to the rebuilding of as much of the 6000 miles of spawning streams as is possible. The rebuilding of these streams is the one thing that will bring back the salmon population as we once knew it.

Wilderness Areas in northern California where all California salmon are spawned is a major factor in stopping the rebuilding of the major spawning grounds of California.

Richard C Coop
Richard C Coop
Manager:
Del Norte Fisherman's
Marketing Ass'n.

RECEIVED

[illegible] 5 1983

Western Timber
Association

Zane Smith, Jr.
Regional Forester
Department of Agriculture
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Dear Mr. Smith:

During the past few years, an array of specialists in geology, hydrology, wildlife ecology, forestry, and other disciplines has been added to the staff of the Six Rivers National Forest. Intense scrutiny by the public, changes in the laws which govern management of the National Forests, and the efforts of the above-mentioned personnel have resulted in a determined re-evaluation of multiple-use management on the Six Rivers. The principles, guidelines, and standards that have been developed or refined on the Six Rivers are responsive to the difficult problems on the Forest and are steps on the path toward compliance with the statutes which prescribe the management of the National Forests.

It is not clear if the improved management of the Six Rivers is an adequate standard but it is clear that the other National Forests in northwestern California in Region 5 which share the problems that exist on the Six Rivers have not kept pace. On-the-ground investigation, a perusal of management directives, and discussion with personnel from the Mendocino, Shasta-Trinity, and Klamath make the shortcomings on those Forests painfully obvious. The inadequate concern with values other than timber production on the Six Rivers which was spotlighted by appeals and lawsuits during the early and mid-1970's continues to a significant degree on the Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests.

In our opinion, better management would result if the knowledge developed on the Six Rivers were applied to the other Forests and the personnel on the Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino were responsible for implementing management directives similar to those in force on the Six Rivers. Therefore we petition you to instruct the Forest Supervisors of the Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests to adopt and implement the management guidelines and standards which have been developed on the Six Rivers. Particular emphasis should be given to the directives which:

1) Prescribe protective management for the inner gorge of streams.

2) Establish procedures for identification and protection of endangered and threatened species of animals and plants.

3) Prescribe management for maintenance of diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

4) Establish procedures for protection of streams, habitat for spawning fish, and riparian vegetation.

5) Establish procedures for geotechnical analysis prior to road construction, harvesting of timber, and other development.

As you know, the physical conditions on the Siskiyou and Rogue River National Forests in Region 6 are similar to those on the National Forests in the coast range of northwestern California. We think the application of the management directives from the Six Rivers to the Siskiyou and Rogue River also would be beneficial. Therefore we ask that you make the Six Rivers management directives available to the Forest Supervisors of those two National Forests in Region 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please address them to Larry Moss. We respectfully request that you reply to our petition in writing within 60 days and that we each be sent a copy.

Sincerely,

Sierra Club, Redwood Chapter

Susie Van Kirk

Susie Van Kirk,
Conservation Chair
162 C St.
Arcata, CA 95521

The Wilderness Society

Larry Moss

Larry Moss
1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20006

Northcoast Environmental
Center

Tim McKay
1091 H Street
Arcata, CA 95521

California Trout

George Matousek

George Matousek
P. O. Box 92
Cassel, CA 96016

Trinity Wilderness Coalition

Dave Van de Mark

Dave Van de Mark
P. O. Box 488
Trinidad, CA 95570

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

Julie E McDonald

Julie McDonald
2044 Fillmore St.
San Francisco, CA 94115

Discussion of Timber Data

Statistical information about the timber resource is shown in a series of tables which follow. Information is presented 1) by National Forest totals, 2) by areas tributary to Del Norte County, and 3) by Del Norte County only. The total National Forest information is from Forest Service inventory data. Other summaries are derived and are not presented as statistically accurate.

Forest summaries are presented so that further reviews and comparisons may be made when the new forest plans are issued.

Tributary area information is a reasonable estimate of National Forest timber competitively available to bidders in Del Norte County. Enclosed maps depict this tributary area.

Del Norte County information is presented as requested by AID.

Indicated proportions of tributary areas are based on commercial forest land area and volume.

Other tables indicate the magnitude of reductions for non-capable, non-available, and non-suitable lands.

Also included are tables of CFL timber type or timber class area and volume.

Individual forest methods of data collection and assembly vary and make aggregation of this information difficult or impossible. For this reason, formats for some of the data tables vary by individual National Forest.

TABLE 1

Summary of Annual Volume Possibilities From Tributary Areas

	Probable[1]	High[2]
	M Board Feet	
Non-declining yield[3]	245,000	296,580
Plus possible departure	20,000	46,000
Subtotal	265,000	342,580
Plus Siskiyou Roadless Area (Proposed Wilderness)	0	10,000
Total	265,000	352,580
Current Program (for comparison)	239,430	

[1] Based upon best estimate of forest preferred alternatives

[2] Best estimate of highest attainable volume in consideration of adequate resource protection.

[3] From Table 9

TABLE 2

Summary - Area and Volume Information

FOREST TOTALS

Area - Acres

Six Rivers Total NF	956,443
Siskiyou Total NF	1,093,514
Klamath Total NF	1,714,211

TABLE 3

TRIBUTARY AREAS

CFL - Proportions - Area and Volume

	Area - CFL	%	Volume	%
Six Rivers CFL	694,922	100.0	21,027,107	100.0
Gasquet	196,603	28.3	5,084,686	24.2
Orleans	175,980	25.3	4,890,725	23.3
Subtotal	372,583	53.6	9,975,411	47.5
Siskiyou CFL	657,243	100.0	15,486,800	100.0
Chetco	127,747	19.4	2,754,555	17.8
Illinois Valley	87,199	13.3	2,099,949	13.6
Total	214,946	32.7	4,854,504	31.4
Klamath River CFL	1,353,000	100.0	21,600,000	100.0
Happy Camp	167,109	12.4	3,327,809	15.4
Ukonom	141,020	10.4	2,808,272	13.0
Oak Knoll	19,745	1.5	393,280	1.8
Salmon River	45,126	3.3	898,639	4.2
	373,000	27.6	7,428,000	34.4
Six Rivers CFL	694,922	100.0	21,027,107	100.0
Del Norte County Portion	247,685	35.6	6,705,944	31.9
Siskiyou CFL	657,243	100.0	15,486,800	100.0
Del Norte County Portion	11,455	1.7	179,625	1.2

Forest Service Land Allocation Process

The timber land base upon which a harvest level is calculated is less than the area of commercial forest land on a National Forest. Also, on some of the land included in the base, planned timber harvest may be reduced in order to protect or enhance other forest values. The reasons for land or timber base reductions are identified in the land management plan. In simple terms, the land base or timber base reductions can be called constraints. A constraint may either reduce the land base area or reduce the rate of harvest on selected areas. The constraint can be a legal requirement or a management decision. A summary of some of the usual constraints is shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

CONSTRAINT SUMMARY

Kind of Constraint		Example	Reduction of: Area	Reduction of: Rate of Harvest	Reduction of: Legal Requirement	Reduction of: Management Choice
Capability		Forest productivity must exceed 20 cubic feet per acre per year	yes		yes	no
Availability	(1)	Designated Wilderness	yes		yes	no
	(2)	Rare II further planning special areas such as Botanical, Geologic, Research, Indian Religious, and Adm. sites	yes		mostly	some
Suitability		Land must be capable of reforestation in five years. No environmental damage to soil and water. Obey threatened and endangered species law.	yes		mostly	some

MULTIPLE USE REDUCTIONS

Scenery	Most forests classify scenery as retention, partial retention, etc.	some	usually		yes
Spotted Owls	Habitat identified for selected number of birds.		usually		yes
Wildlife Habitat	Modification of timber harvest on some forests		usually		yes
Streamside - Riparian	Some land drops out in suitability decisions above. Other stream protection choices permit logging but at a reduced rate.	yes	yes	yes	yes

In Table 4 following, area and volume reductions related to capability, availability, and suitability are shown.

TABLE 4

CAPABILITY, AVAILABILITY, AND SUITABILITY REDUCTIONS

Area - Acres

Constraint	6 Rivers	Siskiyou	Klamath
Total Forest	956,443	1,093,514	1,714,211
Capability Reduction	261,703	185,101	361,149
Availability Reduction	8,574	219,237	310,348
Suitability Reduction	266,166	31,933	120,000
Subtotal Suitable Acres	420,000	657,243	922,714
	Volumes - M. bd. ft.		
Total	21,027,107	15,486,800	21,600,000
Total Suitable	15,100,000	13,000,000	16,600,000

Suitable commercial forest land will have full calculated yields which may vary depending upon land productivity and on management investments such as planting, thinning, genetic improvement, and fertilization. On some lands multiple use constraints will serve to reduce these yields. The amount of reductions are specified in prescriptions and equations and are developed for computer analysis.

By category of reduction we found considerable variation between forests in multiple use reductions.

Scenery, retention	20 - 90%	yield reduction
Scenery, partial retention	14 - 48%	yield reduction
Spotted Owl habitat	55 - 78%	yield reduction
Streamside, riprarian and vegetative mgt.	40 - 95%	yield reduction
Recommended wilderness	100%	yield reduction

Additional reductions may be made because some forest land is not economically efficient (costs exceed benefits). Not enough data were readily available for a detailed analysis of costs of economic efficiency.

Allowable Harvest Calculations

Forest inventory data include volume by species and by age classes, volume and growth by density (stocking) classes, and some measure of land productivity. This information, along with constraints, is put into mathematical equations and solved through computer models. The solutions produce harvest levels by volume and area over time. Alternative harvest levels can be produced by varying the constraints and/or by varying the management investments. These are investments for planting, thinning, fertilizing, and use of genetic stock.

This process is extremely complex and cannot be reasonably performed without a computer. However, a shortcut, simplied approach can give a reasonable estimate of allowable harvest possibilities. This shortcut process follows a simple formula:

X% of inventory = annual harvest

Most foresters agree that a range of 1½ to 3% per year of inventory is reasonable.

Example: If a forest has an inventory of 12 billion bd.ft. and one assumes a harvest rate of 2%, the estimated annual harvest would be 240 million bd.ft.

To stay on the conservative side, one might narrow the range from 1½ to 2%. Harvest levels for many National Forest existing T.M. plans fall in this range.

To simplify this analysis we used individual forest information to reflect a reduction in suitable areas and volume. These reductions roughly correspond to what will probably be the high and low range of outputs from the forest alternatives.

Here are the three forest data expressed in terms of a range of total volume available for harvest scheduling:

TABLE 5

Annual Harvest Possibilities

Six Rivers[1]	M bd. ft.	Annual Harvest M bd. ft.
Low	10,100,000	177 /yr.
Med.	13,300,000	233 /yr.
High	15,100,000	264 /yr.
Siskiyou[1]		
Low	8,100,000	142 /yr.
Med.	12,200,000	213 /yr.
High	13,000,000	227 /yr.
Klamath[2]		
Low	10,100,000	182 /yr.
Med.	14,200,000	260 /yr.
High	16,600,000	312 /yr.

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[1] Assuming harvest level at 1.75% of inventory.

[2] From draft forest plan.

TABLE 6

Timber Sell Data

	Vol. M bd. ft. Program Harvest	5-yr. Avg. Sell
6 Rivers Forest Total	133,500	133,500
Gasquet	30,200	23,950
Orleans	44,530	
Siskiyou Forest Total	175,300	
Chetco	32,200	
Illinois Valley	35,000	
Klamath Forest Total	270,000	
Happy Camp	59,000	
Ukonom	38,000	
Oak Knoll	53,000	
Salmon River	31,000	

		% of Forest Total
Gasquet	30,200	22.6
Orleans	44,530	33.4
Chetco	31,200	17.8
Illinois Valley (84% in tributary area)	28,100	16.0
Happy Camp	59,000	21.9
Ukonom	38,000	14.1
Oak Knoll (10% in tributary area	5,300	2.0
Salmon River (10% in tributary area	3,100	1.1
Total	239,430	

Relating Tributary Area to Forest Area

New forest plans will contain considerable forest-wide data but less detail for individual ranger districts. Since the tributary areas are less than the total area of each of the three national forests, some means of reducing information is necessary.

TABLE 7

Proportionate Data for Tributary Areas

Percent of Total Forest

Six Rivers	Gasquet	Orleans
CFL Area	28.3	25.3
CFL Volume	24.2	23.3
Programmed Harvest (sell)	22.6	33.4
[1]Factor for analysis	25	25

Siskiyou	Chetco	Illinois Valley
CFL Area	19.4	13.3
CFL Volume	17.8	13.6
Programmed Harvest (sell)	17.8	16.2
[1]Factor for analysis	15	13

Klamath River	Happy Camp	Ukonom	Oak Knoll	Salmon River
CFL Area	12.4	10.4	1.5	3.3
CFL Volume	15.4	13.0	1.8	4.2
Programmed Harvest (sell)	21.9	14.1	2.0	1.1
[1]Factor for analysis	22	15	2	3

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[1] This factor is arbitrarily selected and is based on observations of forest conditions, data, and conversations with forest staff. It can be applied to the total available forest inventory to arrive at an estimated volume in the tributary areas.

TABLE 8

CALCULATION OF TRIBUTARY AREA

HARVEST POSSIBILITIES

Forest Totals

	6 Rivers Volume	%	Siskiyou Volume	%	Klamath Volume	%
Total Inventory	21,027,107		15,486,800		21,600,000	
Estimate Net Med.	13,300,000	63.3	12,200,000	77.4	14,200,000	65.7
Estimate Net High	15,100,000	71.8	13,000,000	83.9	16,600,000	76.9

Tributary Area Volume
(using proportions above)

	6 Rivers Volume	%	Siskiyou Volume	%	Klamath Volume	%
Total Inventory	9,975,411		4,854,504		7,428,000	
Estimate Net Med.	6,314,435	63.3	3,757,386	77.4	4,880,196	65.7
Estimate Net High	7,162,345	71.8	4,072,929	83.9	5,712,132	76.9

Annual Volume Calculation

Est. Net x 1.75%				Total
Med. Est.	110,503	65,754	85,403	261,660
High Est.	125,341	71,276	99,962	296.579

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL VOLUME POSSIBILITIES

By Ranger District in Tributary Areas
Volume in M board feet

Area	Current Program[1]	ESTIMATED HARVEST POTENTIAL		
		Medium	High	Probable[2]
Six Rivers Total NF	170,000	233,000	264,000	190,000
Gasquet	30,200	55,250	62,670	35,000
Orleans	44,530	55,250	62,670	45,000
Subtotal Trib. Area	74,730	110,500	125,340	80,000
Siskiyou Total NF	175,300	213,000	227,000	210,000
Chetco	31,200	43,260	46,890	31,000
Illinois Valley	28,100	22,500	24,380	28,000
Subtotal Trib. Area	59,300	65,760	71,270	59,000
Klamath Total NF	264,000	260,000	312,000	260,000
Happy Camp	59,000	44,750	52,380	65,000
Ukonom	38,000	30,490	35,690	38,000
Oak Knoll	5,300	4,100	4,800	5,000
Salmon River	3,100	6,060	7,100	7,000
Subtotal Trib. Area	105,400	85,400	99,970	106,000

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[1] See Table 6

[2] Estimate of volume in draft forest plan preferred alternative. Departure volume possibilities not included.

TABLE 10

Del Norte County Data

Forest Area and Volume in Del Norte County

	Area - Acres		
6 Rivers NF	Total	Suitable	Volume M bd. ft.
Gasquet District	331,195	196,603	5,084,686
Orleans District	61,247	51,082	1,621,258
Siskiyou NF	33,351	11,454	179,625
		Total Volume	6,885,569

Assume 63%[1] of volume can be harvested:
.63 x 6,885,569 = 4,337,908

Annual volume potential = 4,337,908 x 1.75% = 75.9 /yr.

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[1] Assumed proportion based on Six Rivers National Forest information. See Table 12.

Departure

The planning law and regulations permit temporary departures from long-term sustained yield. Most forest plans in the west will consider one or more departure alternatives. The proportion of "old growth" timber on a forest will help determine if departure is chosen and by how much.

Harvest of volume under a departure alternative will likely be at a level somewhat higher than long-term sustained yield and extend from one to several decades. Depending somewhat on the distribution of age classes and at a time some decades hence, some forests will likely reduce harvest volume to a level somewhat below long-term sustained yield and then return in a few decades to the level of LTSY.

It appears that a departure alternative will receive serious consideration on one or perhaps two of the three forests. Such a decision might increase total volume in the three-forest area by 40 to 150 million bd.ft. per year. This could elevate volume available in the tributary areas by 20 to 46 million bd. ft. Departure volumes would probably decline over a three-decade period and then fall below the LTSY level for two to three decades.

Siskiyou Roadless Area

Rare II boundaries and area have been refined somewhat. Current planning data appears to be:

TABLE 11

	Klamath	Siskiyou	6 Rivers	Total
Total Area	131,957	8,294	70,600	210,851
Recommended Wild.	65,088	3,344	31,400	99,832
Rec. Non-Wild.	66,869	4,950	39,200	110,019

Total softwood saw timber inventory:

Recommended wilderness total	[1] 1,052,000 M bd. ft.
Recommended non-wilderness total	[1] 1,104,000 M bd. ft.

Possible harvest output:

Wilderness area	[2] 10,000 M bd. ft./yr.
Non-wilderness	15,000 M bd. ft./yr.

Marble Mountain is a classified wilderness. It contains 3,227 M bd. ft. of timber. Perhaps 20% of this would be available to Del Norte if the area were declassified. This would be 10-15 million bd. ft./yr.

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[1] Estimate base on Kl. portion inventory of 720 MM.

[2] Estimate based on 1% of inventory volume. A lower percentage is used on the assumption that the characteristics of the area would bring greather than normal constraints on timber harvest.

TABLE 12

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER TYPE
SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST
TOTAL

Timber Type	Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Douglas fir seedlings and saplings	84,427	89,751
Douglas fir small saw timber		
well stocked	85,193	2,124,662
poorly stocked	89,559	1,640,919
Douglas fir large saw timber		
well stocked	104,398	5,203,964
poorly stocked	179,483	4,944,068
Hardwood	12,089	73,405
Mixed conifer small saw timber		
well stocked	22,271	1,263,007
poorly stocked	21,425	465,808
Mixed conifer large saw timber		
well stocked	43,595	2,711,410
poorly stocked	49,721	2,266,135
Redwood	2,762	243,978
Subtotal commercial forest land	694,922	21,027,107
Non-commercial	261,521	--
Total	956,443	21,027,107
Total Suitable	420,000[1]	13,300,000[1]

[1] Will vary depending on plan alternative.

TABLE 13

AREA AND VOLUME
AREA TRIBUTARY TO DEL NORTE CO.
(Gasquet and Orleans RD's)

Timber Type	Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Douglas fir seedlings and saplings	53,927	57,387
Douglas fir small saw timber		
well stocked	49,771	1,241,351
poorly stocked	53,985	989,216
Douglas fir large saw timber		
well stocked	46,667	2,326,245
poorly stocked	121,972	3,359,911
Hardwood	5,690	34,563
Mixed conifer small saw timber		
well stocked	4,277	242,553
poorly stocked	8,596	186,893
Mixed conifer large saw timber		
well stocked	9,434	586,753
poorly stocked	15,502	706,561
Redwood	2,762	243,978
Subtotal commercial forest land	372,583	9,975,411
Non-commercial	169,711	--
Total	542,354	9,975,411
Total Suitable	225,183[1]	6,309,616[2]

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[1] Estimate based upon proportion of suitable area to CFL area, forest as a whole.

[2] Estimate based upon proportion of suitable volume to CFL volume, forest as a whole.

TABLE 14

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER TYPE

Six Rivers National Forest - Del Norte County Portion

Timber Type	Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Douglas fir seedlings and saplings	33,665	35,899
Douglas fir small saw timber		
well stocked	34,231	853,856
poorly stocked	37,155	680,834
Douglas fir large saw timber		
well stocked	31,395	1,564,915
poorly stocked	82,658	2,276,906
Hardwood	2,665	16,184
Mixed conifer small saw timber		
well stocked	2,561	145,213
poorly stocked	5,851	127,220
Mixed conifer large saw timber		
well stocked	5,362	333,458
poorly stocked	9,380	427,481
Redwood	2,762	243,978
Subtotal commercial forest land	247,685	6,705,944
Non-commercial	144,757	--
Total	392,442	6,705,944
Total Suitable (Del Norte)	149,602	4,244,862
Gasquet District Total	331,195	
Gasquet District CFL	196,603	5,084,686
Gasquet District Suitable	118,747	3,238,945
Orleans Total (Del N.)	61,247	
Orleans CFL	51,082	1,621,258
Orleans Suitable	30,854	1,032,741

TABLE 15

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER CLASS

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

AREA TRIBUTARY TO DEL NORTE CO.

Timber Class			Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Regenerate,	low site		9,152	102,154
	med. site		58,614	1,513,531
	high site		27,672	1,312,345
Comm. thin,	med. site		3,729	100,131
No treatment,	low site		6,035	64,218
	med. site		33,452	325,120
	high site		15,803	153,589
Seedlings and saplings				
	low site		632	
	med. site		27,859	
	high site		13,327	
Non-stocked,	low site		2,542	9,550
	med. site		15,591	58,575
	high site		7,262	27,283
Subtotal CFL			221,669	3,666,496
Non-commercial			156,242	
Total trib. area			377,911	3,666,496
Chetco		CFL	127,747	2,046,634
Illinois Valley		CFL	87,199	1,560,262
Gold Beach		CFL	6,723	59,600
Total Siskiyou NF			1,093,514	15,486,800
Total Suitable			657,243	12,165,800

TABLE 16

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER CLASS

Siskiyou National Forest - Del Norte County Portion

Timber Class		Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Regenerate,	low site	1,367	15,265
	medium site	3,761	97,120
	high site	877	41,555
Commercial thin, medium site		60	1,623
No treatment, low site		671	7,136
No treatment, med. & high sites		1,741	16,926
Seedling and sapling,			
	low site	240	
	medium site	1,429	
	high site	614	
Non-stocked,	low site	590	
	med. & high sites	105	
	Total	11,455	179,625

TABLE 17

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER TYPE

KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST

Timber Type	Area-Acres[1]	Volume M bd. ft.[2]
Douglas fir, small saw timber	138,000	2,540,919
Douglas fir, large saw timber	191,000	6,902,585
Mixed confier - west		
small saw timber	400,000	3,091,756
large saw timber	261,000	6,161,637
Mixed conifer - east		
small saw timber	87,000	822,436
large saw timber	5,000	78,543
Red fir, small saw timber	66,000	953,485
Red fir, large saw timber	26,000	576,673
Ponderosa pine, small saw timber	73,000	310,882
Lodgepole pine	16,000	94,179
Commercial hardwoods	18,000	66,905
Nonstocked	72,000	--
	1,353,000	21,600,000

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[1] Rounded

[2] V.p.a. x acres x bd.ft./cu.ft. ratio

TABLE 18

AREA AND VOLUME BY TIMBER TYPE

KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST

Tributary Area

Timber Type	Area-Acres	Volume M bd. ft.
Douglas fir	254,000	5,588,000
Mixed conifer	107,000	1,712,000
Red fir	5,000	100,000
Commercial hardwoods	7,000	28,000
Total Tributary Area	373,000	7,428,000

[Estimate about 37% of Marble Mt. Wilderness is in tributary area.]
less Marble Mt. Wilderness = 1,115,000

Less Klamath portion of Siskiyou Roadless Area:
Recommended for Wilderness 685,880

Net Suitable Volume 5,627,120

[1] Estimated 37% in tributary area

FOREST SERVICE BUDGETS

Budget estimates represent the total cost for annual operation of a national forest. Since these estimates include certain fixed costs and other multiple use costs, they do not vary proportionately with timber output.

Calculations of timber volume outputs are based on timber growth -- how fast will a tree or a stand of trees grow? Rates of growth can be influenced by varying the intensity of management. Reforestation, reforestation with genetically improved stock, thinning for optimum spacing, and possibly fertilization are measures which will influence rates of growth. The current forest service planning process analyzes these measures and will include those which are cost effective. The following budget figures will include some of the growth improvement measures. Details can probably be found in each forest plan.

DEPOSIT NAME	COMMODITY	LOCATION
Carter Hydraulic Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 33
Dillons Hill	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 29
Heald Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 29
Tea Bar Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 32
Unnamed Location	Gold	Township 014N; Range 005E; Section 25
Black Magic Graphite	Graphite	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 32
Siskon Mine	Gold, Silver, Copper	Township 014N; Range 005E; Section 29
Unidentified Mines	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 29
Unnamed Location	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 21
Elliott Bros.	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 17
Holans Bar Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 22
Auberry Hydraulic Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 22
Unnamed Location	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 23
Thomas	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 22
Roadside Mine	Chromium	Township 014N; Range 005E; Section 21
Dillon Creek	Copper	Township 014N; Range 004E; Section 15
Burns T	Gold	Township 014N; Range 005E; Section 15
Milligans Bar Mine	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 10

DEPOSIT NAME	COMMODITY	LOCATION
Black Hawk	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 10
Elliot Diggings #2	Gold	Township 014N; Range 006E; Section 11
DR Tebbs and Buster Group	Copper, Iron	Township 016N; Range 005E; Section 34
Unidentified Locations	Gold	Township 016N; Range 006E; Section 32
DR Tebbs and Buster Group	Copper, Iron	Township 016N; Range 005E; Section 34
Bear Mountain	Copper	Township 017N; Range 005E, Section 32
Doe Flat Chromite Mine	Chromium, Iron	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 31
Elk Lick	Gold, Copper	Township 017N; Range 006E; Section 30
Reported Occurrence	Gemstone	Township 017N; Range 006E; Section 20
Unnamed Location	Asbestos	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 16
Cyclone Gap	Chromium	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 15
Preston Peak	Copper	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 22
Hobson Group of Mines	Gold, Copper	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 22
Unnamed Location	Gold	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 14
Cole Creek Deposit	Gemstone	Township 017N; Range 006E; Section 10
Roman Mine	Gold	Township 017N; Range 006E; Section 11
White Feather Claim	Chromium, Iron	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 04
Twin Valley Creek Deposits	Gemstone	Township 017N; Range 005E; Section 01

DEPOSIT NAME	COMMODITY	LOCATION
Kelley Lake Prospect	Manganese	Township 018N; Range 006E; Section 33
Unnamed Location	Gold	Township 018N; Range 006E; Section 31
Alyon & Blue Jay	Chromium	Township 018N; Range 005E; Section 23
Gold Location	Gold	Township 018N; Range 006E; Section 31
Unidentified Prospects	Gold	Township 018N; Range 006E; Section 20
Jesse Chromite Prospect	Chromium	Township 018N; Range 005E; Section 15
Bear Valley	Chromium	Township 015N; Range 005E; Section 13

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Availability System

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON D C 20301

RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

30 JUN 1983

Mr. William E. Hosken
Chairman of the Board
California Nickel Corporation
2550 Via Tejon
Suite 3C
Palos Verdes Estates, California 90274

Dear Mr. Hosken:

This letter is in response to your request for clarification of the Department of Defense (DoD) policy with regard to cobalt and other strategic and critical materials.

We estimate the United States' annual consumption of cobalt to be 12 to 15 million pounds. The DoD demand represents approximately one half of the total domestic consumption. Our requirement is primarily for superalloy grade cobalt. Currently, we obtain the majority of our supply through imports from foreign sources in southern Africa.

DoD recognizes the critical need for cobalt for the production of weapons systems. Although we do have the authority to allocate available supply under Title I of the Defense Production Act, this authority is ineffective without continuous availability of material. As you may be aware, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile inventory is deficit of the established goal for many materials. The inventory of cobalt is less than half of the desired goal with much of the material being of questionable quality. Therefore, the stockpile cannot be viewed as an acceptable solution to the problem of disruption of supply.

Because of the critical need for cobalt, Defense has and continues to support the establishment of a strong domestic cobalt industry. We believe this is the best long term solution to the growing import dependency of the defense industrial base. To encourage the establishment of a domestic production capability, we are considering the issuance of a request for proposals for delivery of superalloy grade cobalt to DoD. Further, we believe a domestic cobalt industry is in the best interest of the national security and the general industrial community.

Thank you for your continued interest in the domestic production of strategic and critical materials.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. MITTINO
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary
for Production Support

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much. Danny Walsh.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, before you start timing me, please a couple of points of clarification.

Senator HECHT. Sure.

Mr. WALSH. One, you have the official position of the board of supervisors. No. 2, the two previous supervisors that spoke from the counties of Mendocino and Humboldt County, were giving minority opinions, and——

Senator HECHT. That's all the free time you've got.

Mr. WALSH. OK. Thank you. I will get started on it then.

STATEMENT OF DANNY WALSH, SUPERVISOR, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, EUREKA, CALIF.

Mr. WALSH. Thank you very much.

I speak to you as a supervisor who has had to contend with, and deal with, the resulting problems from excessive land graps, and park designation in the past. So my testimony will give you a bit more of a visceral day-to-day feeling on how counties have to contend with these problems.

Just as a practice of separating race as discriminatory, so to are the wilderness proposals before you. Although they may not distinguish between race, they certainly distinguish between age groups; against the elderly, who are deprived access to these beautiful areas, in favor of the young and able-bodied. Against the handicapped and afflicted, in favor of the young and able-bodied.

These proposals even discriminated against families. Lower or middle income families who have limited vacation time, and are precluded use of these areas because they lack access, and the facilities needed by most growing families to recreate.

These designations also discriminate against lower income wage earners, who are dependent upon the jobs generated in rural areas by resource base industries.

I believe there is a Federal law that requires access for all to Federal buildings and facilities. Why do not we extend the same priviledge to these particular sectors that have been excluded.

I don't think we have far to look to see a constitutional issue arising dealing with equal access if the higher proportions go through. But more than that, I think we're more hung up on the semantics of Federal ownership in wilderness than anything else. Regardless which name you attach to these issues, the facts remain. The substantial portions of all Federal forests, and other Federal ownerships, will never be impacted by any commercial activity, simply because of standards and practices currently being applied by the Forest Service.

A typical example is the Six Service National Forest in Humboldt County. You have a graph in front of you there. It shows the land base of the forest, and it roughly is a million acres in size. Clearly, three-quarters of that particular forest are set aside, will not be impacted by commercial activities because of designations and standards currently being administered by the Forest Service. We only have one-quarter of an entire million-acre forest to plan on sustained timber yield bases.

Now, I know you're going to hear from additional environmental groups, and minority view public officials who will say wilderness will help fish and wildlife, when, in fact, just the opposite——

Senator HECHT. I'm sorry. I'm going to have to shut you off. I shut you off. I apologize, but our timeframe doesn't allow it.

Mr. WALSH. Well, it's just unfortunate that some of us have had to spend the whole night traveling to get here to be—have to respond to the call of the bell, but certainly we will comply. I just hope your motions will bleed through in those portions of testimonies that were not able to be given, as we once again hop back on the plane for the lengthy ride back home.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walsh follows:]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
825 5TH STREET
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501-1172 PHONE (707) 445-7471

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER

JULY 28, 1983

Presented by: Supervisor Danny Walsh
On behalf of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

The Humboldt County Board of Supervisors has taken a position consistent with their earlier resolution 78-107 and in opposition to both H.R. 1437 and S. 1515 on the basis there are adequate wilderness areas in this part of the United States already, and there is insufficient justification to enlarge present wilderness areas and thus restrict present beneficial uses of the public domain.

The Humboldt County economy is dependent upon a steady and continuous timber harvest that provides employment and construction materials for our national products. A significant amount of that timber is derived from U.S. forests.

The creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties involved a taking of considerable privately owned timber land by federal government, removing it from future timber production and job producing employment.

The further classification of national forest land into wilderness areas in H.R. 1437 and S. 1515 conflicts with the multiple use concept of forest service management and sustained yield timber harvest by reducing the acreage of forest service lands that are available for growing commercially valuable timber. Such classification would leave the land base of the Six Rivers National Forest with only 25% of the total area for timber production purposes.

For these reasons we are opposed to the further classification of forest service land in Humboldt County as wilderness. We request that at a minimum H.R. 1437, S.5 and S.1515 be amended to provide that the forest service designates no further forest service land in Humboldt County for wilderness areas. We feel that no bill providing for designation of lands in Humboldt County should be approved without first holding public hearings in the County as well.

Thank you for considering our concerns on this vital economic issue.

Senator Hecht. I do compliment all of you for coming, as I said before. Mr. Greg Hurt.

Not here?

Mr. Hurt. I'm here.

Senator Hecht. Oh, I'm sorry.

STATEMENT OF GREG HURT, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. Hurt. Mr. Chairman, I'm a member of the board of supervisors in Tuolumne County, Calif. But I want to clarify here that I am speaking as an individual, and my positions on this issue do not represent the majority of the board, but, rather, what I hope is an acceptable compromise in this particular question. I'm here to speak in favor of inclusion of the Tuolumne River as a wilderness area subject to certain boundary changes.

These changes should help mitigate the adverse impacts of wilderness on the future of water and power projects. The Hunters Bend area of the Clavey River, a tributary of the Tuolumne, is an excellent hydro site for Tuolumne County to develop. Tuolumne County applied to the—for preliminary permit at this site. The application was denied in favor of the more massive Clavey-Wards Ferry project.

The Hunters Bend area is described as section 1, 2, 10, 11, and 12, and the north half of sections 13, 14, and 15, of township one south, range 17 east. It's approximately 3,000 acres. And I have attached maps to my written testimony to graphically describe that. I believe this is the same type of compromise that Senator Garamendi from California suggested.

In 1978 Tuolumne County voters, in an advisory measure, rejected any further development on the Tuolumne River by a 2 to 1 margin. In 1982 they rejected an ordinance that would have blocked the supervisors from taking part in damming the Tuolumne River itself, and severely limited our ability to develop the tributaries. But this referendum only lost by 5.4 percent.

Supervisor Bellah referred to another vote that was taken at the same time, and this did not address the Tuolumne at all.

In my election campaign I supported wild and scenic, but also the position of hydro development on the tributaries of the Tuolumne that were designed to coexist with preservation of the main stamp. And I won by a 13-percent margin over a city encumbent.

It's my belief that the large proportion, if not a heretofore silent majority of Tuolumne County's people, support and prefer preservation of the main stem of the Tuolumne River balanced by reasonable projects on the tributaries. And this balance can be achieved either by wild and scenic designation for the Tuolumne River.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hurt follows:]

TESTIMONY OF GREG HURT, SUPERVISOR OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SPEAKING AS AN INDIVIDUAL BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, JULY 28, 1983

Honorable Senators, my name is Greg Hurt the Supervisor for the Second District in Tuolumne County, California. I am here to speak conditionally in favor of inclusion of the Tuolumne River and Senator Wilson's Wilderness Bill subject to certain boundary changes that I am proposing. I want to clarify that my positions on this issue do not represent the majority of the Board of Supervisors and therefore I am not presenting the official Tuolumne County opinion on S.1515, but rather what I hope is an acceptable compromise.

Tuolumne County is due east of the San Francisco Bay Area stretching from the foothills to the crest of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Yosemite National Park and the Tuolumne River are on the southern boundary with the Stanislaus River on the north. Tourism is Tuolumne County's major industry. The variety of recreation available is what makes the area such an attraction. On a good summer weekend our county's population of 37,000 can swell to well in excess of 150,000 people. We have two major reservoirs as well as many smaller lakes, two state historic parks, several towns that retain a "gold rush era" atmosphere, and a national forest that includes a wilderness area and literally hundreds of small lakes. Sixty percent of Yosemite National Park lies within the county and is the source for the Tuolumne River a nationally reknowned white water recreation river and one of the most productive fisheries in the State of California. With the combination of New Don Pedro Reservoir, New Melones Reservoir and the Tuolumne River in its present form and condition our county is able to fulfill the demand for just about any form of boating and fishing recreation as well as a wide variety of other tourist activities. I would point out here that multiple and varied use is a major objective of the national forest management and maintaining the rich diversity of attractions here is important to the economic health of Tuolumne County.

The river canyon is a unique wildlife area in that it supports unusual species as the spotted owl and provides winter grounds for the bald eagle. The area is essential to a large deer herd that is a resource of the many hunters that travel to Tuolumne County each fall. Because it is a relatively inaccessible area, the canyon remains an example of primitive America, thus qualifying as a wilderness area. The river itself has been studied and recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

I believe these are all excellent reasons for the outright protection of the Tuolumne River as a wilderness area, but I am here to argue for a boundary adjustment that should provide direct benefits for Tuolumne County and my constituents. These changes will also help mitigate the negative effects of wilderness designation on future water and power production.

The resources that Tuolumne County is short of are developed domestic and agricultural water supplies. Plenty of raw water is available from the South Fork Stanislaus River and New Melones Reservoir. Unfortunatly the delivery and distribution systems either do not exist or are inadequate for our future needs. Our current revenue sources are not sufficient to accomplish development of this water. I feel this is the primary reason Tuolumne County should seek to produce hydroelectric power on the tributaries of the Tuolumne River - to provide revenue for developing the already existing sources of water and is the reason for the boundary adjustment that I am proposing.

The Hunters Bend area of the Clavey River, a tributary to the Tuolumne is an excellent site for the type of project that we need. Tuolumne County applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a preliminary study permit at this site. The application was denied in favor of the more massive Clavey-Wards Ferry project proposed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts.

The Clavey-Wards Ferry project negatively impacts the County of Tuolumne in several ways. Wards Ferry Dam provides more flat water recreation to the expense of white water recreation at a location and time when there is no demand for it.[1] The Clavey project diverts water out of the rest of the Tuolumne that is not flooded, impacting both the recreational and wildlife values. This diversion utilizes the same site as our proposed Hunters Bend project hence the conflict of the applications.

This is the reason I supported Wild and Scenic designation for the Tuolumne River as a part of my election campaign. Clavey-Wards Ferry would be impossible to build protecting our tourist industry while allowing us to develop the Clavey River. I ran on a platform that supported hydro development designed to coexist with preservation of the main stem canyon as a free flowing river and received substantial environmental support, making me believe that this is an acceptable compromise. My opponent, the incumbent, supported any and all hydro projects as long as Tuolumne County could share in their benefits. I won the November general election by a thirteen percent margin.

A little over two weeks ago at our regular Board meeting our official representative here, Supervisor Bellah, presented what he intended to be Tuolumne County's official position on S.1515. This included the statement that the citizens of Tuolumne County were absolutely opposed to either Wilderness or Wild and Scenic designation for the Tuolumne River. This statement and my opposition to it was reported by the newspaper and in the two weeks since, I have received over one hundred visits, letters, or telephone calls supporting my opposition; more over many of these included donations and urgings for me to come and speak before you at this hearing. In all approximately $1,000 has been raised or pledged by a broad cross-section of the people in Tuolumne County. The list of donors includes teachers and students, a veterinarian, many small business owners like myself, two building contractors and several realtors. It is my belief that a large proportion if not a here-to-for silent majority of the Tuolumne County's people support and prefer preservation of the Tuolumne River Canyon balanced by smaller projects on the tributaries, particularly projects that will directly benefit Tuolumne County.

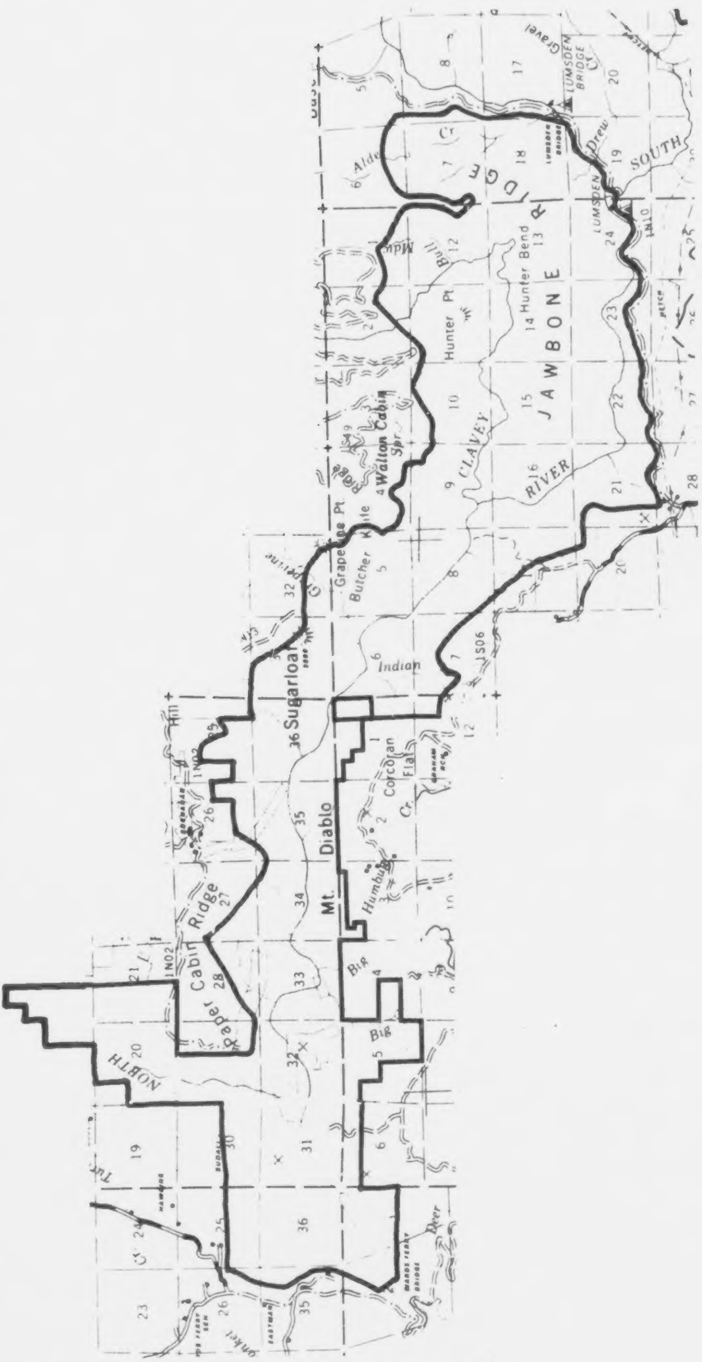
This balance could be achieved by Wild and Scenic designation or by including the Tuolumne River Canyon in Senator Wilson's Wilderness Bill excluding that land described as all of Sections 1, 2, 10,11,12, and the north half of Sections 13,14,and 15 of Township 1 south, range 17 east an area of approximately four and one half square miles. I have attached maps to my written testimony to better describe the changes that I propose.

In the end, this issue comes down to the question what do we lose by not building the Clavey-Wards Ferry project. The answer is some electricity. Protection of the river with boundary adjustments would allow Tuolumne County to develop its Hunters Bend project which would provide as much agricultural water as the entire Clavey-Wards Ferry project, but we would not produce as much hydroelectric power. The potential exists for further development of already existing upstream facilities that would not be affected by the wilderness area. This could offset much of the lose in electrical generation potential and probably be less expensive to build in the long run but I have to question the public benefit of producing this much electricity. If the Clavey-Wards Ferry project could be built and performed as advertised, producing enough electricity to power eighty thousand homes and if this electricity is available to the M.I.D. and T.I.D. power grids in the central valley of California it would most likely hasten the irrevocable conversion to urban and industrial use of up to forty thousand acres of what is probably the most important agricultural land in the U.S. Somehow you must decide how to balance the benefits of preservation of a recreational resource for a million plus people in the San Francisco Area [2] against the value of more electricity to the valley with consideration of benefits for Tuolumne County; which is the origin of all this water, recreation, and electricity thrown into the equation.

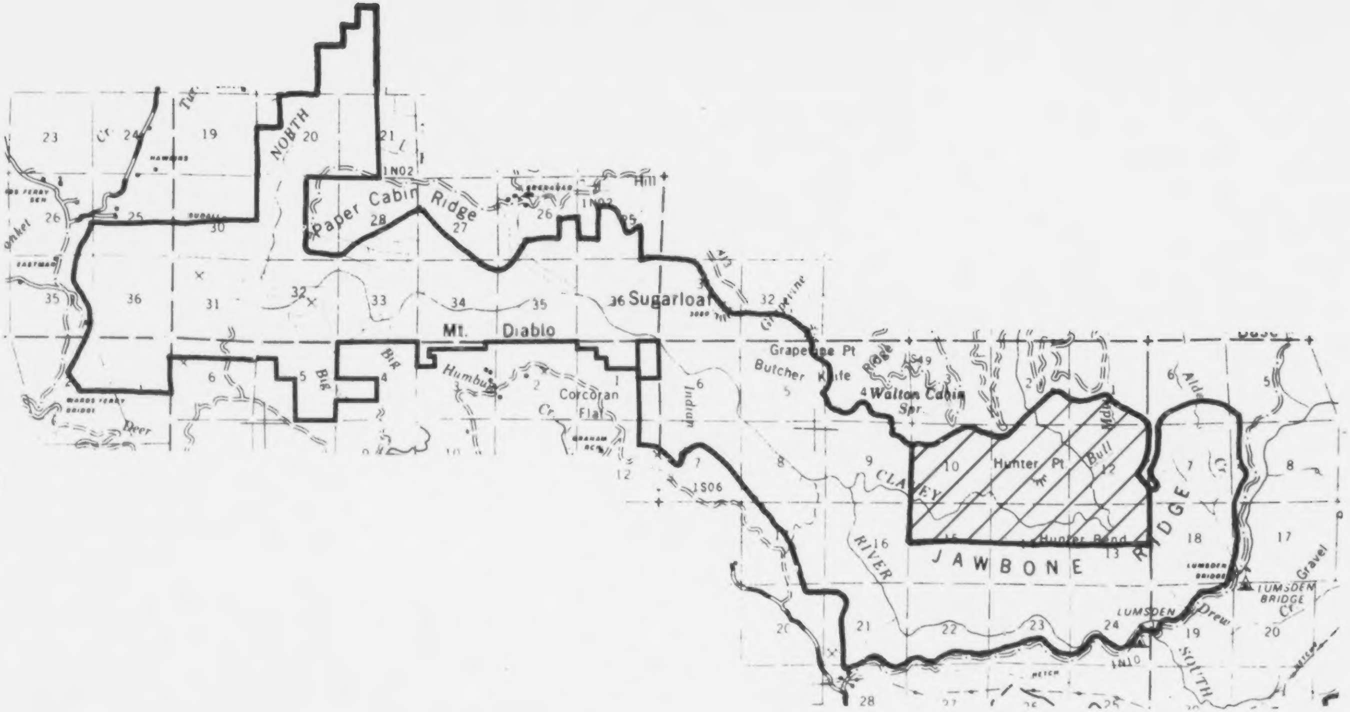
I urge the members of this subcommittee to recommend the inclusion of the Tuolumne River in S.1515 with the boundary changes because I believe that a greater public benefit will result, particularly for my constituents. I also want to thank Senator Wilson and Senator Cranston for their recognition of the Tuolumne River as an important area in the California wilderness issue. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

[1] New Don Pedro Reservoir and New Melones Reservoir alone have a great potential to provide many more user days then they do now for flat water recreation and then you have to add in all the other lakes that already exist in Tuolumne County, literally hundreds of them.

[2] Recognition of the Tuolumne River as a major recreational resource was the primary reason the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco adopted Resolution No. 573-83 supporting designation of the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic River.


NORTH
Paper Cabin Ridge
1N02
Sugarloaf
Mt. Diablo
Corcoran Flat
Cr.
Humbug
Big
Indian
1S06
Grapevine Pt
Butcher Knife
Walton Cabin Spr
Hunter Pt
Hunter Bend
Bull
CLAVEY RIVER
JAWBONE RIDGE
Alder Cr
Gravel
LUMSDEN BRIDGE
LUMSDEN
Drew
SOUTH
1N10
Deer

PROPOSED TUOLUMNE RIVER WILDERNESS AREA


NORTH
Paper Cabin Ridge
1N02
Hill
Sugarloaf
Mt. Diablo
Big
Humbug
Corcoran Flat
Cr.
Indian
1S06
Grapevine Pt
Butcher Knife
Rose
1S49
Walton Cabin Spr.
Hunter Pt
Bull
Hunter Bend
CLAVEY
RIVER
JAWBONE
RIDGE
Alder
Gravel
LUMSDEN BRIDGE
LUMSDEN
Drew
SOUTH
1N10
Deer
EASTMAN

PROPOSED TUOLUMNE RIVER WILDERNESS AREA
WITH BOUNDRY ADJUSTMENT

▨ Area Proposed
for Exclusion
from Wilderness Designation

Senator **Hecht**. Thank you. Senator Wilson, do you have any questions you want to bring up?

Senator **Wilson**. Mr. Chairman, I have a comment, and that is there seems to be an almost 180° difference in the interpretation of that ballot measure by—as heard by Supervisor Bellah. I'm eager to see the language myself, because they're not giving the same interpretation.

I gather that in my absence there has been some effort by questions to the witnesses to develop an official county position. And I would gather that that's not—not that it isn't going to be desired, but it's difficult to achieve. However, I think there is a position of the body of rural counties, and I gather that that has been expressed. If it has, I will simply—I won't take time to try to adduce it. I gather it's been put into the record.

Mr. **Coates**. I trust that Senator Hecht is going to let me speak here.

Senator **Hecht**. Excuse me. I don't—Bill Coates? Oh, I'm sorry. I apologize to you.

Mr. **Coates**. I thought maybe my time had already expired.

Senator **Hecht**. I apologize. Senator Wilson, let's make up for my error. Bill Coates, OK.

STATEMENT OF BILL COATES, SUPERVISOR, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. **Coates**. Thank you. My statement today is fairly simple and explicit. I represent the regional council of rural counties, which is comprised of 20 of California's more rural counties, and the county supervisors elected to represent them.

Given the independent nature of these rural areas, I'm sure that you will agree that it is difficult to get all of us to unanimously agree on anything. We have, however, unanimously agreed to support a very difficult compromise worked out in RARE II. It represented a middle ground difficult to achieve, and like most good compromises, it satisfies practically no one, but was generally respected by all.

To arrive at the 1.3 million acres in RARE II, testimony by the public industry, forestry profession, fish and game specialists, geologists, hydrologists, local government, ranchers, sportsmen, and many others, were carefully weighed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Since that difficult compromise was arrived at, one group, the environmental group, has been trying to double the size of the compromise. We have been astounded and angered by this effort. Rural counties represented by RCRC, joined by the U.S. Ski Association, the California Chamber of Commerce, the California Legislature, the Governor's office, the California Sportsmen's Round Table, the Gun Owners of California, California Wildlife Federation, Carpenters Union, timber industry, many recreational associations, including RV groups, snowmobile groups, motorcycle groups, and off-road vehicle groups, the California Farm Bureau, California Grange, California Cattlemen's Association, and many others too numerous to mention, in total, representing millions of Californians, supported the difficult compromise worked out by RARE II, and most of us look at these newer bills as an unprecedented land grab by one special interest group.

Why are county supervisors in rural areas so concerned? Hardly a rural community, or county, hasn't had a tough time surviving lately. Six months ago my county had a 29-percent unemployment rate, and there are for-sale signs all over my district.

Rural hospitals, and rural school districts are struggling. Bankruptcies are up. The Canadian timber continues to advance ominously into traditional U.S. markets. Home prices are high, and the county budgets are tight to critical.

Layoffs in many counties have already started. On top of this, our leadership in Congress is sending us mixed signals. Some congressional committees are speaking of jobs and the economy with great concern—and I only have one more sentence.

Senator HECHT. You're entitled after I've——

Mr. COATES. OK. While this committee is looking at at least one bill, Cranston bill, which would eliminate further jobs and drive up the cost of timber even higher, please, we need your help, and your logic to work for some balance in the amount of wilderness California decides it wants.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coates follows:]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 207, QUINCY, CA 95971 (916) 283-1060 or (916) 283-0280

Statement by Bill Coates, Plumas County Supervisor
to the Senate Subcommittee on Public
Land and Reserved Water
Re: S.1515 (Wilson)

July 28, 1983
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My statement today is fairly simple and explicit. I represent the Regional Council of Rural Counties which is comprised of 20 of California's more rural counties, and the county supervisors elected to represent them. Given the independent nature of these rural areas, I am sure that you will agree that it is difficult to get all of us to unanimously agree on anything. We have unanimously agreed to support the very difficult compromise worked out in RARE II. It represented a middle ground difficult to achieve, and like most good compromises, it satisfied practically no one, but was generally respected by all. To arrive at the 1.3 million acres in RARE II, testimony by the public, industry, the forestry profession, fish and game specialists, geologists, hydrologists, local government, ranchers, sportsmen, and many others were carefully weighed by the United States Forest Service. Since that difficult compromise was arrived at, one group (the environmental group) has been trying to double the size of the compromise. We have been astounded and angered by this effort. Rural Counties (represented by RCRC) joined by the U. S. Ski Association, California Chamber of Commerce, the California Legislature, the California's Sportmen's Roundtable, Gun Owners of California, the California Wildlife Federation, the Carpenters Union (Sequoia District Council), the timber industry, many recreational associations (including R. V. groups, snowmobile groups, motorcycle groups, and off-road vehicle groups), the California Farm Bureau, the California Grange, the California

LEONARD ROSS, PORTOLA
RUSSELL PAPENHAUSEN, GREENVILLE
ALBERT GLINES, CHESTER
B. A. PRICER, QUINCY
BILL COATES, QUINCY

ILA DIGGS, CLERK

Cattlemen's Association, and many others too numerous to mention, (in total representing millions of Californians) supported the difficult compromise worked out by RARE II and most of us look at these newer bills as an unprecedented land grab by one special interest group.

This committee needs to know that between what wilderness we have now (24 wilderness areas) and what we have agreed to in the compromise (32 additional wilderness areas) we will be impounding 15 to 20 percent of all the commercial USFS acres of timberland in California. Keep in mind that these impounded areas will totally exclude all except 4% of those who currently visit USFS lands for recreation. I would ask this committee - what percentage of our commercial forest service acreage seems a good balance between the 4% environmental usage and all the other recreational uses? Additionally, what do we do about the need for sustained yield, forest management, game forage management, fire control and insect control, which are not possible in a lock-up zone. I would respectfully request this committee to arrive at your own conclusion.

Why are county supervisors in rural areas so concerned? Hardly a rural community or county hasn't had a tough time surviving lately. Six months ago my county had a 29% unemployment rate, and there are FOR SALE signs all over my district now. Rural hospitals and rural school districts are struggling, bankruptcy is up, Canadian timber continues to advance ominously into traditional U. S. markets, home prices are high, and county budgets are tight to critical. Layoffs in many counties have already started. On top of this, our leadership in Congress is sending us mixed signals. Some congressional committee's are speaking of jobs and the economy with great concern, while this committee is looking at a bill which would eliminate jobs and drive the cost of timber even higher. Please, we need your help and your logic to work for some balance in the amount of wilderness California decides upon.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much. Senator Wilson?

Senator WILSON. I don't think I have any further questions at this point.

Senator HECHT. Let's go right on then.

Panel 14, Henry Voss, Bill Dennison, A. H. Harwood, Ray Hunter, Roger Nelson, and Bob Krohn.

Mr. VOSS. Ready to go ahead?

Senator HECHT. Yes. Mr. Henry Voss, please.

STATEMENT OF HENRY I. VOSS, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, AND ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Mr. VOSS. Henry Voss. I'm here today representing as president of the California Farm Bureau, both that organization, and the American Farm Bureau.

Pending for this statement for inclusion in the record, are the formal policies of the American Farm Bureau on both wilderness area, and on the wild and scenic rivers. These are applicable to the bills being heard here today.

We are not opposed to having places for people to go for recreation. We are opposed to the concept of locking up natural resources. Proper management of land produces higher sustaining yield of water, forage, timber, minerals, and energy. These are practical facts of life, and many people ignore the values these increased yields provide the economy.

Congress has in its concern maintained forest lands in original state, previously determined that extensive acreages should be designated as wilderness, and relegated to such fate as nature may determine.

You are now deliberating the adding of over 1 million acres of additional land to this system in only a single State. Closing these lands will not only mean resources and recreational losses, but there will be a serious economic impact on the rural communities in the areas where the designation occurs.

We ask that you keep in mind that some of these losses could be minimized if grazing and other selected activities are allowed to continue in a practical manner. And such grazing will not cause substantial damage to the indiginous forests.

In many parts of California it's necessary to import water from great distances to serve an ever increasing population, and result in industrial and water production needs.

The University of California, and some State agencies, are researching the possibility of increasing the State's water yield in selected areas by changing the type of vegetation from brush to grass. Early reports are encouraging.

A collateral benefit accruing to wildlife when feed and water production is increased. Designation as wilderness would reduce the potential of these efforts because large candidate areas would be off limits to vegetation management. This type of vegetation management also makes wildfire control more effective, and control burns less hazardous.

The next worst thing to losing part of the State's resources to wilderness designation is probably having large areas placed in for further planning category. This literally puts them in limbo.

Senator Wilson's bill makes 33 areas in this State in this status. One of them is particularly damaging to our energy and water future, and it is Tuolumne River Canyon. Local interests are planning stage intend the construction of the Clavey-Ward Ferry project. We would have a declaration in whatever bill is passed to make it clear that no further threats hang over any present candidate area which are not designated as wilderness in this bill.

Senator HECHT. Excuse me.

Mr. VOSS. The electric power is generally by far our cheapest and cleanest source. I thank you for this opportunity here to present a few of our views here today.

Senator HECHT. And submit the rest for the record, please.

Mr. VOSS. We'll do that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Voss follows:]

STATEMENT OF
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
AND
CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
TO
U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
AT
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 28, 1983
ON
SENATE BILL 5, SENATE BILL 1515, AND H.R. 1437

MY NAME IS HENRY J. VOSS. I AM PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, WHICH IS A NON-GOVERNMENTAL, VOLUNTARY, DUES-SUPPORTED ORGANIZATION COMPRISED OF ABOUT 100,000 MEMBER FAMILIES. I AM ALSO A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, WHOSE MEMBERSHIP IN 49 STATES AND PUERTO RICO AGGREGATES 3,261,000 FAMILIES. I AM SPEAKING FOR BOTH CALIFORNIA AND AMERICAN FARM BUREAUS.

APPENDED TO THIS STATEMENT, FOR INCLUSION IN THE RECORD, ARE THE FORMAL POLICIES OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU ON BOTH WILDERNESS AREAS AND ON WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS. THESE ARE APPLICABLE TO THE BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY.

WE ARE NOT OPPOSED TO HAVING PLACES FOR PEOPLE TO GO FOR RECREATION; WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE CONCEPT OF LOCKING UP NATURAL RESOURCES. PROPER MANAGEMENT OF LAND PRODUCES HIGHER SUSTAINED YIELDS OF WATER, FORAGE, TIMBER, MINERALS, AND ENERGY. AS A PRACTICAL FACT OF LIFE, MANY PEOPLE IGNORE THE VALUES THESE INCREASED YIELDS PROVIDE THE ECONOMY. CONGRESS HAS, IN ITS CONCERN TO MAINTAIN FOREST LANDS IN THEIR ORIGINAL STATE, PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED THAT EXTENSIVE ACREAGES SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS AND RELEGATED TO SUCH FATE AS NATURE MAY DETERMINE. THE UNITED STATES HAS CONSEQUESNTLY ABANDONED MUCH OF ITS POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE ESSENTIALS AND AMENITIES FOR ITS PEOPLE. EVEN ORDINARY RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE THUS GREATLY LIMITED.

YOU ARE NOW DELIBERATING ADDING OVER A MILLION ACRES OF ADDITIONAL LAND TO THIS SYSTEM, IN ONLY A SINGLE STATE. CLOSING THESE LANDS WILL NOT ONLY MEAN RESOURCE AND RECREATIONAL LOSSES, BUT THERE WILL BE A SERIOUS ECONOMIC IMPACT ON RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE AREAS WHERE THE DESIGNATIONS OCCUR. WE ASK THAT YOU KEEP IN MIND THAT SOME OF THESE LOSSES COULD BE MINIMIZED IF GRAZING AND OTHER SELECTED ACTIVITIES ARE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE IN A PRACTICAL MANNER, AND SUCH GRAZING WILL NOT CAUSE SUBSTANTIVE DAMAGE TO INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA. WE ARE ALSO CONCERNED WITH THE IMPENDING LOSS OF RESOURCES OTHER THAN GRAZING, BUT THERE ARE SPECIALISTS SCHEDULED TO PRESENT TESTIMONY IN THESE OTHER FIELDS. WE ARE SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR REQUIREMENTS AND WE ASK THAT YOU GIVE THEM FULL CONSIDERATION.

IN MANY PARTS OF CALIFORNIA IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPORT WATER FROM GREAT DISTANCES TO SERVE AN EVER INCREASING POPULATION AND RESULTANT INDUSTRIAL AND FOOD PRODUCTION WATER NEEDS. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND SOME STATE AGENCIES ARE RESEARCHING THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE STATE'S WATER YIELD IN SELECTED AREAS BY CHANGING THE TYPE OF VEGETATION FROM BRUSH TO GRASS. EARLY REPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING. A COLLATERAL BENEFIT ACCRUES TO WILDLIFE WHEN FEED AND WATER PRODUCTION INCREASE. DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS WOULD REDUCE THE POTENTIAL OF THESE EFFORTS BECAUSE LARGE CANDIDATE AREAS WOULD BE OFF LIMITS TO VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. THIS TYPE OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ALSO MAKES WILDFIRE CONTROL MORE EFFECTIVE AND CONTROLLED BURNS LESS HAZARDOUS.

THE NEXT WORSE THING TO LOSING PART OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES TO WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS PROBABLY HAVING LARGE AREAS PLACED IN A "FOR FURTHER PLANNING" CATEGORY. THIS LITERALLY PUTS THEM IN LIMBO. SENATOR WILSON'S BILL NAMES 33 AREAS TO THIS STATUS. ONE OF THEM IS PARTICULARLY DAMAGING TO OUR ENERGY AND WATER FUTURE, AND IT IS THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON. LOCAL INTERESTS ARE WELL INTO THE PLANNING STAGE, INTENDING TO CONSTRUCT THE CLAVEY-WARD'S FERRY PROJECT. WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A DECLARATION IN WHATEVER BILL IS PASSED WHICH WOULD MAKE IT CLEAR THAT NO FURTHER THREAT HANGS OVER ANY PRESENT CANDIDATE AREAS WHICH ARE NOT BY THAT BILL DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. HYDROELECTRIC POWER IS GENERALLY BY FAR THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY WE HAVE. THE COST OF ELECTRICITY IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE IN A STATE THAT PUMPS A LOT OF WATER, MUCH OF IT REQUIRING A LIFT IN EXCESS OF 3,000 FEET.

IN 1979 CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU SUPPORTED H.R. 5586 WHICH CONGRESSMAN BIZZ JOHNSON AUTHORED. THIS BILL ADDED 1.2 MILLION ACRES TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM, AND CLEARLY STATED THE BALANCE OF THE LANDS WHICH HAD BEEN STUDIED AS CANDIDATE AREAS WERE TO BE MANAGED UNDER THE 1974 FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCE PLANNING ACT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN WILDERNESS. WE SUPPORTED THAT BILL RELUCTANTLY BECAUSE AT THE TIME IT REPRESENTED THE LEAST NUMBER OF ACRES TO BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AND BECAUSE IT CLEARLY RELEASED ALL OTHER LAND FOR MULTI-USE MANAGEMENT.

TODAY WE THINK IT VERY UNWISE TO ADD ANY CALIFORNIA ACREAGE TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. IF ADDITIONS ARE INEVITABLE, WE WOULD NOT BE INCLINED TO SUPPORT ANY PROPOSAL THAT DESIGNATES MORE THAN THE 900,000 ACRES FOUND QUALIFIED UNDER THE RARE II STUDIES. WE WILL OPPOSE THE PASSAGE OF ANY BILL THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN RELEASE LANGUAGE FOR ALL OTHER LAND.

THANK YOU FOR GIVING US THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THE VIEWS OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONSIDER THE USE OF NATIONAL FOREST ROADLESS AREAS (RARE II)

Prepared by Grover Roberts
Director of Animal Husbandry and Marketing Research for the
California Farm Bureau Federation
September 1, 1978

This statement expresses our views on the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) Draft Environmental Statements (DES) for California and the U.S. issued by the U.S. Forest Service last June.

California presently has over six million acres in 32 federal wilderness and wilderness candidate areas that are distributed throughout the state. Also, the state of California has designated two or more areas amounting to about 87,000 acres. Farm Bureau thinks this is more than adequate. The RARE II proposal is awesome considering that 331 roadless areas in California, containing 6.2 million acres, are subject to your important decisions in determining their future uses.

Forest land has several important uses which could potentially be lost should they be designated as wilderness. This paper will cover:

1) The effects on the timber industry: If roadless areas containing forests are designated wilderness, the availability of trees for harvest would be reduced. About eight million acres or 50 percent of the commercial forests in California are on U.S. Forest land;

2) The effects on ranchers who presently use forest land for grazing sheep, cattle and horses: Although grazing should continue to be permitted, it has been brought to our attention that land designated as wilderness areas could result in the destruction of improvements such as cabins, corrals, and livestock watering facilities;

3) Wilderness areas left without management of the vegetation through control burning, bulldozing, or application of herbicides may have indigenous plant growth which, if untended, would quickly become dangerous fire hazard areas.

Farm Bureau has submitted another statement concerning the effects on the Apiary industry.

We are basing our comments on RARE II areas in California on Farm Bureau policies which are stated on the attachment.

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 have (1) established a process for periodically assessing the nation's public and private forest lands, and the rangeland renewable resources; (2) required standards and guidelines to be developed for resource planning. A long range program is necessary to ensure the continuation of these resources.

We think that the Forest Service, in its recommendations to the Congress, should carefully consider the National DES on page 3 which reads, "Because the (planning) process relies heavily on making land allocation decisions within a local context, it has been difficult to assure full consideration of the national cumulative effects regarding availability of goods and services produced by the National Forest System. The planning direction mandated by the National Forest Management Act will help solve these problems..." Since NFMA is said to ensure public participation as an integral part of management, we question how the Forest Service can at this time consider recommending a very large acreage of land for wilderness designation by the Congress.

The National DES, on page 13, states that the "lands and the renewable surface resources of the National Forest System must, by law, be managed for the continuous production of all their values for the American people." We interpret this to mean that forests should be under the multiple use concept.

We are opposed to "locking up" the roadless areas that presently have trees qualifying for commercial harvest because of the high market demand for timber and the resulting loss of jobs in the timber and lumber industries. Further limits on the production of timber would increase the price of timber products which are currently at high record levels.

According to the Western Timber Association (WTA) headquartered in San Francisco, the California roadless areas contain six billion board feet of timber with a sustainable yield of 371 million board feet per year. This represents enough timber to build an estimated 35,000 homes a year, according to a WTA spokesman.

The Federal Government receives funding from the timber industry presently situated on Forest Service land. Should this land be designated as wilderness, the timber industry would be reduced as would the funds resulting from this crucial industry.

The money received from the timber industry is re-channeled, some of which provides funding for the U.S. Forest Service. The Congress is aware that the Forest Service is in need of increased resources already and this reduction would further add to their budgetary constraints, resulting in service cuts.

Livestock grazing in National Forests in California can be increased considerably if the RPA and NFMA are permitted to operate as outlined in the planning process. The wilderness areas would have a counter effect because improvements could not be made. Vehicles would not be permitted to haul salt and other supplies. We understand that other restrictions will prohibit stock water developments which in turn will prevent the distribution of livestock where feed exists without drinking water.

We have received information from four counties concerning the impact of adding to the existing wilderness areas. Tuolumne county reports that 14 percent of the Stanislaus National Forest is classified as wilderness or primitive areas. If the 240,000 acres inventoried under RARE II were added, over 41 percent of this forest would then be permanently wilderness. This addition would decrease the available annual supply of timber by 15 million board feet. Such a reduction would seriously impair the industry economically and have a serious adverse effect on the federal government payments for the roads and schools. Tuolumne county would also suffer a reduction in livestock forage, future mineral development, and improvements for collecting and distributing much needed local water. There would be an adverse economic and social impact to Tuolumne County according to a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors.

In Madera County approximately 35 percent of the land is national forest or national park ownership. The Minarets Wilderness includes 102,038 acres or 25 percent of the forest land in the county. Madera County includes 81,600 acres of national forest land identified as RARE II. This land contains 896 million board feet of timber which represents 18 percent of the standing timber within the county. The revenue returned by the Forest Service to the county for roads and schools would be reduced by $26,300 per year. As the market values for timber increase, the return to the county is greater providing there are no declines in the commercially harvested acreage.

The Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau has expressed the concerns of the counties adjacent to the Los Padres National Forest. This forest includes chaparral, a brush which, when mature, is subject to devastating fires and subsequent erosion. Fires are a real threat to wilderness areas since vegetative management is precluded. The heavy, mature brush also reduces wildlife and livestock grazing. The Los Padres National Forest already has three wilderness areas. There is concern that if fire prevention is not allowed, the Santa Barbara area can expect another fire similar to that in the Ventana wilderness area in 1977.

We also received comments from a rancher concerning the Mt. Bidwell area of the Modoc National Forest. He has studied the California DES and notes that if Mt. Bidwell is designated as a non-wilderness area there is a potential gain of 841 animal unit months (AUM's) of livestock grazing. This gain, in addition to the existing AUM's, makes the area very valuable as a forage resource. Since there is the possibility of reduced grazing on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, Mt. Bidwell is very important to the economy of the area.

This same rancher also says that although grazing is considered compatible with wilderness, that Mt. Bidwell's terrain requires the use of motorized equipment for the management and control of livestock. We are informed that if motorized equipment is not permitted, livestock grazing would become inefficient and uneconomical. Also, access is necessary to this roadless area for maintenance and repairs of a ditch used to carry water for irrigation.

Brush removal is a key factor in the flow of water. For example, a spring located in California flowing at 198 gallons per day had an increase to 436 gallons per day after the watershed was burned by a controlled blaze. Another spring's runoff was increased from 31 gallons to 122 gallons per day after a clump of willows measuring 35 feet in diameter were removed.

The development of hydroelectric power is another resource that should be considered. Small towns and communities can be serviced by low head turbines from a stream with as little as 16 feet of head or drop and a flow of 150 cubic feet per second. The conservation of water for power generation is another example of multiple use.

The BLM is undertaking an inventory of roadless areas. The amount of land managed by the BLM in California and the west is significantly more than that managed by the Forest Service. The roadless areas will amount to millions of acres. We urge the Forest Service to take this into consideration when making its report to the Congress.

We think the designation of more Forest Service lands as wilderness areas will be detrimental rather than beneficial to the majority of California's population. Only a small percent of the population use the present wilderness areas. The potential reduction in trees for building homes and subsequent reduced employment have been discussed. Also, wilderness areas do not provide for more recreation, but significantly less because access to the forests, use of motorized equipment and vehicles, and adequate facilities are all curtailed.

We also believe that the management of the lands under RPA and NFMA are preferable to additional wilderness areas. Wilderness areas are contrary to the multiple use principle whereby forest lands should be available for livestock forage, harvesting trees, family recreation, water development, power development and mineral extraction.

Recommendation To Consider The Use Of National Forest Roadless Areas (RARE II)

Prepared by James Alva
Director of Animal Husbandry and
Marketing Research for the California
Farm Bureau Federation
SEPT. 1, 1978

The California Farm Bureau Federation, which has a membership of approximately 80,000 people, is deeply concerned with the future planning of areas being considered in the RARE II study.

The area I would like to focus on involves the California bee industry. California produces 99% of the country's almonds, at a value of $267 million. As you may be aware, bees are required for the pollination of almond trees. Over 500,000 colonies of bees are needed to meet the demand for pollination. This means that California needs approximately an additional 125,000 out-of-state hives to meet the demand. California resident beekeepers are not opposed to the out-of-state beekeeper coming into California to assist in almond pollination. What does disturb the California beekeeper is the fact that many of the out-of-state beekeepers remain in California after almond pollination and compete with resident beekeepers for good bee pasture. There is an insufficient amount of accessible pasture, in California, to adequately support the large number of resident and non-resident hives.

The out-of-state beekeeper usually comes into California from October to December, and places his hives in the foothills of the Sierras. He later goes to his contracted almond orchard. Almond pollination usually takes place from January to early February. Afterwards, a minority of the out-of-state beekeepers go back to the foothills, back to their state, or to another contract location. Many of them however, place their hives in low land areas where there is good pasture and favorable weather conditions.

Bees are required for the pollination of over $600 million worth of California crops. Besides almonds, some of these crops include cherries, apples, pears, melons, alfalfa seed and clover seed, to name a few. Pollinating crops places wear and tear on the hives, which means that the number of bees per hive declines. The honey produced from many of the crops is of low quality and distasteful. In order to replenish their hives, beekeepers place them in pastures that contain large amounts of wild flowers, manzanita, buckwheat, sagebrush and other plants of this nature. Such pasture is favorable for bees to reproduce, as well as to produce good honey. Citrus orchards are also a favorable environment to replenish hives. However, the illegal placement and/or non-identification of hives has brought headaches to citrus growers because of the inability to contact the owner to remove the hives in order to apply pesticides. To keep beekeepers out of the citrus orchards, citrus growers have priced the use of the orchards out of the beekeepers reach.

Out-of-state beekeepers come into California because the good weather and pasture allows beekeepers to drastically increase their number of hives. Almond pollination fees pay the out-of-state beekeepers' travel expenses. However, increasing the number of hives means the beekeeper will not need to purchase packaged queens which have gone from $8.50 to $18.50 each.

With more land annually going towards housing developments, or agricultural farming, the available bee pasture is declining in California. In addition, there is increased competition for pasture with out-of-state hives as well as the fact that more U.S. Forest Service and BLM land is prohibited to the beekeeper every year.

At a recent California Farm Bureau Special Apiary Study Committee meeting, the main topic was this competition for pasture with out-of-state beekeepers. One suggestion was to have out-of-state beekeepers bring their hives to their contracted site and have the hives remain there until the beekeeper leaves the state. Such a restriction might keep beekeepers from coming into California. One almond grower at the meeting felt this would produce a shortage of hives and mean increased pollination costs to the almond grower.

Another suggestion was to have legislation to remove all non-resident hives out of the state after almond pollination. Such a law would be unconstitutional. Also many of the out-of-state hives can not be taken back during March and April because the brood has already formed and many of the states are snow covered. Moving hives under these conditions could be disasterous.

In Nevada, a beekeeper needs to have a contract, which is for a limited amount of time, before he can enter the state. In Montana and Washington, one needs a registered location before entering the state. Implementation of such regulations in California would be difficult. Many of these laws are currently being challenged in their respective states, because of unconstitutionality charges.

It was agreed by the California Farm Bureau Federation Special Apiary Study Committee that California needs the out-of-state hives and therefore must find room to accomodate them. The competition among beekeepers arises from the shortage of foraging pasture for bees. The only major source of good bee pasture is the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM.

The California Farm Bureau strongly urges that little, if any, of the RARE II area be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In fact, Farm Bureau recommends that more U.S. Forest Service land be made available to beekeepers. Notices of the location of these areas suitable for apiary sites should be made available to resident and non-resident beekeepers. I also find no justification for the three-mile regulation during periods of good foraging pasture. A one-mile distance regulation is more than adequate, and will also serve to increase the number of apiary sites.

Removing the use of any more bee pasture from the beekeeper would have a significant impact, not only on the California bee industry, but on California agriculture as a whole. Without the beekeeper properly replenishing his hives, it would take a greater number of hives to pollinate a crop. This would mean higher pollination costs to the crop grower, which would be passed on down the line.

I realize the U.S. Forest Service RARE II study is scheduled for completion later this year. I would like these comments presented by CFBF to be given the utmost consideration when determining the use of areas in RARE II.

WILDERNESS AREAS - AFBF POLICY #629

Experience has shown that the "no management" concept applied to certain areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964 has resulted in the serious degradation of the resource. A preponderance of evidence has demonstrated that the removal of all man-made facilities has resulted in sanitation and health problems that threaten the values the Act was designed to preserve. Established wilderness criteria further threaten such areas by prohibiting the employment of power tools and vehicles in watershed management, trail maintenance, soil treatment, noxious weed control, waste management and fire protection.

For these reasons, and the fact that wilderness management is inconsistent with sound multiple-use principles, we oppose further expansions and urge reevaluation of all existing wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act. However, a state Farm Bureau has the option to support federal legislation to minimize wilderness designations within that state. Any future and economic impact analysis in addition to heavily weighted consideration of the views and land use plans of the residents in the affected locality and state.

We recommend that any designated wilderness area (including roads and trails) which has been closed be reopened to the public and to multiple-use on the petition of a majority of local citizens and/or any local, county, or state government.

We support legislation to immediately:

(1) Release nonwilderness national forestlands for multiple uses;

(2) Require the Forest Service to manage nonwilderness national forestlands for multiple uses;

(3) Require the Congress to determine the final designation of national forest lands as wilderness, within time limits, under the RARE II recommendations;

(4) Amend the Wilderness Act of 1964 to require control of fire, noxious weeds, insects and diseases where they pose a threat to adjacent multiple use areas and private property;

(5) Protect the deteriorating quality of alpine wilderness streams from infectious contamination resulting from high concentrations of humans without benefit of sanitary facilities. This goal would be achieved by: (1) limiting the number of persons granted access to wilderness areas; and (2) amend the wilderness act to require the installation of adequate sanitation accommodations in critical areas adjacent to stream beds in order to protect human health; and

(6) We request USDA and the U.S. Department of Interior to redefine their interpretation of "roads" as any roads which are maintained by vehicular traffic rather than the definition which considered only constructed, regularly maintained roads as legal roads in determining roadless areas.

Grazers operating within designated wilderness areas should be allowed to care for their livestock, range improvement and fences, and control predators in the traditional manner.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS - AFBF POLICY #630

We are opposed to proposals which would prevent the economic development of a stretch of river which has potential resource value; necessitate the taking of scenic easements or fee title to privately owned land by eminent domain; or unnecessarily involve federal responsibility for a river which is being adequately managed by a state. We oppose adding more rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. We believe that land acquired by the federal government to preserve scenic riverways should be returned to the original owners subject to a scenic easement to be retained by the government.

Any land designated for wild rivers should be subject to local zoning ordinances.

Senator HECHT. Mr. Bill Dennison, please.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM N. DENNISON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. DENNISON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am Bill Dennison, licensed professional forester, and executive vice president of Western Timber Association, which is an organization of forest products manufacturers that depend on the national forests of California for their raw materials. I might add that our members process approximately 85 percent of the timber that's sold in California from Federal lands.

I'd like to cover four issues, Mr. Chairman. First, S. 5 and H.R. 1437 aren't too costly. We've heard enough about that, I think, to be able to establish that; we've also included in our statement.

Second, S. 1515, with slight modification, meets the original compromise.

Third, permanent release, and sufficient language, must be included; and fourth, we agree that there's a need for protection of fisheries.

I'd like to talk about those just briefly.

Senator Pete Wilson's S. 1515, with slight modification, is the bill which should be passed by the Senate. This can be accepted as a reasonable wilderness bill by maintaining the administration's recommendations in title I, and deleting the areas noted under title II. By doing so, a compromise would have been fulfilled, and the professional input by the Forest Service will not have been wasted.

In all due respect to Congresswoman Burton, the California timber industry did not accept H.R. 1437, or S. 5, as a compromise. Our testimony elaborates on that, and that's for the record.

We can still support the administration's position as a compromise, even though it does increase the wilderness system by 50 percent, because it strives to protect jobs in local treasuries. We still prefer the wilderness. No more wilderness than what we have because the current 2.1 million acres, along with the national parks, can meet the needs of the hardy hikers who wish to use them.

Last, we support the administration's endorsement, a need for strong release and sufficient language, that you heard about earlier this morning. To prevent any arbitrary studies, and to use the forest planning process as intended by the National Forest Management Act, permanent release language must be included in the bill. And this would not prevent wilderness designations or studies, but would assure that such action could only be initiated by Congress.

Release language in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 is not adequate. We've attached a recommendation for release language that's the same as the wilderness Wyoming bill, as modified to be permanent.

Language is needed in S. 1515 that will declare the RARE II environmental impact statements sufficient, and we're certain that that will be included.

Last, we recognize the need to protect our fisheries resources. I'm very pleased that you've asked the Forest Service to provide more data to you, Senator Wilson. I think you'll be impressed by that that's available for that protection.

Thank you very much.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dennison follows:]

Statement of Western Timber Association on S.5, H.R.1437 and S.1515 to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water U. S. Senate - July 28, 1983, Washington, D.C.

I am William N. Dennison, licensed professional forester and Executive Vice President with the Western Timber Association in San Francisco, California. Western Timber Association is an organization of forest product manufacturers that depend on the National Forests of California for their raw material supplies. The association's members process approximately 85% of the National Forest timber sold in California.

The California Wilderness Bill issue is not new to Western Timber Association. We used the best facts available and worked earnestly to develop input to both roadless area review and evaluation programs (RARE I and II). As will be explained later, we helped initiate a California Wilderness bill in 1979. The bills generated from the House of Representatives and Senator Cranston since that time bear no resemblence to our original intent.

Too Costly To Consider

The proposals by Senator Cranston (S.5) and the late Congressman Burton (H.R.1437) are too costly to consider seriously . As examples, Forest Service data indicates that enactment of H. R. 1437 would cause a total loss to the U.S. Treasury of $80 million through 1987 with a corresponding loss to local schools and roads of $20 million. In the decade following that, the U. S. Treasury would lose $45 to $55 million a year. Of course, counties again would lose 25% of these amounts as their share of the National Forest receipts. These losses in federal and local revenues would occur at a time when government is searching for ways to enhance revenues. In addition, it is estimated that 1100 jobs in logging and sawmilling would be lost. Another 2500 jobs would be affected in the service businesses. This may seem like a small number to those who live in Akron, Ohio and San Francisco, but they are large in the small communities of northern California. Even one unnecessarily lost job is tragic when it supports a family.

About 59% of the economic impact is focused on the northwestern California counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou and Trinity. These counties have already been economically damaged by the expansion of Redwood National Park and the 2,000 jobs that were lost by it. The problem was compounded by high bidding for National Forest timber in the face of uncertainties over future timber supplies created by additional Wilderness withdrawal proposals.

The southern Sierra Nevada is another seriously affected area. Forest products industries there are almost totally dependent upon the National Forests for their timber supplies. It is also an area where two thirds of the public land is already either in National Parks or Wilderness Areas. The most recent addition, the Golden Trout Wilderness dealt the death blow to the community of Johnsondale. The Administration's recommendations, based on RARE II study would permit businesses to continue operations in communities that are now struggling. H. R. 1437 and S.5 proposals will severely damage the industry with needless Wilderness overkill.

Representatives from each of these areas are with me today to share with you some of the impacts of these two proposed bills on their region and communities.

S.1515 Meets The Original Compromise

Senator Pete Wilson's S.1515 with slight modification is the bill which should be passed by the Senate. This can be accepted as a reasonable wilderness bill by maintaining the Administration's recommendations in Title I and deleting the areas noted under Title II. By doing so, a compromise would have been fulfilled and the professional input by Forest Service will not have been wasted. We have included, as Appendix A of this statement, our review of areas noted in Title II of S. 1515. These include specific reasons why these lands should not be included in the California Bill.

In 1979, a large coalition of National Forest users, concerned with uncertainties caused by "piece-meal" wilderness legislation, asked Congressman "Bizz" Johnson to sponsor a bill which contained about 700,000 acres. Congressman Johnson would only sponsor the bill if it was based on recommendations of the Forest Service study (RARE II) with some modification by the Carter Administration. That added another 600,000 acres (1.3 million acres) and drew considerable criticism from coalition members who had resisted agreeing to any more wilderness. Their argument was that the greed of preservationists will never be satisfied - "don't give an inch." was the cry. In retrospect they were correct, however we backed Bizz's legislation in 1979. That same acreage with minor adjustments also has been recommended by the Reagan Administration, while preservationists have continued to ask for more. Because of that we are losing support in our coalition even for the 1.3 million acres. The review by the California Chamber of Commerce Natural Resources Committee just recently reduced that back to about 400,000 acres based on impacts to all their members.

We can still support the Administration's position as a compromise even though it does increase the wilderness system by 50% because it strives to protect jobs and local treasuries. We still prefer no more wilderness because the current 2.1 million acres of National Forest wilderness in California along with National Parks can meet the needs of the hearty hikers who wish to use them.

Permanent Release and Sufficiency Language Needed

To prevent any further arbitrary studies such as RARE II and to use the forest planning process as intended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), permanent release language must be included in the bill. This would not prevent wilderness designations or studies, but it would assure that such action could only be initiated by Congress.

Since the Forest Service intends to begin plan revisions almost as soon as their first generation plans are completed in 1985, the bill must include language that will prevent preservationists from demanding wilderness review again and frustrating the planning process. The release language in S.5 and H.R.1437 won't accomplish this.

Based on their past record, we are concerned that preservationist groups will attempt to force early plan revisions so that the wilderness question can be raised again. We have attached a recommendation for "release language" which is the same as that in the Wyoming Wilderness Bill, but modified to be permanent. (Appendix B)

Language is needed in S. 1515 that will declare the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement procedures sufficient. This provision has been included in all State wilderness bills passed to date. Inclusion of sufficiency language could speed up the forest planning process in California and eliminate the large cost of yet another wilderness review.

Forest Service personnel have been struggling with the forest planning process for the past four years. They need the flexibility and freedom to use professional judgement in land management. The California Wilderness Bill must include "sufficiency and release" provisions to stop irresponsible intervention by preservationists.

We Can't Afford H. R. 1437

The legislation passed by the House of Representatives has been resisted by those Congressmen whose districts are impacted. They established a good record in opposition to this bill during hearings and on the floor of the House. We need your help to develop a reasonable wilderness bill. It will be appreciated by those Congressmen, as well as hundreds of families, communities, businesses and county governments in California whose livelihood will be greatly affected by wilderness designations. We recommend that S. 1515 be amended during Mark-Up as noted in our presentation, before it is presented to the full Senate.

* * *

Appendix A

Statement of Western Timber Association

Review of Areas in Title II of S.1515

1. Antelope Creek - This area was designated as further planning from RARE II, and the Forest Service should be allowed to finish its studies. Opportunities for wildlife habitat management would otherwise be foregone.

2. Bald Rock - A small fragmented roadless area on the extreme west side of the Plumas National Forest. It would not appear even to qualify as wilderness under the Wilderness Act.

3. Blue Creek/Eightmile Creek/Dillon Creek - Inclusion of these areas would reduce the harvest levels on the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests by 27.5 million board feet annually. The best way to determine how these areas will be used is through NFMA planning.

4. Boundary Peak - No timber values are involved, but it does have extremely high mineral potential and value for motorized dispersed recreation. It does not have outstanding wilderness characteristics.

5. Bucks Lake - Conflicting values for minerals, hydroelectric power, recreation, timber management and wilderness are why it was put into further planning in RARE II. These conflicts should not be resolved by single use legislation but by integrated forest planning.

6. Caples Creek - Timber impacts would be minimal, but wilderness designation would eliminate 15 miles of recreational vehicle trails. It is very accessible to the public and needs active management. There also are conflicts with hydroelectric development as well as construction of Sherman Dam. In addition, a needed corridor for power transmission lines would be closed.

7. Carson-Iceberg - The western boundary needs to be redrawn to remove conflicts with potential private inholdings. The eastern boundary also should be changed to remove the impact of existing recreational vehicle roads. A portion of the area does qualify for wilderness.

8. Dinkey Lakes - This area was put into further planning in RARE II because of conflicts among recreational use, mineral potential, timber potential and wilderness. Any wilderness classification should conform to the final Sierra National Forest land management plan.

9. Domeland Additions - The principal conflicts in this area are with dispersed motorized recreation and a proposed hydroelectric project. It also was a further planning area in RARE II.

10. Echo-Carson - There are many conflicts in this area in addition to the nearly 2 million board feet of annual timber yield that would be lost. These involve motorized recreation, expansion of the Echo Summit ski area and development of a water system needed for Forest Service recreational facilities.

11. Granite Chief - This area was put into further planning so that conflicts over expansion of the Squaw Valley ski area could be resolved. Timber conflicts could be eliminated by adhering to the southern boundary defined by the Forest Service.

12. Hart (Heart) Lake - Classification of this area essentially would expand Lassen Volcanic National Park by nearly 10,000 acres. It was put into further planning in RARE II so that conflicts could be resolved through detailed study.

13. Jennie Lakes - Part of the area would be transferred to Sequoia National Park and part would become National Forest Wilderness. The wilderness classification would preclude development of a ski area and close 14 miles of recreational roads. The National Park transfer is opposed by the Forest Service and would eliminate deer hunting on that parcel.

14. Machesno Mountain - Since RARE II, substantial oil and gas potential has been discovered throughout the Los Padres National Forest. Eight exploration applications are pending on this area, and the option for energy development should not be foreclosed.

15. Marble Mountain Additions - Inclusion of the area over and above that recommended by the Administration would reduce timber yields on the Klamath National Forest by 7 million board feet annually. Through careful planning, conflicts between timber and fish can be avoided.

16. McCloud River - This proposal is a blatant attempt by a special interest group to get a wilderness in its backyard without regard for the public interest.

17. Mill Creek - This is a RARE II further planning area and should be dealt with in NFMA planning because of conflicts with timber hydroelectric development and private inholdings.

18. Minarets Additions - There is substantial conflict with existing and potential mineral claims as well as geothermal energy proposals.

19. Mokelumne Additions - Because of the many conflicting uses, this area should not be classified. That action would reduce timber yields by 1.5 million board feet annually, would eliminate 26 miles of vehicle roads, and would threaten a water development, hydroelectric power development and location of a television repeater.

20. Monache - This is designated as a planning area in H. R. 1437 and a study area in S.5. It should be eliminated from any bill because the planning called for in the legislation already is being done by the Forest Service. There are substantial conflicts with timber and recreation.

21. Mt. Raymond - This transfer to Yosemite National Park would cut off recreational roads and eliminate deer hunting opportunities.

22. Mt. Shasta - The boundaries should be those recommended by the Administration. The additional acreage in S.5 and H.R. 1437 would eliminate 1 million board feet of timber yield, conflict with recreational vehicle roads, and expand the area of private land included.

23. North Mountain - This addition to Yosemite National Park would create an illogical boundary, conflict with timber management potential and eliminate hunting opportunities. It is opposed by the Forest Service.

24. Red Buttes - This area should be left for multiple use management including timber harvest of 3.2 million board feet annually, mineral exploration, and dispersed recreation.

25. Russian Peak - There are many multiple use values associated with this area including timber, recreation and mineral potential. It should be managed according to the Klamath National Forest land management plan.

26. San Joaquin - The Pincushion area should be eliminated and the whole area scaled back to the Administration's recommendation. Of the total timber impact of 19 million board feet annually, 12 million are in the Pincushion area. Further, this area is not a quality wilderness and should be managed.

27. Scodies - This area is used all year by offroad recreational vehicles. Conflicts between this use and wilderness should be resolved through NFMA planning.

28. Sheep Mountain - The additional acreage above the Administration's recommendation contains high mineral potential with a history of past production, and opportunities for fuels management would be foregone. The H.R. 1437 version would prevent expansion of the Mt. Baldy ski area.

29. Snow Mountain - The additions over the Administration's proposal would remove 3.6 million board of feet of timber production annually from the Mendocino National Forest. In addition there are 10 existing or proposed mineral claims, potential geothermal sites, and conflict with recreational roads in the expanded area.

30. South Sierra - This area is adjacent to the Monache Planning Area and has private inholdings and a well developed system of motorized recreational trails along with timber production potential of 0.5 million board feet annually.

31. Trinity Alps - The proposal is 205,000 acres greater than the Administration's recommendations. These additions include 12 million board feet of timber potential, hydroelectric sites, high mineral potential with a history of production and 20,000 acres of private land.

32. Tuolumne River Canyon - Classification of this area would preclude further consideration of the Wards Ferry-Clavey River hydroelectric and reclamation project now under study.

33. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Additions - This area was put into further planning in RARE II to resolve the resource conflicts through the land management planning process. Classification would reduce annual harvests on the Mendocino and Six Rivers National Forest by over 5 million board feet. There also are conflicts with private inholdings, off road vehicle use and mining claims.

* * *

Appendix B
Statement of Western Timber Association

Recommended Release and Sufficiency Language

The following language should be included in any legislation:

TITLE III - RELEASE OF LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

Administrative and Congressional Review of Roadless Areas

Sec. 301 The Congress finds that -

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in California and the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

Release of Lands Not Designated As Wilderness

Sec. 302 (a) The Congress hereby determines and directs that, without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental impact statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than California, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of California.

(b) National forest system lands in the State of California

(1) not identified by section   as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System; or

(2) not heretofore designated by Act of Congress as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System,

shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed, for purposes of all current and future land management plans which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to have been given adequate consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilderness Act, any roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of California for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Senator HECHT. Mr. A. H. Harwood.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR H. HARWOOD, MANAGER AND OWNER, HARWOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, BRANSCOMB, CALIF.

Mr. HARWOOD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Arthur Harwood. I am a partner in a small, independently owned lumber company in the redwood region of California, and I am representing the forest industry for the redwood region of California, which provides about 80—over 80 percent of the economic base of that area, that whole northwestern part of the State, is forest-oriented.

Sixty percent of the timber resource that will be taken out of production with this legislation, S. 5, comes out of our area; and this comes on the heels of Redwood National Park, RARE II and other wilderness designations.

We know—we are dealing from hindsight when we talk about the economics of what is happening to us. We have historically had over twice the unemployment rate in our area since this has happened. The ripple effects that are happening to us with other industries shutting down, many of our plants being shut down. We are losing our major transportation facility in the area, a major railroad hookup that we have there is leaving because of the decline in the economic base of the area.

Every time you take more wilderness out of an area you have a compounding effect on the economics of that area. So, as we get into more and more wilderness, economics becomes a higher and more important factor that has to be considered.

Now, I want to address just briefly the fisheries in the area. The Federal Government has mandated protection for the resource of these lands. They call it 208 process in California, and the State of California has put in the toughest regulations in the world to protect the fisheries, to protect the resource base.

The Forest Service has even tougher and more stringent controls over protecting the fisheries. Certainly, you can't make the case that wilderness, or fisheries—you can't make the case that you have to have the wilderness to protect those fisheries; it just isn't true. Most people agree that multiple use of our wilderness doesn't really impact our fisheries; the people in our industry and our area generally agree that with the controls that we have today in a multiple use concept, we can generally enhance the fisheries because we have access and we have control to get in there and do something about problems when they do come along.

In conclusion, in our region of California, it clearly is not in the public interest to put this much land—to take this much land out of production and put it into wilderness.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Harwood follows:]

STATEMENT OF

ARTHUR H. HARWOOD
P. O. BOX 225
BRANSCOMB, CALIFORNIA 95417

SMALL BUSINESS SAWMILL OPERATOR IN REDWOOD REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

WILDERNESS VS ECONOMICS

REDWOOD EMPIRE REGION OF NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA

MORE THAN 50% OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND IN PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION WILL COME FROM THIS AREA.

1. PAST - WILDERNESS HAD HIGH CREDIBILITY
    - A. OBVIOUS REASON - NEED.
2. PRESENT - MOST HIGH PRIORITY GOALS ACHIEVED FOR WILDERNESS
    - A. CREDIBILITY OF WILDERNESS OVER ECONOMICS DIMINISHING.
    - B. CLEAR CUT ISSUE IN PAST BECOMING MORE CONTROVERSIAL.

PAST

1. LAND BASE FOR TIMBER TAKEN OUT OF PRODUCTION
    - A. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
    - B. RARE II
    - C. CUT BACKS ON HARVEST ON ALL PUBLIC LANDS

2. PROMISES TO EXPAND FOREST SERVICE TIMBER HARVEST TO HELP OFF-SET LOSSES DUE TO REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

    A. ACTUALLY CUT HARVEST AS MUCH AS 50% IN SOME FORESTS.

    B. ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGES CREATED BY GOVERNMENT CUT-BACKS CAUSED PANIC BUYING FOR COMPANIES AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED.

    C. LIQUIDATION OF MANY COMPANIES RESULTED DESTROYING ECONOMIC BASE OF COMMUNITIES.

    D. GOVERNMENT PROMISED THAT ECONOMIC LOSSES IN TIMBER WOULD BE OFF-SET BY TOURISM.

PRESENT

1. UNEMPLOYMENT IN AREA HIGH

    A. SOME COUNTIES TWICE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.

2. TOURISM HAS NOT COME UP TO ANY WHERE NEAR EXPECTATIONS WITH NO INDICATION THAT IT EVER WILL

    A. WILDERNESS DOES NOT EXPAND TOURISM, IT ACTUALLY DETRACTS FROM TOURISM. ONLY SELECT FEW PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO USE WILDERNESS AREA.

3. RIPPLE AFFECT OF PAST ACTIONS

   A. OTHER COUNTIES IN REGION FEELING AFFECT.

   B. TIMBER BEING MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE OF REGION. CUTS AFFECT ECONOMICS OVER LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA.

   C. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CONSIDERING CLOSING RAILROAD INTO REGION:
      1. 270 MILES OF RAIL - SAN FRANCISCO TO EUREKA.
      2. AFFECTS ECONOMICS OF MANY INDUSTRIES - GRAPES, PEARS, ETC.
      3. TIMBER BASE TO JUSTIFY RAIL SERVICE.
      4. USEAGE DROPPED FROM 49,000 CARLOADS IN 1974 TO 16,000 CARLOADS IN 1982.
      5. RAILROAD SAID LOSS $35,000,000 DURING THIS PERIOD.

4. AFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

   A. COUNTRY GOVERNMENT, ROADS AND SCHOOLS ARE DEPENDENT ON TIMBER REVENUES FOR PART OF THEIR INCOME.

   B. WITH FEDERAL AND STATE REVENUE CUT-BACKS ALONG WITH LOSSES OF TIMBER REVENUE HAVE CREATED EXTREME ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR THESE AGENCIES.

5. IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS

    A. SMALL BUSINESSES MORE AFFECTED THAN LARGE DUE TO LACK OF RESOURCE AND LACK OF CAPITAL. SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF ECONOMIC BASE IS DROPPING.

    B. SMALL BUSINESSES ARE LOCAL IN NATURE AND CANNOT RELY ON OTHER AREAS TO BAIL THEM OUT.

6. IMPACT OF LOGGING ON FISHERIES

    A. MODERN METHODS.
    B. STATE AND FEDERAL CONTROLS.
    C. ACCESS ROADS ENABLE US TO CORRECT PROBLEMS DUE TO MAN MADE OR NATURAL CAUSES.

FUTURE

ECONOMIC STABILITY OF REGION

A. MORE REDUCTION OF TIMBER BASE WILL CONTINUE THE ECONOMIC DECLINE OF REGION ALREADY DEVESTATED BY REDUCTION OF BASE IN PAST.

B. RIPPLE AFFECTS INTO OTHER AREAS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES WILL BE COMPOUNDED

  1. HIGHER FREIGHT RATES CERTAIN.
  2. ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRY MADE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT.

C. EMPLOYMENT IN REGION WILL CONTINUE TO DROP.

D. PLIGHT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL GET WORSE.

E. SMALL BUSINESSES SHARE OF ECONOMIC BASE WILL CONTINUE TO DROP.

F. FUTURE IMPACT OF LOGGING ON FISHERIES

  1. BETTER HARVESTING METHODS AND MORE INTELLIGENT CONTROLS DUE TO PAST AND PRESENT EXPERIENCE PROMISE THAT LOGGING WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE A FAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE FISHERIES.

EVERYONE RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR WILDERNESS. THE CREDIBILITY OF TAKING MORE COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND OUT OF PRODUCTION IN AN AREA WHOSE ECONOMIC BASE IS ALREADY PLUMMETING, CLEARLY PUTS THE PRICE OF MORE WILDERNESS TOO HIGH. THE OVERALL PUBLIC INTEREST IS NOT BEING SERVED.

FOR FURTHER DETAILED INFORMATION ON THIS OUTLINE, CONTACT

MR. ARTHUR H. HARWOOD
P. O. BOX 225
BRANSCOMB, CALIFORNIA 95417
TELEPHONE: 707-984-6181

OR

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
211 SUTTER STREET
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TELEPHONE: 415-956-0410

MIMEO.
#10821

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
21 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

FILE
2.67283
February 23
1983

H.R. 1437 would cost over 1000 jobs and millions in federal and county revenues.

Congressman Burton has introduced H.R. 1437, the 1983 version of the California Wilderness Bill. The bill adds nine National Forest areas over that in previous House bills or in Senator Cranston's S. 5. Following are the areas added:

National Forest	Area	Acres
Six Rivers	Blue Creek/Eight mile	60,000
Klamath	Dillon Creek	30,000
Lassen	Mill Creek	9,800
Plumas	Bucks Lake	19,400
Tahoe	Royal Gorge (N.Fk.American)	49,000
	Granite Chief*	10,000
Eldorado	Echo-Carson (Dardenelles)	20,000
Sierra	Monarch*	10,000
Los Padres	Machesna Mtn.	32,000
		240,200

*Additions to areas in previous bills

The Forest Service has made a preliminary assessment of H.R.1437 on timber management and jobs. The following table compares H.R.1437 with the Administration's RARE II recommendations for California. WTA Mimeo #10817 shows similar information for S.5.

	H.R.1437	RARE II
Number of Areas	63	32
Acres	2.4 million	1.2 million
Programmed harvest reduction through 1987 (annual)	80 million bf	0
Annual potential yield reduction	169.2 million bf	59.6 million bf
Direct job loss	1,300	370
Service jobs affected	2,500	800

Other effects over that expected from RARE II:

$80 million total loss to the U. S. Treasury through 1987 and $45 to $55 million less annually in the following ten years.

Undetermined loss of mineral potential for gold, silver, uranium, chromite, manganese, copper and tungsten.

Loss of ski development potential at 5 specific sites.

Undetermined reduction in wildlife habitat and range improvements and developed recreation potential.

Richard G. Reid

Richard G. Reid, Vice President
Information & Environment

MIMEO
#10210

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
211 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

FILE
2.67283

February 9
1983

Wilderness [illegible] special designations in S. 5 come to 3,785,153 acres.

NEW NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS IN S. 5

National Forest	Area	Acres
Angeles	Cucamonga	4,400
	Fish Canyon	32,900
Angeles/San Bernardino	Sheep Mountain	44,000
Cleveland	Caliente	5,900
	Hauser	8,000
	Sill Hill	5,200
	Pine Creek	13,100
	San Mateo Canyon	39,540
Eldorado	Caples Creek	14,000
Eldorado/Stanislaus/Toiyabe	Mokelumne Addition	60,000
Inyo	Boundary Peak	49,900
	Deep Wells	7,600
	Excelsior	46,400
	John Muir Addition	9,000
Inyo/Sequoia	South Sierra	77,000
Inyo/Sier	Minarets Addition	9,000
Inyo/Sier [illegible] Devil's Postpile	San Joaquin	110,000
Klamath	Marble Mountain Additions	38,000
	Russian Peak	12,000
Klamath/Rogue River	Red Buttes	25,300
Klamath/Six Rivers/Siskiyou	Siskiyou	101,000
Lassen	Caribou Additions	1,800
	Cinder Buttes	15,500
	Ishi	41,840
	Lassen Volcanic Additions	3,900
	Thousand Lakes Additions	7,000
	Timbered Crater	22,000
Los Padres	Dick Smith	67,000
	San Rafael Addition	2,000
	Ventana Addition	2,750
Mendocino	Snow Mountain	37,000
Mendocino/Six Rivers	Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Addition	46,000
Modoc	South Warner Addition	1,940
San Bernardino	Granite Peak	10,600
	Pyramid Peak	17,000
	San Gorgonio Addition	21,500
	San Jacinto Addition	10,900
	Santa Rosa	20,160
Sequoia	Scodies	48,000
	Domeland Additions	31,000
Shasta-Trinity	Castle Crags	7,300
	Chancelulla	8,200
	Mt. Shasta	37,000
	Pattison	28,000
Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers/ Klamath	Trinity Alps	500,000
Sierra	Dinkey Lakes	30,000
	John Muir Addition	81,000

New National Forest Wilderness In S. 5 (Continued)

National Forest	Area	Acres
Sierra/Sequoia	Monarch	45,000
Six Rivers	North Fork	8,100
Stanislaus	Emigrant Addition (Excelsior RA)	6,100
Stanislaus	Tuolumne River Canyon	18,200
Stanislaus/Toiyabe	Carson-Iceberg	190,000
Tahoe	Granite Chief	25,000
Toiyabe	Hoover Addition	49,200
		2,153,230

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS IN S. 5

Park	Acres
Yosemite	667,000
Sequoia/Kings Canyon	825,923
	1,492,923

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Wilderness Study Areas

Forest	Area	Gross Acres
		H.R. 859
Sequoia	Monache	42,000

ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Forest	Area	Acres	Park
Sierra	Mt. Raymond	7,000	Yosemite
Sequoia	Jennie Lakes	12,000	Sequoia-Kings Canyon
		19,000	

PLANNING AREAS

Forest	Area	Acres
Klamath	Dillon Creek	30,000
Six Rivers	Eightmile and Blue Creek	60,000
	Orleans Mountain	30,000
		90,000

Southern Pacific
Transportation Company

Southern Pacific Building • One Market Plaza • San Francisco, California 94105

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

Phone: (415) 541-1212

February 11, 1983

Mr. A. H. (Bud) Harwood
Harwood Products Company
Post Office Box 609
Willits, California 95490

Dear Mr. Harwood:

Southern Pacific has found it necessary to evaluate the continued operation of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company. The railroad is a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company and provides rail freight service between Schellville and Eureka, California, as shown on the attached map.

The NWP has incurred costly deficits in spite of our efforts to attract additional shipments to the railroad and measures taken to improve its operating efficiency. In 1982, the NWP spent $21 million to provide rail service, yet it collected slightly over $10 million in compensation for those services.

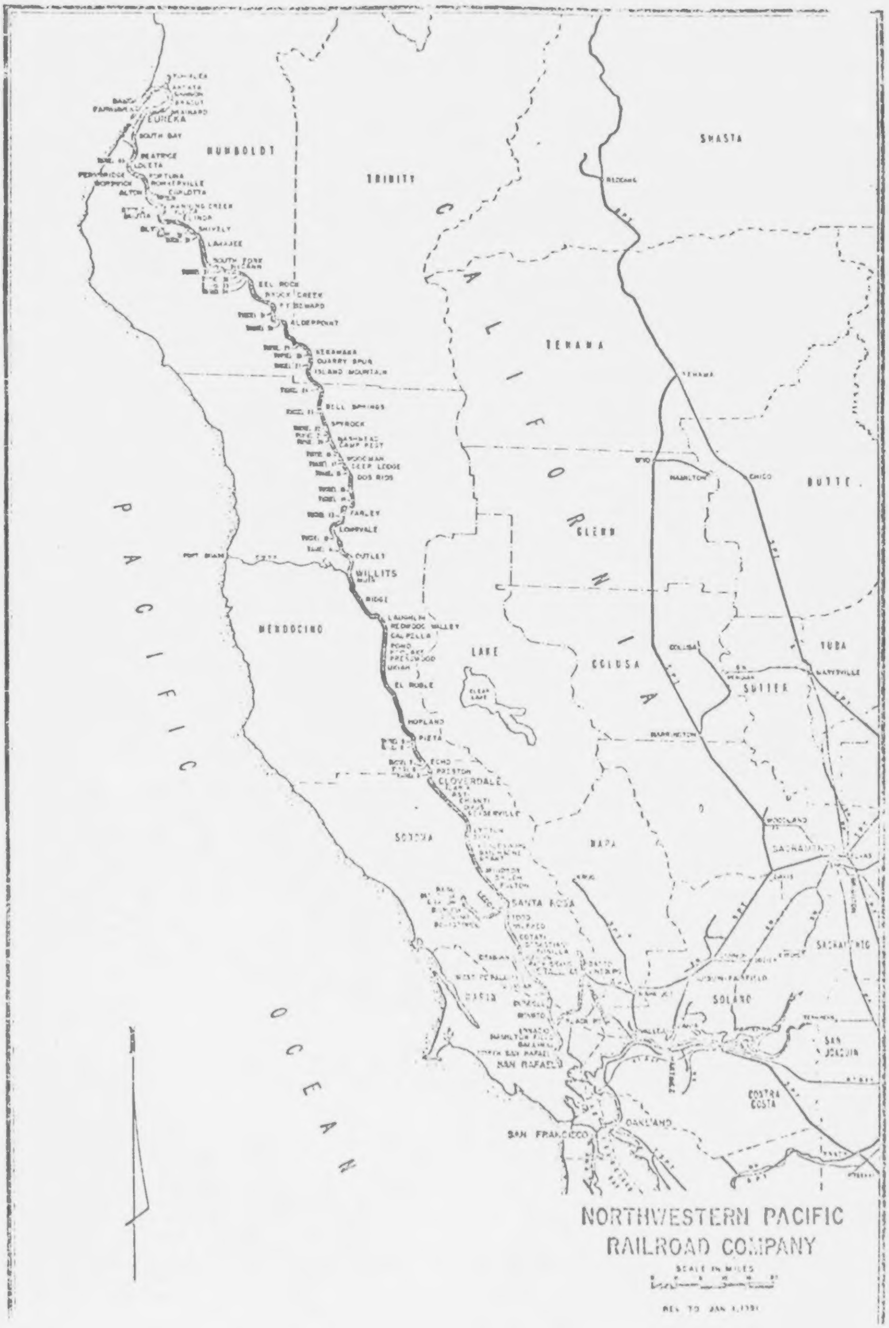
Over the years, Southern Pacific has invested heavily in the NWP. Major portions of the railroad were devastated by floods in 1955 and again in 1965. In late 1978, a fire in the tunnel at Island Mountain blocked the line for 15 months. In January, 1983, storms created numerous washouts and floods. We have now spent approximately $600,000 to restore rail service over the damaged area.

Our preferred solution to what has become an untenable problem is to increase freight revenues by traffic growth. We are, however, giving consideration to rate increases or a light density line surcharge. Federal law also contains provisions for subsidies, sale, or abandonment of the railroad should other efforts fail.

Although it is our desire to continue providing rail transportation service to our NWP customers, we simply cannot maintain the status quo. Southern Pacific will attempt to resolve the problem by working with those affected by our actions. We would appreciate any suggestions you may have. Please direct such correspondence to me at the above address.

Sincerely
R. A. Sharp
ROBERT A. SHARP
Vice President
Pricing and Market Planning

Enclosure


EUREKA
SOUTH BAY
HUMBOLDT
LOLETA
FORTUNA
SHIVELY
SOUTH FORK
ALDERPOINT
ISLAND MOUNTAIN
BELL SPRINGS
SPYROCK
DOS RIOS
FARLEY
OUTLET
WILLITS
MENDOCINO
UKIAH
EL ROBLE
HOPLAND
PIETA
CLOVERDALE
SONOMA
SANTA ROSA
MARIN
SAN RAFAEL
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND
TRINITY
SHASTA
TEHAMA
CALIFORNIA
GLENN
BUTTE
CHICO
HAMILTON
COLUSA
YUBA
SUTTER
LAKE
NAPA
SACRAMENTO
SOLANO
SAN JOAQUIN
CONTRA COSTA
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
SCALE IN MILES

HARWOOD PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 609, Willits, CA. 95490 TEL: (707) 459-5595
P.O. Box 224, Branscomb, CA. 95417 TEL: (707) 984-6181

HARWOOD PRODUCTS WILDERNESS POSITION STATEMENT

Harwood Products feels that there is a need for environmental protection of our forests as well as a need for wilderness areas. We have supported such legislation in the past and will continue to support it in the future when there is a need and when the economic impact of this legislation is given due consideration.

As more land is put into wilderness, the economic considerations of these actions become progressively more important. In the past, areas designated for wilderness were not that controversial. They were in areas generally not suited for multiple use because of environmental and economic considerations. As much of this land has been put into our wilderness system already, the pressure to take land that is better suited for multiple use and has greater negative economic impact on the communities dependent upon these lands is increasing.

This progressive trend of economic impact will continue as more land is put into wilderness areas. For this reason, Harwood Products believes that economics must weigh heavier and heavier with each addition to our wilderness system. We are not saying no more wilderness, only that any additional wilderness must be given due consideration of the economic impact on dependent communities.

The adverse economic impact to the fisheries due to multiple use, which includes logging, has been made an issue by the environmental movement. This issue may have been a valid one in the past, but with modern methods of harvesting practices used, there is no overall adverse effect to the fisheries due to logging. Federal agencies, state agencies and business all agree that there are some adverse effects from logging, however, they are more than offset by the good effects and that, overall, logging has a favorable impact on the fisheries.

Senator HECHT. Mr. Ray Hunter please.

STATEMENT OF RAY B. HUNTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, JACKSON, CALIF.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman and Senator Wilson. My name is Ray Hunter. I appear on behalf of the California Mining Association and the American Mining Congress.

I am the executive director of the California Mining Association, a trade association comprised of the major industrial miners in California, and the suppliers of goods and services to that industry,

I also serve as a consultant to the public lands Committee of the American Mining Congress, an industry association whose member companies operate on private and public properties in all 50 States.

I am also a member of the National Public Lands Advisory Council and serve as the chairman of its land committee.

The California mining industry led the Nation in 1982 in the production of nonfuel minerals. It leads the Nation in the production of asbestos, boron, cement, diatomite, rare earth metals, and tungsten.

It plays a significant role in the national production of gypsum, perlite, potash, pumice, compounds of magnesium and sodium, and strategic metals.

Now, however, the employers and business people of California face several new wilderness alternatives which, frankly, make us question the rationale behind the development of these bills.

Many of the areas so arbitrarily selected for wilderness consideration are highly mineralized, with active exploration and development underway. In some cases, actual mining operations are being conducted.

A few examples include:

The proposed 50,000-acre Boundary Peak Wilderness area in the Inyo National Forest, which has 3,000 mining claims and an extremely high potential in gold, lead, zinc, and silver. It has a past production record, and it has sustained recent mining activity.

Another proposed 60,000-acre Mokelumne Wilderness in the El Dorado, Stanislaus, and Toiyabe National Forests which contains more than 100 mining claims and there are plenty of recent activity.

The 33 areas, for instance, suggested for Wilderness consideration in title II in Senate bill 1515 include 26 significant mineralized areas. I have prepared a compilation of the mineral potential of these 33 areas and ask that it be inserted in the record.

We hope you will listen to the people of California. They need and want jobs. Recognize the hard-won compromise between, behind the 1.2 million acres. Thank you very much for this opportunity to present this material.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hunter follows:]

CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
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STATEMENT ON

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Before the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
of the
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

by

RAY B. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTING

CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION

and

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Ray Hunter. I appear on behalf of the California Mining Association and American Mining Congress. I am the executive director of the California Mining Association, a trade association comprised of the major industrial miners in California and the suppliers of goods and services to that industry. I also serve as a consultant to the Public Lands Committee of the American Mining Congress, an industry association whose member companies operate on public and private lands in all 50 states. I am also a member of the National Public Lands Advisory Council and serve as chairman of its Lands Committee.

I am not here to object to a general review or assessment of the status of this country's public lands. Such a review certainly has merit.

I am here, however, on behalf of the employers of Californians -- and especially those in the minerals industry -- who must have access to public lands. They must be able to use the public lands to develop national resources and keep our people working and productive.

California already has 2,139,000 acres in existing, designated National Forest wilderness areas. They are beautiful sites, enjoyed as much by miners and their families as anyone. But these 2,139,000 acres do not produce one thin dime's worth of the goods and resources needed to sustain the standard of living and employment of the people of this country and the state of California.

California's mining industry led the nation in 1982 in the production of nonfuel minerals. It leads the nation in the production of asbestos, boron, cement, diatomite, rare-earth metals and tungsten. It plays a significant role in the national production of gypsum, perlite, potash, pumice, compounds of magnesium and sodium and strategic metals.

I tell you that the minerals strategic to this country are the ones that make it work. California produced almost 2 billion dollars worth of nonfuel minerals last year so the people of this country could maintain their life and livelihoods. We aren't stockpiling boron, gypsum or cement -- this country is using them!

If all the miners in this country could plant mineral deposits in their backyard -- or certainly in close proximity to existing plant locations -- believe me, they'd do it. Going out to open a new deposit is difficult, time consuming, expensive and at times an unsure expedition. But, minerals can only be retrieved from where they are located. They can't be planted and they can't be moved without mining.

Despite these needs -- and the many jobs and families affected -- some of the legislative proposals before this subcommittee, if enacted, would lock up more than 2 million acres in California's wilderness in the National Forests alone. Adding park wilderness proposals, the wilderness acreage in our state could more than double to 6.5 million acres and completely restrict the minerals industry access to those sites.

I don't mean for you to interpret my remarks as a total opposition to wilderness. The welfare of this and future generations rests on a balanced approach to utilization of our public lands. We in the mining industry recognize this need and that is why we have spent long, arduous hours working initially with members of Congress, then supporting Congressman Biz Johnson's California RARE II wilderness bill, the Carter Administration's and now the Reagan Administration's California RARE II proposals in achieving a well thought out, balanced and workable wilderness plan for our state.

These efforts have resulted in the mining industry's support for the position represented by the U.S. Forest Service since 1979, which would add approximately 1.1 million acres to the state's wilderness acreage. We feel this plan addresses the needs and desires of the majority of California's citizenry.

Now, however, the employers and business people of California face several new wilderness alternatives which, frankly, make us question the rationale behind the development of these bills.

Good management procedures dictate that there be one comprehensive, exhaustive look taken at the entire national wilderness picture. What we are facing instead are examples of areas being proposed for additions to the wilderness system in an emotional and irrational manner without adequate knowledge of the resource values involved. These apparent arbitrary additions to the wilderness rolls simply cannot qualify in any manner as responsible direction over our public lands.

We see no one addressing such questions as: What are our goals, where are we going, what do we expect to achieve?

It was those basic principles which were the focus of the work which ultimately identified the 1.1 million acres now supported by the mining industry, the U.S. Forest Service and the the Reagan Administration for wilderness designation. We felt these questions were addressed and resolved; perhaps we must begin to suggest a complete reassessment of that position.

For example, I would suggest that to review only the RARE II program, without considering other lands now withdrawn from new mining activity, such as state and national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, military facilities and the areas of California's BLM lands now being considered for wilderness -- plus state and national park additions -- would not bring the whole picture into focus. The miners, and I am sure other interested parties, would support a complete and comprehensive approach.

Some of the lands included in the measures pending before this subcommittee were developed through the comprehensive research and effort in the RARE II study. That is why they were not considered for wilderness designation at that time.

Many of the areas so aribitrarily selected for wilderness consideration are highly mineralized, with active exploration and development underway. In some cases, actual mining operations are being conducted.

A few examples include:

The proposed 50,000-acre Boundary Peak wilderness area in the Inyo National Forest has 3000 mining claims and an extremely high mineral potential in gold, lead, zinc and silver. It has a past production record and has sustained recent mining activity.

The proposed 30,000-acre Dinkey Lakes Wilderness in the Sierra National Forest has high tungsten potential and contains mining claims.

The proposed 60,000-acre Mokelumne Wilderness in the El Dorado, Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests contains more than 100 claims and there has been plenty of recent activity. The area has high mineral potential for gold, silver, copper, lead, uranium, tungsten and geothermal energy.

Recent exploration activity and active production is also taking place in the 110,000-acre San Joaquin wilderness proposal in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests, where tungsten, lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper, quartz crystal and geothermal uses are all identified as part of its high mineral potential.

The 33 areas suggested for wilderness consideration in Title II of S. 1515 include 26 significant mineralized areas...

these areas would be forever locked up from development of these resources.

I have prepared a compilation of the mineral potential of these 33 areas and ask that it be inserted in the record at this point.

There are no better appreciators of the need for balanced use of our public lands than the resource providers such as the mining industry. That is why, after five years, we continue to support the Administration's recommendation for 1.1 million acres of additional wilderness in California. The balance that must be maintained will not lock away any further lands -- especially not easily identifiable mineralized areas -- from the industries which keep Californians employed.

The Congress simply should not be trying to "save California" through wilderness designation, which has a direct detrimental effect on the employment potential for the people of that state, because it doesn't have confidence in the stewardship of the U.S. Forest Service.

Countless laws have been enacted -- The National Environmental Policy Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policy and Managment Act and many more -- to guarantee that our public lands are not abused while they are available for responsible resource management. Simply put, it's against the law to abuse California's public lands. A guarantee of that already is in effect and used very diligently and adeptly by those professionals charged with the care and concern of our lands.

We urge you not to consider ill-advised and irrational wilderness proposals which will further hamper the resource providers and employers of this nation.

Rather, listen to the people of California. They want and need jobs. Recognize the hard-won compromise behind the 1.1-million-acre wilderness designation which was achieved by an understanding of the balance critical to the utilization of our lands and resources.

Thank you.

AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
ANTELOPE CREEK	LASSEN	LOW	-	NO	2	
BALD ROCK	PLUMAS	MOD.	NEARBY	NO	4+	GOLD, CHROMIUM
BLUE CREEK (not inventoried in RARE II)	SIX RIVERS	MOD.	PAST	NO	YES	CHROMIUM, GOLD, SILVER, MANGANESE, ASBESTOS
EIGHT-MILE	SIX RIVERS	HIGH	-	-	45+	CHROMIUM, GOLD, SILVER, MANGANESE
DILLON CREEK	SIX RIVERS					
BOUNDARY PEAK	INYO	HIGH	PAST	YES	3,000	GOLD, LEAD, ZINC, SILVER
BUCKS LAKE	PLUMAS	HIGH	NO	YES	-	GOLD
CAPLES CREEK	EL DORADO	LOW	NO	NO	-0-	
CARSON ICEBERG	STANISLAUS & TOIYABE	HIGH	-	-	-	CENTER CORE (½ OF AREA) HAS NO MINERALS. REMAINDER HAS HIGH POTENTIAL FOR GOLD, URANIUM, SILVER, TUNGSTEN, MANGANESE, AND HYDROELECTRIC
DINKEY LAKES	SIERRA	HIGH	-	-	5	TUNGSTEN

AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
DOMELAND ADDITION	SEQUOIA	HIGH	NO	-	-0-	HIGH FOR GOLD, LOW FOR OTHER MINERALS
ECHO-CARSON	EL DORADO & LAKE TAHOE MANAGEMENT UNIT	HIGH	-	NO	5+	GOLD, TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM, MANGANESE, GEOTHERMAL,MAYBE URANIUM
GRANITE CHIEF	TAHOE	HIGH	PAST	NO	8+	GOLD
HEART LAKE	LASSEN	LOW	NO	NO	-0-	POSSIBLE GEOTHERMAL
JENNIE LAKES	SEQUOIA	LOW	NO	-	-0-	
MACHESNA	LOS PADRES	LOW	NO	-	-0-	POSSIBILITY OF OIL, GAS, AND URANIUM - 1,000 ACRES OF HIGH OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL (8 APPLICATIONS ON 14,080 ACRES)
MARBLE MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS	KLAMATH	MOD.	-	-	17+	CHROMIUM, COPPER, GOLD
MCCLOUD RIVER	SHASTA-TRINITY	MOD.	-	YES	100+	BARIUM, LIMESTONE
MILL CREEK	LASSEN	LOW	NO	NO	-0-	POSSIBILITY OF URANIUM
MINARETS ADDITIONS	SIERRA & INYO	HIGH	ACTIVE	YES	101+	TUNGSTEN, GOLD, GEOTHERMAL, IRON, MOLYBDENUM

AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
MOKELUMNE ADDITIONS	EL DORADO & STANISLAUS & TOIYABE	HIGH	ACTIVE	YES	109+	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD URANIUM, TUNGSTEN, GEOTHERMAL
MONACHE	INYO & SEQUOIA	MOD.	-	-	15	TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM, MANGANESE
MOUNT RAYMOND ADDITIONS TO NPS	SIERRA	HIGH	-	NO	2+	CRITICAL MINERALS, ALSO IRON, TUNGSTEN, COPPER
MOUNT SHASTA	SHASTA-TRINITY	LOW	-	NO	6	POSSIBLE URANIUM, GEOTHERMAL, CRUSHED BASALT, GEMSTONE
NORTH MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS TO NPS	STANISLAUS	MOD.	-	-	2	GOLD, SILVER
RED BUTTES	KLAMATH	HIGH	-	-	40+	GOLD, LEAD, ZINC, CHROMIUM, MANGANESE, GRAPHITE, COPPER, TALC, ASBESTOS, MAYBE LATERITES
RUSSIAN PEAK	KLAMATH	HIGH	NEARBY	NO	40+	GOLD, SILVER, CHROMIUM, MANGANESE
SAN JOAQUIN	SIERRA & INYO	HIGH	ACTIVE	YES	100+	TUNGSTEN, LEAD, ZINC, GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, QUARTZ, CRYSTAL, GEOTHERMAL
SCODIES	SEQUOIA	LOW	NO	-	-0-	TUNGSTEN

AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	SAN BERNARDINO & ANGELES	HIGH	PAST	YES	24	GOLD, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, TUNGSTEN
SNOW MOUNTAIN	MENDOCINO	MOD.	-	NO	10	CHROMIUM, COPPER, MANGANESE, URANIUM, GEOTHERMAL
SOUTH SIERRA	SOUTH SIERRA INYO	MOD.	-	-	15	MOLYBDENUM, MANGANESE, TUNGSTEN, GEOTHERMAL
TRINITY ALPS ADDITIONS (beyond that endorsed by the Administration)	KLAMATH SHASTA TRINITY SIX RIVERS	HIGH-MOD.	PAST	NO	40+	COPPER, GOLD, BARIUM, CHROMIUM, MERCURY
TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON		HIGH	PAST	YES	17	GOLD, SILVER
YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL ADDITIONS	SIX RIVERS & MENDOCINO	MOD.	PAST	NO	30+	MANGANESE, CHROMIUM

Senator HECHT. Mr. Roger Nelson.

STATEMENT OF ROGER NELSON, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, UTAH INTERNATIONAL, INC., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman.

My name is Roger Nelson. I am director of environmental quality for Utah International, based in San Francisco. We own and operate mining properties worldwide as well as petroleum and shipping operations.

I appear before you today on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, who represent over 13,000 member companies, employing a majority of the country's industrial labor force and producing over 85 percent of the Nation's manufactured goods.

Over 80 percent of NAM members are classified as small businesses. The association is also affiliated with an additional 158,000 businesses through the National Industrial Council and NAM's associations council.

As representatives of the natural resource users and developers of the United States, the NAM is strongly opposed to S. 5 and H.R. 1437.

I would like to summarize the—what we consider to be the negative impacts of these bills that largely result from ignoring the professional studies by the Forest Service, and going beyond the RARE II recommendations.

In summary, we see very negative impacts based on timber loss. We expect—while we project timber demand to double by the year 2000, we see our forests available for commercial harvest shrinking.

We see a loss of 50,000 board feet per annum by 1987 in these bills as opposed to our—or contrasted by the RARE II recommendations.

We see direct loss of jobs between 1,300 and 1,700 and we see additional service jobs loss to possibly 2,500. We see community dislocations, communities that are highly dependent on both timber and minerals, and they have no other economic base or choice.

We see a loss of $65 million in returns to the U.S. Treasury, plus unknown losses from the result of inadequate release language in the coming years.

As Mr. Hunter suggested, California is our leading minerals producer. In the United States almost $2 billion last year—such minerals as copper, magnesium, molybdenum, tungsten, iron, gold, mercury, silver, nickel, cobalt, chromium, plus a series of rare earth minerals. Many of these are under production, and others have potential production, and yet these bills are going to lock out a considerable acreage of this, and it will be loss to all future possible production.

For our own company. we filed 59 mining claims in the Hoover Wilderness study area, last year. Now, it is being proposed for immediate designation as wilderness without knowing, without the knowledge of knowing what is truly there.

I would like to touch on one philosophic point here. I feel very strongly that we must, as a culture, support the principle of maintaining the very highest criteria for classification of wilderness. This will insure that we do not abandon our commitment to true wilderness protection at some future date should we lose our willingness to pay the resource cost of protecting it.

Thank you very much for the opportunity of testifying.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Nelson follows:]

Testimony of
Roger Nelson
Director of Environmental Quality
Utah International, Inc.
on behalf of the
National Association of Manufacturers
Before Hearings of the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, my name is Roger Nelson, and I am Director of Environmental Quality for Utah International, Inc. Utah International, based in San Francisco, owns and operates mining properties worldwide, as well as petroleum and shipping operations. I appear before you today on behalf of the Natural Resources Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers as well as the NAM's Land Use Task Force.

The NAM represents over 13,000 member companies, employing a majority of the country's industrial labor force and producing over 85 percent of the nation's manufactured goods. Over 80 percent of NAM members are classified as small businesses. The association is also affiliated with an additional 158,000 businesses through the National Industrial Council and NAM's Associations Council.

As representatives of the natural resource users and developers of the United States, the NAM is strongly opposed to S. 5, the California Wilderness Act of 1983, and its nearly identical House counterpart, H.R. 1437 (hereinafter referred to as S. 5). Our testimony today will not address S. 1515, Senator Wilson's "shell" bill, but will instead point out those provisions of S. 5 that we believe should not be included in any California Wilderness legislation.

S. 5 contradicts the professional recommendations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Geological Survey in that the bill proposes to designate as Wilderness nearly one million acres more of the National Forest System in California than is recommended under the RARE II study. By ignoring these RARE II recommendations, Congress will have taken upon itself to "lock-up" public lands for the sake of preservation itself, without adequate knowledge of the resources on these lands. These arbitrary Wilderness designations could have a significant negative impact on domestic timber operations, minerals production, and treasury returns.

Timber

Timber demand is expected to double by the turn of the century. However, An Analysis of the Timber Situation in the United States 1952-2030 published by the Forest Service in December 1982 states that "A growing economic scarcity of timber will have significant and adverse effects on the economy, the environment, and general social well-being." The report goes on to say that consumers in the year 2030 will pay some $7 billion more for wood products than at the base 1977 level. In 1977 commercial timberland had declined to 482 million acres, five percent below 1962. Between 1977 and 2030, the commercial timberland area in the Pacific Coast is projected to fall by nine million acres. Most of this decline is anticipated in National Forests and "chiefly reflects withdrawals of commercial timberland for Wilderness use." S. 5 would reclassify 2.2 million acres from National Forests to Wilderness. Basic economic facts suggest that increased demand coupled with land withdrawals affecting commercial forests will create artificial timber shortages, driving up lumber costs and creating timber scarcities and job losses. Analysis has shown that enactment of S. 5, versus the enactment of the RARE II Wilderness recommendation, will result in an annual harvest reduction of 50 million board feet of timber in California by 1987, affecting hundreds of jobs. Specifically, analysis shows that enactment of S. 5 vs. RARE II recommendations will result in the direct loss of some 1,300 jobs, with an additional 2,500 service jobs also affected.

S. 5 is ill-timed and short-sighted. Adding to the bill's long-term negative impact on timber harvests and jobs is the bill's immediate damping effect on the recovery of the California timber industry. Predictions of economic timber scarcities do not have to be self-fulfilling prophesies. With adequate long-range planning, and reasonable set-asides for Wilderness, we can avoid such shortages of dimension lumber and other wood materials. A good start would be to follow the RARE II recommendations for Wilderness in California, and provide for the permanent release of RARE II non-Wilderness areas so the process of long term planning for managing our nation's domestic timber resources may begin.

Minerals

Last year California produced almost two billion dollars worth of non-fuel minerals, and led the nation in their production. Our high technology centers are fueled by these strategic minerals. Our high-tech revolution, unfortunately, is highly dependent upon mining operations in unstable foreign nations. Cobalt, chromium, antimony, platinum, tantalum, and manganese -- all essential to "high tech" industries -- are imported to a large extent. South Africa alone controls world supplies of 50 essential minerals that come from 900 different mines and quarries. Loss of access to these minerals would threaten the industrial world. Yet we consider a "lock-up" of 2.2 million acres of land whose mineral potential is largely unevaluated in California, the same state that is our leading producer of minerals. Once again the national as well as international implications of this California "state" Wilderness bill are evident. Enactment of S. 5 will have a specific but undetermined impact on gold, silver, uranium, chromite and manganese supplies. Unless access for mineral exploration of these areas is insured, we will increasingly rely on imported minerals to build and operate our technological society. This point is underscored by a situation at my company, Utah International, related to this very piece of legislation.

In the course of evaluating geologic evidence for potential mineral resource occurrence in the Hoover Wilderness, we have identified a potential resource target lying mostly within an adjoining Rare II study area. Geologic evidence would indicate concentrations of copper, lead, silver, boron, tungsten, molybdenum, and other metals. The point to be made from this example is that the Forest Service in RARE II established "further planning areas" for good reason -- because in some cases they did not have information to decide on the long-term management formula. Without adequate supplemental data on potentially valuable resources, "further planning areas" should remain planning areas until the facts are in. The arbitrary inclusion of nearly 1 million acres of RARE II "further planning areas" and RARE II "non-Wilderness" recommended areas into S. 5 would only further our collective ignorance of the location, size and nature of the domestic resources we are dependent upon to fuel and serve our increasingly vigorous economy.

There is also a key philosophical point to be made here. We must continue to support the principle of maintaining the very highest criteria for classification of Wilderness. This will ensure that we do not abandon our commitment to true Wilderness protection at some future date should we lose our willingness to pay the resource costs of protecting and preserving such vast acreages as proposed by S. 5. It would certainly be a tragedy if in our eagerness to preserve Wilderness in the 1980s we create such an unwieldy Wilderness System that as a society we lose our commitment at a future date. Should we follow this course, history may one day look back to the Wilderness preservation movement of the last quarter of the 20th century as an abberation of public land policy that failed.

Treasury Returns

As compared to the RARE II recommendations, the Administration has estimated that enactment of S. 5 will result in a $64.7 million decrease in gross returns to the U. S. Treasury between 1986-1995. Administrative costs associated with establishment and management of new Wilderness would total $2 million over the next five years. The lack of adequate "release" language in the bill would also have an untold impact on treasury receipts. The release, for only one planning cycle, of RARE II non-Wilderness recommended areas further delays long-term forest management practices by leaving the Wilderness option open in future planning cycles.

Summary

NAM recognizes the legitimate need for a National Wilderness Preservation System. It is important however, to balance preservation with our society's long-term ability and willingness to pay the price.

S. 5 should be amended to designate as Wilderness, only areas recommended as Wilderness by the RARE II study (that is 1.2 million acres of National Forests). Provisions should be made in any California Wilderness bill for the permanent release of non-Wilderness areas to ensure professional planning for long range timber, energy and minerals needs, as well as a declaration of sufficiency for the RARE II final Environmental Impact Statement.

As now proposed, S. 5 would have a long term negative effect on timber supplies, employment, strategic minerals and the national economy. With the present Wilderness System standing at 80 million acres, all future set-asides must be viewed in a long term, national perspective. For too long our public lands have been viewed from the short-sighted preservationist perspective of the 60's and 70's. It is time now to adequately recognize the nation's needs for long-term economic growth, stability, and mineral and energy independence based on adequate supplies of domestic natural resources.

Senator HECHT. Mr. Bob Krohn.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. KROHN, WOODS MANAGER, WICKES FOREST INDUSTRIES, DINUBA, CALIF.

Mr. KROHN. I am Robert F. Krohn. I am woods manager for Wickes Forest Industries. Wickes operates two sawmills in central California. Prior to 1978, we operated three mills in that area. Our Clovis, Calif., mill was closed shortly after the establishment of the new Kayser Wilderness in the Sierra National Forests.

During the seventies, there were 10 sawmills in our areas of the south Sierra, south of Yosemite; there are now 6. Much of this decrease is due to wilderness. Wilderness decreases timber supply. Without timber, mills close; jobs are lost, and the wealth that could be created was not created.

Our mills are modern, efficient producers of quality lumber. They provide direct employment to over 350 fellow Californians, and indirect employment to several hundred more people.

All of the mills in the Southern Sierra area are dependent on the availability of a timber supply provided through the U.S. Forest Service program. We provide a substantial tax base and revenue to the U.S. Government. It has already been pointed out there are vast areas already set aside the national parks. Over 24 percent of the Sierra National Forest is in wilderness; RARE II would add 83,000 acres, bringing it up to 80 percent, over 18 percent of the Sequoia National Forest was designated wilderness. We think this is enough in this area.

For the total lack of management presented in wilderness, the ability to provide any reasonable level of use is severely restrained. This weakness of the wilderness concept does not allow improvements, and improvements are needed to allow enhancement through reasonable levels of use.

In the fact of increasing demand from the public, it is not logical to create restrictions that reduce the ability to make improvements to meet public needs.

Additional wilderness over RARE II level in the central Sierra, we believe, will cause a credibility gap in the wilderness system as a whole.

If the set-aside proposed in the high level bills were implemented, the impact, we think, would be great enough that it would sooner or later be a general outcry to dismantle the whole system.

The impetus for increased wilderness does not come from a public that really understands what they are asking for, in our view.

What people most—what they really want is an intelligent, responsible management. Areas of building being added to wilderness simply because they are roadless not because they have characteristics or quality of wilderness. The overall quality system is being compromised. I would like to mention areas but I don't have time.

We reluctantly agreed to support the results of RARE II, even though we believe it was an extreme level of set-aside for single special use. We thought it was a compromise that went further than it should have. We accepted it, however, in the interest of getting it done.

Our local county board of supervisors, Society of Foresters, Sierra Cascade Logging Conference all support RARE II, but not the higher bill.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Krohn follows:]

Statement to the Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands Regarding:
S1515, S5, and HR1437

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Robert F. Krohn, a professional forester employed as a Woods Manager for Wickes Forest Industries in Dinuba, California. Wickes currently operates two sawmills in central California at Dinuba and Auberry. Prior to 1978 we operated three mills. Our Clovis, California mill was closed shortly after establishment of the new Kaiser Wilderness on Sierra National Forest. Three other mills in our area have also been shut down in the last five years. During the 1970's there was ten mills south of Yosemite, there are now six. Wilderness decreases timber supply. Without timber,mills close, jobs cease to exist. Wealth that could be created is lost.

Our mills are modern, efficient producers of quality lumber. Beyond producing a needed product, they provide direct employment to over 350 fellow Californians and indirect employment to several hundred more people including loggers, truck drivers and other people employed by vendors that support our mill operations with their goods and services. Mills in the Southern Sierra depend on the availability of a timber supply provided through the Forest Service timber sale program. We also provide a substantial tax base and an important source of revenue to the United States Government. We pay major amounts of money to the Government for timber harvested from the National Forest.

The Forest Service has the program, the people and the technology to manage the National Forest and to keep them producing trees forever. To maintain this needed production they must be able to retain the land base upon which the annual production of trees depends. The retention of this land base is vital.

There are already vast areas set aside; S1515 and the other bills would classify as wilderness some 1,400,000 areas now in Sequoia-Kings Canyon and Yosemite National Parks. These areas are already managed as preserved areas by the National Park Service. They contain vast resources of old growth timber and are much larger than they need to be for the level and kind of use that they support.

Over 24% of the Sierra National Forest, some 325,000 acres are already wilderness. RARE II would add 83,000 more for a total of 30%. Over 18%, some 190,000 acres of the Sequoia National Forest are already designated wilderness. Some 2.000,000 acres of wilderness in this central Sierra area alone, without the big additions the Burton bill or S5 would add! We think this is enough!

With the total lack of management permitted in the wilderness, the ability of these areas to provide any reasonable level of use is severely restrained. This is a weakness of the wilderness concept. It does not allow any improvements. Improvements are needed to allow enhancement of use to reasonable levels. Our concern about the Dinkey Lakes area as a proposed addition to wilderness well illustrates this weakness. The area is currently used by youth groups and off road vehicle users. With just modest facilities it handles these uses well. If placed in a wilderness both groups would be eliminated, all modest improvements destroyed and the level of use would need to go down considerably. Important bonafide interest would be discriminated against by wilderness designation. In the face of increasing demand it is not logical to create restrictions that reduce ability to meet public need.

Additional wilderness over the RARE II level in the central Sierra could cause a loss of credibility to the wilderness system as a whole. Most people, the general public, do not understand what wilderness really means. If the set asides proposed in the high level bills were implemented the impact would be great enough that there would sooner or later be a general outcry to dismantle the entire system. We are not against all wilderness. It has a place, but it should be held at a level that meets the need but doesn't impact all other needs to the point of excessive cost and restrictions.

The impetus for increased wilderness acreage does not come from a public that really understands what they are asking for. What most people really want is intelligent, responsible management!

The major impetus for additional wilderness comes from the need for extremists protectionist action groups to maintain a cause that will keep dues and revenues coming in. Their goals are excessive. There is an important role for action groups but when demands become excessive just in the interest of keeping a program going the results are worse than detrimental; they are devastating.

The cost of setting aside highly productive timber lands as wilderness is excessive. We have discussed this with some preservationists and been told "not to worry" that the United States can always import their timber; much the same as we are doing with oil now, I expect. We do, in fact, at the present time import a larger amount of our domestically used timber products than we would have to. Such imports are made at the expense of jobs for American citizens and revenue to the treasury.

Reports on the impacts of wilderness reservations are given as so much timber productivity lost on an annual basis. Over the long term this is correct. These figures would represent the amount of timber that these areas can grow on a sustained basis, that is forever. Most of these roadless areas have for several decades been considered part of the productive land base necessary to support the forest management plan. They contain the old growth timber that has not yet been entered and had management started on it. These areas, thus, have the high volumes of timber that a continued orderly flow of the plan depends on. If these areas are lost impacts are great over short run. We can use as an example what happened when the Golden Trout Wilderness was established on the Sequoia Forest. The potential yield was reduced by about 15,000,000 bd. ft. per year. The timber managers on the forest indicated that since they had lost this part of the base they not only had to reduce harvest by this amount but they had been over cutting by 15,000,000 per year for several decades. To get things in balance they prescribed a long period of reduction in harvest considerably greater than the 15,000,000 foot average annual lost potential. The impact is something like selling long term bonds; just before maturity without being able to collect the interest accumulated over many decades. The loss is severe!

Areas are being added to the wilderness system simply because they are roadless, not because they have wilderness characteristics or wilderness quality. The overall quality of the system is being compromised simply for the sake of additional acreages. This is at considerable cost because of the high timber values. An example of an area with these high timber values is the Pincushion block of timber on the Sierra National Forest. This area compromises some 20,000 areas. It is approximately one fifth of the 110,000 acre San Joaquin area proposed for consideration under Section II of the Wilson proposal. The Pincushion includes some 12,000 acres of good quality timber lands. Soils are 75%

good to moderate site and definitely forest soils. These soils are discussed in a letter from Dr. Paul Zinke, Forest Soils Professor at University of California, Berkely, and are shown in detail on an attached forest soil survey map. Dr. Zinke's letter and the map are attached as exhibits to document the high quality of land being considered for lock up. Terrain in the Pincushion is gentle to moderate and access, though not easy, can be provided without adverse effects on environmental or cultural resources. Recent evaluation of timber values on the Pincushion by the Sierra National Forest is in conjunction with their current forest management plan preparation shows the area to be viable and important to the overall management of the Sierra National Forest. The annual timber potential of over 5,000,000 bd. ft. would be lost if the Pincushion were made wilderness.

Walter Puhne, a retired Forest Supervisor from the Sierra accompanied us on a recent tour of the Pincushion area. His comments regarding multiple use in the area are enclosed as Exhibit #3. Mr. Puhne was a participant in the negotiations that established the current wilderness boundaries. He felt at that time, and still feels, that these were the logical extremities of the areas having high quality wilderness characteristics. The Pincushion area should not be put in wilderness!

There is no need for Dinkey Lakes area to be put in wilderness. The off road vehicle trail through the center of Dinkey area should be the maximum extension of wilderness towards the west.

The western boundary of the portion of the Rancheria area being placed in wilderness should be moved eastward to correspond with the Spanish Lakes jeep trail into this area. The prior proposal to leave this trail open only two weeks of each year is not in our view reasonable. The trail is very popular and should be left open. The valuable timber being taken in this area is also a serious loss to the Sierra National Forest's ability to produce maximum benefits. Again, the soils in this area are high quality timber soils. They should remain available to produce goods and services that will enhance the quality of life for every American.

The Mt. Raymond area, some 7,000 acres would be an addition to Yosemite National Park. Although of lower importance from the timber stand point the area would not add to the Park's capability to handle visitors and would add to their work load. We understand the park service doesn't particularly want the additional area and believe the Forest Service should be allowed to continue to manage this area. RARE II would take 5.8 MM cut on the Sierra National Forest. Burton bill would take 16.4 MM.

On the Sequoia National Forest the 42,000 acre Monache area contains private lands and is not in our view wilderness quality.

It has at least 35 miles of roads, motorcycle trails, and off-road vehicle trails that are very popular. The area should be retained in multiple use. It has a high timber potential of 9,000,000 feet annual harvest.

Loss of the 12,000 acre Jenny Lake area on the Hume Lake District of the Sequoia National Forest would reduce the districts timber yield by some 3,000,000 bd. ft. The Monarch area includes the Agnew Roadless area which would take another 2,400,000 off of the Hume District annual potential. This would be a reduction of some 20% in the potential from this important already small ranger district.

North Mountain is an 8,000 acre area in the Stanislaus Forest that would be added to Yosemite National Park. Some 3,000 acres of this are timber land. The rest is a remote rugged canyon. Wilderness or park status would simply make the timber potential from the 3,000 acres unavailable for use for public benefit.

These are simply examples. Gentleman, we would go on down the list making very similar comments on most of the areas. I have commented on these because I am intimately familiar with the circumstance and the areas are of vital importance to us.

The proposals you are considering would take important parts of the Forest Service timber land base and the timber on this land and lock it up in wilderness. This loss of land base would be a serious deterrent to our industry's continued ability to contribute to the welfare of our nation. We have participated in wilderness set aside discussions for over three decades, including RARE I and RARE II. Agreements reached with the preservationist groups have led us to expectations that we could go ahead and count on the forest timber sale program. These expectations have come to be frustrations as we have found that new levels once agreed to were only the starting point of another campaign for even larger more ambitious levels of wilderness set aside.

We reluctantly agreed to support the results of RARE II, even though we believe it was an extreme level of set aside for single special use as wilderness. We felt it was a compromise that went much further then it should have. We accepted it, however, in the interest to getting the issue resolved so we could direct our energies to productive enterprise. We were very concerned and disappointed when the preservationists couldn't also accept the outcome of RARE II and instead came forth with a much more extensive lock up proposal now represented in the Burton bill and Senate bill S5; two of the three bills being considered here today. It is our position that these bills are excessive, not necessary and should not be given favorable consideration by this Committee or the Senate.

We can support and would encourage you to pass legislation which would implement the previous extreme compromise, RARE II. It is our view that RARE II is the limit that you should go, the absolute top. If there are other areas over and above those in RARE II that need to be considered as wilderness as the second part of S1515 suggests we believe there are also areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II that need more consideration. It is our sincere belief that it would be to the benefit of the citizens of United States if many of the areas included in RARE II were left out of wilderness. As a compromise to get the controversy over with, however, we do believe it should be accepted.

Others support our position. The Tulare, Fresno and Madera County Boards of Supervisors have all taken positions supporting RARE II and opposing the other excessive levels of set aside represented by S5 and the Burton bill. Copies of Tulare and Fresno County Board resolutions are attached as exhibits to my testimony. The Northern California Society of American Foresters has a position on RARE II; it is essentially the same as our position. As Secretary of that organization I am enclosing their statement. The Sierra Cascade Logging Conference passed and published a resolution on this issue. It is enclosed also. We urge you to move a bill from your Senate Committee that can be passed in the Senate and that will allow a conference between the Senate and the House, where the excessive Burton bill has already been passed, to end up with a final California Wilderness Act that would not exceed the widely accepted and broadly supported RARE II limits.

RHK July 28, 1983

Exhibit No. 1, R.F.Krohn

Note: Dr. Zinke is Professor of Forestry at University of California-Berkeley and is eminently qualified in the classification and productivity of Forest Soils in California and in many parts of the world.

July 10,1982

Memo: To Henny Abraham
American Forest Products Industries
North Fork, California

From Dr. Paul J. Zinke

The following conclusions are the result of observations I made on the field trip to the Medley Mine in the Pincushion Area on July 1, 1982. They concern mainly the soil productivity for timber growth in the area.

1 A road extends from Lake Edison to the Medley Mine through the center of the area concerned. Along this road, there was a permanent cattle camp with a substantial new wooden house, and a U.S.Forest Service Guard Station is located at Heitz Meadow.

2 There is a mile wide belt of commercial site quality timber in the zone traversed by this road. The soil series classifications, and the vegetation species present as well as the site quality classes or soil productivity classes for commercial forest trees are described for the area in Quadrangles 90A1 and 90A2 of the California Cooperative Soil Vegetation Survey.

3 The soils of this commercial timber belt are formed from four major soil parent materials: typical Sierran granites, basalts on the west slope of Pincushion Peak, and from glacial moraine deposits and local alluvium.

4 The most productive timber sites are on deep soils derived from alluvial deposits. They are classified as Site I (5 on Soil-Veg map), and have mature trees that are 175'tall. The larger proportion of the area has good sites rated as Site II (4 on the Soil-Veg map), characterized by four-five foot deep soils of the Corbett Soil series (derived from granite), the Sharktooth and Pincushion series (derived from basalt flows), and the Dinkey soil Series (derived from glacial moraine deposits). These good sites make up approximately half the area. Still commercial, but poorer site class III & IV sites (class 2 & 3 on Soil-Veg map), are on shallower or more stony phases of the above soil series and also on the Heitz and the Chiquito Soil Series (very shallow sandy soils derived from granitic rocks). These poorer sites make up about 1/4 of the area. Non Commercial timber producing areas occur west of the area investigated parallel to the South Fork of the San Joaquin River. Here glaciation eroded away earlier soils and barren rock surfaces were left. Also non commercial timber areas bound the area on the east occuring at higher elevations along the ridge from Pincushion Peak to Sharktooth Peak.

5 The timber crop trees of the commercial timberland sites in the area are usually a mixture of large Jeffrey pines and white-firs, with red-fir and some western white pine at higher elevations. There is a considerable advanced regeneration of young commercial

conifers on the better sites. This is invaluable as the next commercial forest generation after timber harvest in the area. However some of the poorer sites have very sparse stocking of young growth and may represent a regeneration problem after timber harvest.

6 The area generally faces toward the west, and slopes are hot during the afternoon. There are long distances of hot featureless slope in this area which will be avoided by most knowledgeable back packers who usually head for higher, cooler, and more scenic country to the east of this area.

7 Most of the slopes in the commerical timber zones of the area are gentle due mainly to control by the large lateral glacial moraine which bounds the east valley of the S.Fk. of the San Joaquin River. This offers a bench with an ideal grade for the main access road to the area, and also forms a visual barrier for the main road.

8 I would recommend that a boundary be worked out for the adjacent wilderness area which encompasses the non commercial timberland soils and rock outcrops along the eastern margin of this area, but reserves the job producing commercial timberland as an area for timber harvest, range, mining, and motorized vehicle access recreation.

Exhibit No. 2, page 1

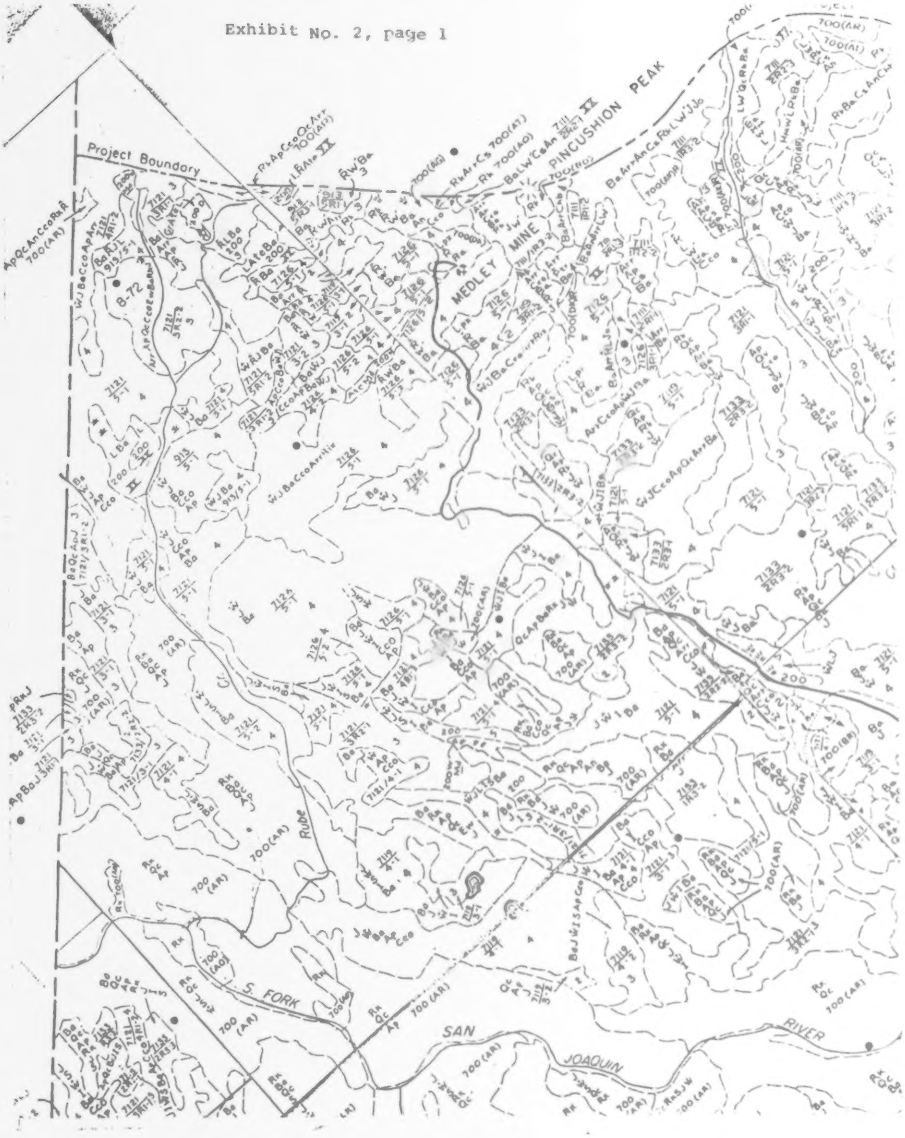

Project Boundary
PINCUSHION PEAK
MEDLEY MINE
Rube
S. FORK
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER
700(AR)
8-72

Exhibit No. 2, page 2

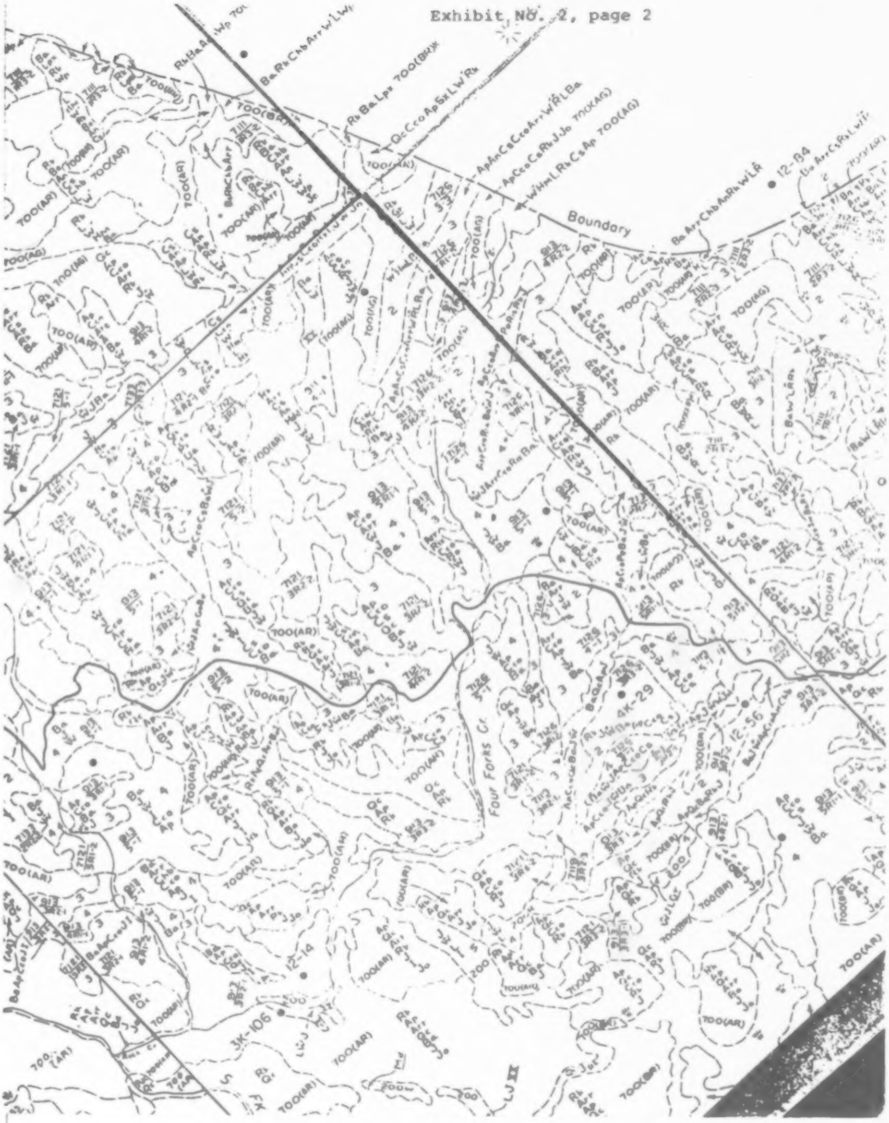
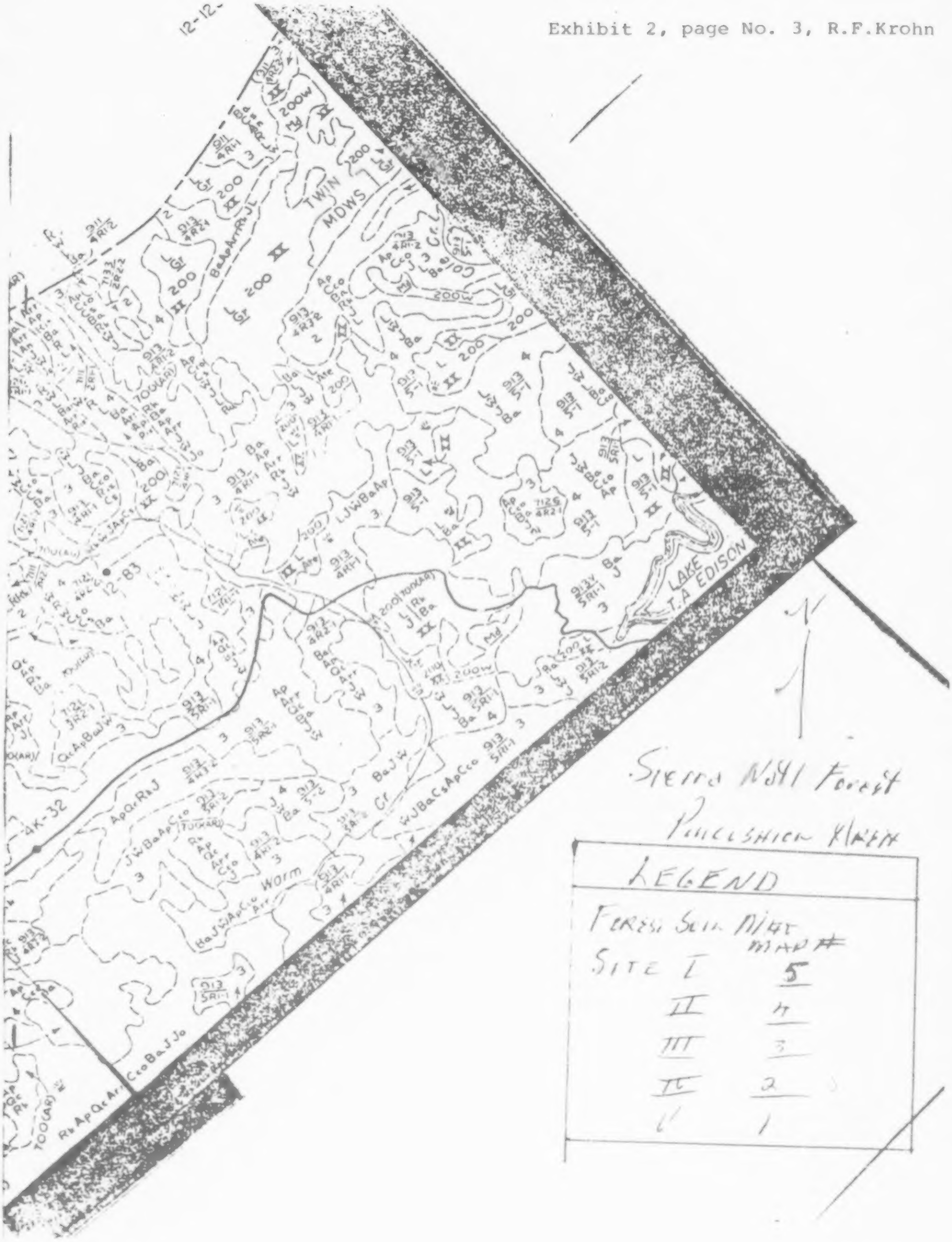

Boundary
12-84
Four Forks Cr.
4K-29
12-56
12-14
3K-106
TOO(AR)
TOO(AG)

Exhibit 2, page No. 3, R.F.Krohn


12-12
TWIN MDWS
LAKE T.A EDISON
12-83
4K-32
Warm Cr
N

Sierra Natl Forest
Purchase Area

LEGEND

Forest Soil Map

Site	Map #
I	5
II	4
III	3
IV	2
V	1

Exhibit No. 3, R.F.Krohn

3025 N. Farris Avenue
Fresno, California 93704
July 11, 1982

Hank Abraham, Chairman
Forest Management Planning Overview Committee
P. O. Box 338
North Fork, California 93643

Dear Hank:

What a great pleasure it was for me to revisit the Pincushion area thanks to you and FORMPOC. I had not been in this interesting and varied part of the Sierra since my retirement. I am quiteinterested in what its future might be under the proposals of the Sierra National Forest Resource Management Plan.

Much can be said about the prime timber growing areas of Pincushion and the values for wilderness use, but I will leave that to you and others who are doing a good job of it. What I would like to point out is my concern for other national forest users who are increasingly being restricted in the kind of areas they wish to use and enjoy, and especially those who are unaware or ill-informed of the issues that will affect them in the years ahead. I am thinking of the campers and picnickers,the hunters and fishermen, the elderly and handicapped, the families with children, the wood cutters and the others who want to reach the areas they desire by means other than by horse or backpacking. They are, of course, the majority of national forest users and will always remain so. Their future needs for uncrowded areas should be strongly considered in forest plans. I see Pincushion as one of the areas to be so considered--a desirable reservoir that will be needed some day for expansion and dispersal to accomodate the ever growing number of users. Take a look of a map showing the existing and proposed wildernesses in the Central Sierra and you will see what I mean. It shows a chain of national forest and national park wildernesses, existing and proposed, broken only by a few highway corridors extending to the Lake Tahoe Basin to the north and to Walker Pass to the south, a total distance of nearly 260 miles. Should this come about, there will surely be a scarcity of suitable and desireable lands for for the non-wilderness users. What further concerns me is the preservationists and the timber industry abetted by the media causing the general public to think of the issues being a timber versus conservation battle when there is so much, much more involved.

To conclude briefly on some other observations:

We saw only one deer on the trip. Pincushion was a noted hunting area when I came on the Forest 25 years ago, but has declined drastically since. There is opportunity to improve the herd as well as benefiting other wildlife through management, most measures of which would be prohibited by wilderness restrictions. Much of the same problems apply to the livestock grazing.

Among the several people using the area, we saw no backpackers. The vehicles parked at Onion Springs and elsewhere were undoubtedly the cars of backpackers making their way to the John Muir Wilderness. Again. some of the wilderness proposals would restrict or prohibit such current use made of the area.

The above and for other beneficial uses, existing and potential, I belive it wise and very much in the public interest to adhere to the present boundary of the John Muir Wilderness which was established in 1964 and which gained the full approval of the people giving testimony including recreationists, timber industry, 4-wheel drive clubs, Sierra Club, chambers of commerce and so on. If any extension of wilderness must be made, I would not want it to go beyond the proposal of Alternate 5 of the Resource Management Plan and trust a discernable and logical boundary could be found.

Sincerely,

Walt

Walter J. Puhn

Note: Mr. Puhn was Supervisor of the SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST in the 1950's and 1960's during which period original wilderness areas were classified and designated.

EXHIBIT #4 R.F. KROHN

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY OF TULARE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of)
Wilderness Study.) RESOLUTION NO. 83-370

WHEREAS, the Forest Service has completed a comprehensive study of roadless areas under their jurisdiction, called RARE II, which included consideration of extensive public comment as well as consideration of environmental and economic factors; and

WHEREAS, the RARE II results were finalized and submitted to Congress only after elected officials had additional time to study and comment on them; and

WHEREAS, two Administrations have recommended to Congress a maximum addition to the Wilderness System in California of 1.2 million acres; and

WHEREAS, many Tulare County citizens are dependent on the National Forests adjacent to and within the County's boundaries for their livelihood derived from the timber, ranching, mining and tourist industries, as well as for their water supplies and their recreational opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a significant portion of Tulare County's budget is derived directly from receipts and taxes generated on the National Forests, and because of recent tax base constraints in Tulare County it is exceedingly difficult to balance the budget; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 1437 and S. 5 have been introduced in Congress as California Wilderness Bills, with acreages of 2.4 million acres and 2.2 million acres respectively, far in excess of acreage figures recommended by the Administration after RARE II.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Tulare County Board of Supervisors:

a. Opposes H.R. 1437 and S. 5 as presently written because of excessive acreages designated for the Wilderness System in California.

b. Opposes any additional Wilderness acreage in California in excess of that recommended by the Administration.

c. Requests that any Wilderness legislation include language releasing non-wilderness roadless areas for multiple use management immediately.

d. Expresses its concern for the transfer of National Forest lands to the National Parks system without apparent overriding need.

The foregoing resolution was adopted upon motion of Supervisor Webb, seconded by Supervisor Gould, at an official meeting of the Board of Supervisors held March 22, 1983, by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Gould, Conway, Mangine, Swiney, and Webb.
Noes: None.
Abstain: None.
Absent: None.

Exhibit #5, Page 1, R.F. Krohn

File No. 1274
April 5, 1983
R-83-166

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF FRESNO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of)
PENDING WILDERNESS LEGISLATION)

RESOLUTION URGING OPPOSITION TO H.R. 1437 AND S. 5

WHEREAS, the Forest Service has completed a comprehensive study of roadless areas under their jurisdiction, called RARE II, which included consideration of extensive public comment as well as consideration of environmental and economic factors; and

WHEREAS, the RARE II results were finalized and submitted to Congress only after elected officials had additional time to study and comment on them; and

WHEREAS, two administrations have recommended to Congress a maximum addition to the Wilderness System in California of 1.2 million acres; and

WHEREAS, many Fresno County Citizens are dependent on the National Forests adjacent to and within the County's boundaries for their livelihood derived from the timber, ranching, mining and tourist industries, as well as for their water supplies and their recreational opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a significant portion of Fresno County's budget is derived directly from receipts and taxes generated on the National Forests; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 1437 and S. 5 have been introduced in Congress as California Wilderness Bills, with acreages of 2.4 million acres and 2.2 million acres, respectively, far in excess of acreage figures recommended by the Administration after RARE II;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fresno County Board of Supervisors oppose H.R. 1437 and S. 5 as presently written because of excessive acreages designated for the

EXHIBIT #5, PAGE 2, R.F.KNCAN

Wilderness System in California and in particular oppose designation of any further Wilderness areas in the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk be, and hereby is, directed to foward a copy of this Resolution to the Honorable Charles Pashayan, Jr., Congressman from the 17th Congressional District, the Honorable Richard Lehman, Congressman from the 18th Congressional District, the Honorable Pete Wilson, United States Senator, and the Honorable Alan Cranston, United States Senator.

ADOPTED by the Fresno County Board of Supervisors this 5th day of April, 1983, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Supervisors Conrad, Levy, Koligian, Reich
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
VACANT: Supervisorial District 3

CHAIRMAN, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

DARLENE RICHARDS, Clerk
to the Board of Supervisors

By
Deputy

File No. 1274
Agenda No. 4
R-83-166

Exhibit #6 - R.F. Krohn

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SECTION

TAKEN IN 1979
RE-AFFIRMED 12/3/82

CHAPTERS:
Bay Area
Bidwell
49er
High Sierra
Jedediah Smith
Monterey Bay
Mother Lode
Mt. Shasta
Peter Lassen
Redwood Coast
Sacramento-Tahoe
Wyntoon

6234 Plymouth Avenue
Richmond, California
94805

POSITION STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS ON RARE II*

I. The issues addressed by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (Rare II) process are land use and allocation of resources. Reduced to its simplest terms the issues are multiple resource and use management vs. single purpose wilderness management.

II. These are the facts: In California the U.S. Forest Service has identified 6,022,559 acres of roadless and undeveloped National Forest System land. The Administration, after consideration of the Forest Service proposals, has recommended to Congress for legislative action, the allocation of 984,801 acres to wilderness, 2,344,680 acres to non-wilderness and 2,693,078 acres were allocated to further planning. Acres in the further planning category will remain essentially undeveloped until forest land and resource management plans are completed. There are now 2.4 million acres of National Forest land classified as Wilderness or Primitive in California. In addition, there are another 3.9 million acres in National Parks, Monuments, and Wildlife Refuges that are either classified as Wilderness or recommended for Wilderness classification. The Bureau of Land Management is starting to inventory the National Resource lands in California for their Wilderness potential. Current information indicates that there are 12.5 million acres of California desert land administered by the BLM. Of this, 5.5 million acres have been identified as worthy of detailed study for possible classification as Wilderness. Outside the desert, the BLM has identified an additional 783,500 acres that may also be potential Wilderness. Thus, there may ultimately be 6,280,000 acres of BLM administered lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Finally, the State of California has designated 98,900 acres as Wilderness under state law.

To Summarize:

U.S.F.S.	Acres
Classified Wilderness	2,382,545
Administration Recommended Wilderness.................	984,801
Total National Forest Potential	3,367,346

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*Approved by the Executive Committee of the Northern California Section of the Society of American Foresters, December 7, 1979. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

EXHIBIT # 6, PAGE 2, R.F. KROHN

Position Statement of the Northern California
Section of the Society of American Foresters on RARE II.

To Summarize continued:	Acres
National Parks, Etc. (Existing & Recommended)	3,974,758
Bureau of Land Management (Potential)	6,284,000
State Wilderness	98,900
Total Actual and Potential Wilderness	13,725,004

The total land area of California is 100,091,000 acres. Therefore, nearly 14% of the land area of California is now or potentially a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The designation as Wilderness intends to preserve representative landscapes or areas of outstanding scenic value in an undeveloped state. Access is generally difficult and limited to foot or animal travel. The most popular use of these areas by man is recreation through occasional visits. Other uses include occasional livestock grazing and use for scientific baseline studies.

Studies indicate that only 2 percent of the National Forest visitor days are spent in Wilderness Areas. Demand for recreational use is such that roughly 75 percent of all outdoor recreation occurs close to home in outings of no more than one day. Thus, the studies indicate the major outdoor recreational needs, both now and in the future, are for recreation outide designated Wilderness Areas.

Some planning has been done to identify the major forest resources goals and issues under the Forest and Range Renewable Resources Planning Act. (RPA). National goals have been identified for the reservation of Wilderness and the production of goods and services from developed forest lands. However, goals have not yet been assigned to Forest Service Regions.

III. Three courses of action can be adopted to resolve the RARE II issue:
1. Classify the entire 6 million acres of Roadless Area in California as Wilderness. The economic impact of this course of action would be severe. The loss of products, revenues, jobs and taxes would be a major blow to California's economy. To a segment of the population this course would socially be acceptable. Realistically, for a majority of the people 6,022,559 acres of National Forest land would be inaccessible and unavailable for their use and enjoyment. This option would result in substantially exceeding the goals identified in the RPA study for Wilderness, and it would result in a substantial reduction in timber, developed recreation, watershed area fire control and other benefits normally taken from multiple-use forest lands.

2. Classify none of the identified Roadless Areas as Wilderness. In terms of the economy, this course would be the most beneficial. Goods and services would be available, under Forest Service management, on a vast acreage of undevloped land. However, this course of action would be unacceptable to a segment of the population, generally supporters of designation of substantial areas as Wilderness. Goods and services would be available from developed forest land in amounts somewhat over the RPA goals. This option would permit the Forest Service to retain all options for land management.

3. Accept the Administrations's recommendations as follows:

Exhibit #6, R.F. Krohn

Wilderness	984,801 Acres
Non-Wilderness	2,344,680 Acres
Further Planning	2,693,078 Acres
Total	6,022,559 Acres

The economic effect of this option will not be clear until the process of further planning is completed, but it is clearly less beneficial than Option 2. Expansion of Wilderness reduces the base for active management of resources in California. Developed recreation and the production of commodities would be prohibited on the 984,801 acres recommended for Wilderness. The 2,693,078 acres to receive further planning will be "placed on the shelf" until the study is completed. However, 2,344,680 acres will become available for multiple use management under this option where prior to RARE II there was considerable uncertainty over future use of these lands. Selection of this option resolves land use issues only on the Wilderness and Non-Wilderness categories. The Further Study category must be resolved in the future. This option will result in reasonable accomplishment of RPA goals depending on the allocation of lands included for study.

IV. The Northern California Section, SAF, supports the Administration's recommendations to Congress that 984,801 acres should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System in California. This represents a 41% increase in the amount of classified wilderness in California National Forests. The Forest Service review of roadless areas was thorough and detailed. Hundreds of individual pieces of data were collected and analyzed for each area. A system was developed in good faith to attempt to analyze the relative wilderness quality of each area. Over 350,000 people participated in the public involvement phases of RARE II. Our national SAF policy states in part "Forest Lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use are in the long-term public interest." The Section recognizes the need to preserve untouched pieces of public land when doing so does not create substantial economic hardships.

We urge that study of those areas allocated to further planning be completed with the utmost rapidity. We further urge that, in view of the substantial acreage already in wilderness status, and the need for developed recreation and commodities produced from the National Forests, further allocations of land to the Wilderness System be minimized.

RPA goals should be the basis for consideration of outputs from forest lands when deciding to allocate lands to Wilderness or Multiple-use categories. We urge that National Forest Service lands designated as Non-Wilderness be promptly released for Multiple-use management by legislation.

EXHIBIT # 6 PAGE 4. R.F. KROHN

The Section recognizes that each addition to Wilderness classification reduces the commodity resource base and management options of the Forest Service. The Section also recognizes the interest of a segment of the population in expansion of the Wilderness System. However, we feel that the Administration recommendations are a well studied compromise to complex issues and therefore, should be implemeneted through legislation.

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Northern California Section, composed of 1,500 members, is a unit of the Society of American Foresters, with about 23,000 members. It is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Clifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the Society in 1900.

Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The Society is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education in the United States. Its periodicals are the Journal of Forestry, Forest Science, Southern Journal of Applied Forestry, and Proceedings of the SAF national conventions.

Exhibit No. 7 R.F.Krohn

RESOLUTIONS

of the

34th Annual Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference

concerning

TEN YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUPPORT FOR BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS

COUNTY REGULATION OF FOREST PRACTICES

COUNTY RESTRICTION OF HERBICIDE USAGE IN FORESTRY

Adopted by majority vote of the Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference, convened at its annual session at Redding, California, February 9, 1983.

The Sierra-Casade Logging conference is a non-profit, incorporated association of individuals, engaged in, or interested in the harvesting of forest products.

It was founded in 1949, for the purpose of: providing a medium of exchange of ideas among members of the logging and forest practices; to promote the art of logging and forestry; to represent, advance and protect the interests and standards of the business and profession of logging; to provide a medium of contact between private and public forestry and timber agencies; to promote acquaintance, cooperative effort and good relationship between its members and the public.

The following resolutions, we believe, reflect the thinking of the majority of the forest industries in the Pine region of California and Southern Oregon.

Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference, Inc.
P. O. Box 214383
Sacramento, California 95821
Verne Fredrickson, Secretary-Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 3
RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO *CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS*

WHEREAS, the Forest products industry working with others has pursued legislative resolution of the California Wilderness issue since 1979; and,

WHEREAS, legislation passed by the House of Representatives in the 96th and 97th Congresses would create unacceptable adverse impacts on the long term timber production capacity of the National Forests; and,

WHEREAS, no action has been taken on such legislation by the U. S. Senate; and,

WHEREAS, the Administration has recommended Wilderness additions of 1.2 million acres resulting from the RARE II study; and,

WHEREAS, there still is an urgent need to resolve the issue to relieve uncertainty over Wilderness designations and the impact of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in California v. Block.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 34th Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference urges the 98th Congress to approve legislation which will:

a. Implement wilderness acreages not to exceed that recommended by the Reagan Administration.

b. Declare that the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the RARE II study meets the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

c. Declares that the areas recommended by RARE II for uses other than Wilderness be exempt from any further administrative reviews for wilderness classification.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

No questions on this panel, so we will proceed right on to panel 15.

Hope Babcock. Russell Shay. Peter Coppelman. Jack Berryman. Huey Johnson.

Ms. Babcock.

STATEMENT OF HOPE M. BABCOCK, DEPUTY COUNSEL AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS PROGRAM, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. BABCOCK. Thank you.

My name is Hope Babcock. I am deputy counsel of the National Audubon Society and director of Audubon's public lands and waters program.

National Audubon is a nationwide, nonprofit organization of over one-half million members, 65,000 of whom live in the State of California.

Audubon is dedicated to promoting the wise use and conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

I am pleased to be here today to express Audubon's position on the various pending California wilderness bills, S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437.

Audubon has long supported wilderness legislation in California. With regard to these pending California bills, Audubon finds H.R. 1437, and S. 5 preferable to S. 1515, because they address the issues of sufficiency and release and include several areas about which we feel strongly, which are not presently proposed for protection in S. 1515.

These specific areas are listed in my prepared testimony.

One area in particular draws our attention, namely, the Tuolumne River Canyon. In fact, my main purpose in appearing before this subcommittee today is to support designation of the Tuolumne River Canyon area as wilderness, not only because it is a significant California resource, but also because it is a resource of national importance, as you have already heard today with great eloquence.

Located in the foothills of California Sierra Nevada Range, the Tuolumne River Canyon runs along 15 miles up the Tuolumne River, 2 miles of the north fork of the Tuolumne and 9 miles of the Clavey River tributary to the main stem of the Tuolumne.

The Tuolumne River is the centerpiece of the Tuolumne River Canyon area. Only two roads penetrate the Canyon's 15-mile length. The Canyon abuts the Yosemite National Park. It abounds with wildlife including several threatened and endangered species such as the mountain lion, the southern bald eagle, the prairie falcon and the spotted owl.

The river provides one of the finest white-water rafting experiences in the country, offering over 10,000 rafting user-days per year, and is rated by experts in the California Resources Agency as the finest, most challenging white-water stream in the world.

In 1970 California-protected waterways plan named the Tuolumne River as an extraordinary fishery waterway, holding over 1,000 pounds of fish per acre.

Yet despite its incredible natural diversity and richness of the Tuolumne River and its surrounding area, in 3 years the River could be drained and impounded to allow construction of the Clavey-Wards Ferry hydro-electric project, by the Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts, and the county and city of San Francisco.

That action, if not halted by this Congress in this legislation, will destroy forever the wilderness character of the area. The project is not needed. Demand for power is going down in the area that would be serviced. The additional water that will be impounded is insignificant.

Let me conclude by saying that the National Audubon Society supports preservation of the Tuolumne River Canyon in the California wilderness legislation as an undissected ecological unit. Doing that will best maintain the values of the river and its raparian habitat for wildlife, fish, and recreation for generations to come.

Thank you very much.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Babcock follows:]

TESTIMONY OF HOPE M. BABCOCK
DEPUTY COUNSEL AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LANDS & WATERS PROGRAM
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

JULY 28, 1983

My name is Hope M. Babcock. I am Deputy Counsel of the National Audubon Society and Director of Audubon's Public Lands and Waters Program. National Audubon is a nationwide, non-profit organization of over one-half million members, 65,000 of whom live in the State of California. Audubon is dedicated to promoting the wise use and conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment. I am pleased to be here today to express Audubon's position on the various pending California wilderness bills (S. 5, S. 1515 and H.R. 1437).

The National Audubon Society has long supported wilderness legislation for California. The House-passed California Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1437, has our strong support as an excellent compromise, which includes reasonable sufficiency and moderate release language. S. 5, introduced by Senator Cranston, also has our full support, particularly in that it provides wilderness protection for the important Tuolumne River Canyon area.

We are very pleased that Senator Wilson has demonstrated interest in protecting key wilderness areas in California with his introduction of S. 1515 and to express our support of the designations made in that bill. We do, however, have two major concerns with the Wilson bill, both of which I would like to touch upon briefly here.

First, S. 1515 does not provide the essential sufficiency and release language necessary to resolve uncertainties regarding the agency planning process for wilderness management needs in the future. We feel that the release language adopted in the bill recently passed by the House should be included in the Senate version of the California bill, as such language has been so effectively incorporated in other recently enacted wilderness statutes for states like Colorado, Alaska and New Mexico.

Second, S. 1515 includes a number of unfortunate omissions among its proposed wilderness designations. The expression of Congressional awareness of wilderness qualities of certain areas called for in Title II of the bill is a step towards acknowledging the significance of those areas. However, several areas which have been repeatedly included in other versions of California wilderness legislation fall into this undesignated Title II status, which we consider inadequate. Such areas as Blue Creek/Eight Mile/Dillon Creek, Mount Shasta and San Joaquin certainly demand wilderness designation in this legislation, as does the Tuolumne River Canyon area, which I shall discuss in just a moment. Given that the areas identified under Title II are receiving only the most general indication of Congressional interest in their wilderness qualities, we feel that it is important that Title II be as comprehensive a listing as possible. Certainly all the areas which were included in the bill endorsed by the House should, without fail, be noted in Title II. I draw your attention to omission of such areas as San Mateo, Santa Rosa and Caliente in

Southern California, and the Pattison and North Fork in Northern California. We urge that these areas be included in Senate legislation.

In particular, we strongly recommend that whatever legislation this Committee reports out it include the Tuolumne River Canyon. Located in the foothills of California's Sierra Nevada Range, the Tuolumne River Canyon runs along fifteen miles of the Tuolumne River, two miles of the North Fork of the Tuolumne, and nine miles of the Clavey River tributary. The Tuolumne River Canyon is but a small portion of the greater Tuolumne River, which originates at Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park and descends 158 miles to its confluence with the San Joaquin River near Modesto, California. The Tuolumne River is the centerpiece of the Tuolumne River Roadless Area, proposed for future consideration for wilderness designation in S. 1515 (5-238).

In the opinion of the National Audubon Society, the Tuolumne River Canyon qualifies for protection under the National Wilderness Preservation System. Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131(c) (1964)) defines wilderness as follows:

> "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. . . . [A]n area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, . . . [one which] has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation . . . and may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value."

The Tuolumne River Canyon, for those who have experienced it, is the epitome of a wilderness experience. Only two roads penetrate its fifteen-mile length. The Canyon abuts one of the greatest of our national parks, Yosemite National Park. The Canyon abounds with wildlife and contains little evidence of modern-day man's presence. The River offers one of the finest whitewater rafting experiences in the country and is rated by experts in the California Resources Agency as "the finest, most challenging whitewater stream in the world." The 1970 California Protected Waterways Plan named the Tuolumne as an "extraordinary fishery waterway;" while the Clavey River Tributary is one of only 17 streams specifically managed by the State for its natural trout fishery.

Yet, despite the incredible natural diversity and richness of the Tuolumne, in three years the River could be drained and flooded to allow the construction of the Clavey-Wards Ferry hydroelectric project. That action, if not halted by this Congress in this legislation, will destroy forever the wilderness character of the area.

More specifically, the City and County of San Francisco,* the Modesto Irrigation District and the Turlock Irrigation District are currently joint holders of a preliminary permit issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to begin studies on the feasibility of contructing the Clavey-Wards Ferry hydroelectric project on the

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*The San Francisco Board of Supervisors recently voted unanimously to protect the Tuolumne River as a national wild and scenic river.

Tuolumne and Clavey Rivers.* This hydroelectric project will consist of three dams, two reservoirs, two tunnels and an underground power station. One dam will be constructed in the proposed wilderness area on the Clavey River with its powerhouse on the Tuolumne River at the Clavey River confluence with the Tuolumne. A second dam and powerhouse are located downstream in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness study area.** This dam would back water nine miles into the proposed wilderness area. A third dam, upstream and outside the proposed wilderness study area, would dewater eight miles of the Tuolumne River within the proposed wilderness area.

Construction of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry project would destroy forever the wilderness values of the Tuolumne River Canyon:

WILDLIFE: The animal community of the Canyon is composed of over 210 land vertebrate species and 200 species of birds, including several endangered or threatened species, such as the southern bald eagle, the prairie falcon and the spotted owl; while the plant community contains over 319 species, five of which are proposed for listing as "threatened" species. The flooding and dewatering of parts of the Tuolumne River will significantly affect the highly diverse plant and animal communities in the riparian habitat alongside the river.

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*A Petition to Reconsider the issuance of this preliminary permit filed by the Sierra Club, Friends of the River and Tuolumne River Expeditions, Inc., was granted and recently denied on the merits by FERC (Docket No. 2774).

**Secretary Watt removed this wilderness study area from the national wilderness inventory last winter when he dropped over 700,000 acres of public lands from further study as potential wilderness areas. The Secretary's action has been challenged in a generic lawsuit (Sierra Club v. Watt, Civ. No. S83-035 (LKK) brought by six national conservation organizations, including the National Audubon Society, and, prior to his death, by Congressman Phillip Burton.

The proposed Jawbone, Clavey, and Wards Ferry reservoirs will reduce the amount of available winter range for the two largest deer herds from neighboring Yosemite National Park, since conversion of this land to reservoir use will eliminate virtually all riparian growth and canyon bottom habitat. These reservoirs will also adversely affect wildlife outside of the proposed wilderness area by serving as barriers to the annual migration of these same deer herds.

FISHERIES: The Tuolumne River is one of the most productive fisheries in the State of California, holding over 1000 pounds of fish per acre; a productivity level three times greater than the stock in the best fishing lake of California. The Clavey River tributary, which is included in the proposed wilderness area, is a rare, natural stocking, brown trout stream and is managed by the State of California as a wild trout fishery.

The Clavey-Wards Ferry project would have a serious impact on this productive fishery. Construction of the Hunter Point Dam on the Clavey River would place a barrier across the stream and inundate 1.25 miles of stream habitat. This construction would seriously reduce the productivity of the wild trout population within and below the project site. The Wards Ferry Dam and Reservoir downstream and outside the outer boundary line of the proposed wilderness area would block access to portions of the Tuolumne vital for spawning and rearing of trout and salmon. The Jawbone diversion

Dam, upstream from and outside the proposed wilderness area, would substantially reduce the flows downstream. The native trout fishery will not survive, if adequate stream flows are not preserved.

RECREATIONAL VALUE: The Clavey-Wards Ferry project would destroy the outstanding recreational value of the area. The Tuolumne River is considered to be the finest trout fishing river in California, and possibly the entire West. As I have already indicated, construction of the Clavey-Wards Ferry project will greatly reduce the Tuolumne fishery, thus denying many valuable recreational opportunities for Californians and out-of-state visitors.

In addition, the Tuolumne is one of the best rafting and kayaking runs in the nation, comparing favorably with the Colorado River in Arizona and the Salmon River in Idaho. The Canyon provides approximately 10,500 user days on the river per year, bringing significant income into the local economy. The Tuolumne not only provides a challenging whitewater run, but also an unforgettable wilderness experience. Flooding of portions of the Tuolumne would deprive California and the United States of an invaluable whitewater resource.

It is because of the imminent threat to the uses and values provided by the Tuolumne that the National Audubon Society believes it is imperative that the area be considered in any Congressional deliberations on designation of wilderness areas in California.

The Tuolumne River is already a hard-working river, providing electricity to nearly one-half million homes in California, irrigation to over 230,000 acres of rich San Joaquin delta farmland, and water to over 2 million California homes. The river also powers San Francisco's buses, streetlights and International Airport.

Two-thirds of the river's flow is currently diverted, and three-quarters of its flow could ultimately be used under existing permits without changing the character of the river. Construction of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry project will add only 900 kwh of electricity; a 35% addition to the power now produced by the river. San Francisco does not need the power, as it currently sells over half of its share of the existing Tuolumne projects to the Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts and another 24% to its industrial customers. While it is true that sale of the additional power could give the city an estimated 18 million additional dollars per year in revenues; the City currently enjoys a $68 million budget surplus. The proposed project will cost the California taxpayers approximately $14 billion. Conservation practices could eliminate the need for this project entirely and for similar projects by the year 2000, according to a recent study done by the Sierra Club.

Designation of the Tuolumne River Canyon as a wilderness area will ensure not only that the river and the area within the immediate reaches of the river will be preserved, but the entire Canyon and portions of its major tributaries as well. Preservation of this area as an undissected ecological unit will best maintain the value of the Tuolumne River Canyon as a wildlife habitat, fishery and place of recreation for generations to come. We urge its designation as wilderness by this Committee.

Thank you for your attention to my remarks. I would be pleased to answer any question that you may have about my testimony.

Senator HECHT. Mr. Russell Shay.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL SHAY, CALIFORNIA-NEVADA FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Mr. SHAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee again. I want to thank the committee for holding this hearing, and for moving this forward, and especially the staff for having to deal with such a long list of witnesses and allowing them to participate.

I have been working on California wilderness legislation since 1979, for the Sierra Club, and it is a very complicated problem, as you no doubt gathered. We have got more than 300 RARE II areas in California—6.3 million acres of roadless Forest Service land; we have also got 24 million people in California.

We have got a large timber industry. We have got a large and growing outdoor recreation industry; and we have got an economically important sport and commercial anadromous fishery.

Perhaps nowhere, I think, in the West do we have such a complex time in resolving this issue as we will in California.

The House has proposed a resolution, and various things have been said about it today. I would like to put my perspective on it. With 60 areas that are in the H.R. 1437, only the survivors have a long process. There have been some intimations here today that some of them are second-class wildernesses. Some of them do not meet the highest standards. That is not true. No area is left in the bill that did not have strong support, and was not a top priority for protection from local citizens. Many are still controversial and they have advocates on both for protection and against protection.

But none are there that did not have that strong local support and a very good rationale for protection. Many that had that strong support and good rationale are released by H.R. 1437, not protected.

Among those, and I will just mention a few—North Fork American Unit, very heavily used by back country recreationists, hikers from the Sacramento area, nearly 50,000 acres of the Siskiyou roadless area. One of the conservationists' highest priority, statewide, at least—half of the Dinky Lakes area, which we in the Sierra Club fought a 10-year battle with the Forest Service to protect—gone.

Bell Meadows, probably the most popular primitive recreation site in Tuolumne County—gone.

North Fork Smith River surrounding the only undammed river in the State, when we were very concerned about it, and a high priority for protection for us—gone.

Has important fishery values too, so the areas on the South Fork Trinity River, which are high priority for the commercial fishing interests because of their salmon production—gone.

Dear Man Creek, Glass Creek Drainages near Mammoth Mountain—they are some of the most spectacular landscapes in the entire Sierra Nevada—they are not there.

And rather than go on with more examples, I will say that now we have got this process—this weeding-out process going on again in the Senate; and I just wanted to bring our perspective to the committee, and to Senator Wilson, that——

Senator HECHT. I'm sorry. I am going to have to——

Mr. SHAY. Sure. We are—while H.R. 1437 stands out in those 60 areas, and that bill seems to stand alone, it is part of a bigger puzzle, and we think that the areas that are not in are just as important as the areas that are in resolving this issue.

Senator HECHT. I am going to have to stop you now. I apologize. Please submit the rest of it for the record, please.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shay follows:]

SIERRA
CLUB

330 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 547-1141

July 28, 1983

TESTIMONY OF RUSSELL SHAY, CALIFORNIA/NEVADA FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SIERRA CLUB, BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, ON CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: my name is Russell Shay, and I work for the Sierra Club in Oakland, California. I want to thank the chairman for holding this hearing, and for allowing such a long list of witnesses to participate.

I have been working with people throughout the state of California since 1979 on drafting California Wilderness legislation. Our state has more than 300 RARE II areas totalling 6.3 million acres of Forest Service land. It also has 24 million people, a large timber industry, a large and growing outdoor recreation industry, and economically important sport and commercial anadramous fisheries. Perhaps nowhere else in the west will resolving the wilderness issue be a more complex matter.

The House has proposed a resolution. H.R. 1437 selected out some 60 of these areas, totalling 2.3 million acres, as deserving of protection. Was that a fair resolution of the issue? We think so because we know how that package was put together, and the amount of compromise that went into it. Those 60 areas are only the survivors of that process.

No area is left that did not have strong support and was not a top priority for protection from local citizens. Many are still controversial, with strong advocates both for and against preservation. But none are there that did not have strong local support and good rationale for protection. Many that had strong support and good rationale for protection are released by H.R. 1437.

Among those are the North Fork American unit, heavily used and valued by hikers from the Sacramento area. Nearly 50,000 acres of the Siskiyou Roadless Area, one of conservationists' highest priorities statewide, are released. Half of the Dinkey Lakes area--which the Sierra Club fought a ten year battle with the Forest Service to protect--would go. Bell Meadows, perhaps the most popular primitive recreation area in Tuolumne county. North Fork Smith, surrounding the only undammed river in our state, with important fishery values. The areas on the South Fork of the Trinity River and its endangered salmon fishery. The Deadman Creek and Glass Creek drainages near Mammoth Mt.--some of the most spectacular landscapes in the entire Sierra Nevada. A ski site at the heart of our Mt. Shasta wilderness proposal--and one at the heart of our Sheep Mt. wilderness proposal. All out of the wilderness in H.R. 1437.

Each boundary, each wilderness, and each area not designated wilderness, has a history on the House side. Each history is one of compromise. In the short time I have I could not begin to recount all of the histories behind the House bill.

Some were worked out by the affected members of Congress. Some were worked out directly between interest groups--as in the Sierra National Forest, where American Forest Products, other mill owners, and local conservationists worked out what the boundaries should be--and had their proposal accepted by Rep. Charles Pashayan. In Trinity County, they were worked out by a county government that was willing to go beyond an idealogical position and carefully craft a studied position, with the participation of all those affected.

Now the process begins again, in the Senate. We thank the Chairman for moving ahead with this, because we want to resolve this issue. And we are particularly grateful to Senator Pete Wilson for having the courage to take on this complicated issue. But as the committee and Senator Wilson start their work, we want them to understand that the 60 areas and their boundaries in H.R. 1437, while they stand alone in that bill, came out of a far larger context, and that the areas that aren't in H.R. 1437 are just as important a piece of the total puzzle as those that are.

What is the aggregate effect of all those pieces? Is it really too much? Using U.S. Forest Service figures, the House Committee showed that the timber harvest forgone by implementing H.R. 1437 would be approximately 2.4% of the total state timber harvest. The Committee report noted that the Committee believed that much of the timber counted in those Forest Service figures would turn out to be "not suited for timber production" pursuant to Section 6(k) of the National Forest Management Act.

And where the Forest Service has gone back and taken a closer look, this has turned out to be the case. The Siskiyou wilderness proposed in H.R. 1437 was estimated by the Forest Service to have a potential timber yield of 45.6 MMBF. But the latest Forest Service calculations, given to Representative Doug Bosco this last month to assist his analysis of the legislation, show a potential yield of only 19 MMBF! The reduction--26.6 MMBF/year--is more than seven times larger than the Forest Service estimate of the potential yield in the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness.

The Forest Service told the House Committee that the potential yield of timber from the proposed Russian Wilderness was 2.0 MMBF. In the later figures published in the draft Klamath National Forest Plan, the Russian Wilderness is shown as having a maximum output of .24 MMBF! The Bucks Lake area turns out to be approximately 70% "unsuitable for timber production."

So reduce the job extrapolations accordingly. And reduce the statewide stumpage impact totals, and their percentage of the state total. Even before the reductions, the impacts were simply not significant, dwarfed by changes the harvest level is subject to simply from the operation of market forces.

What else can we argue? What is left are the specific instances. We are willing to work with Senators Cranston and Wilson, and the Committee, at that level of detail, and put each area on trial, one at a time. And we are convinced that the proposals in H.R. 1437 will stand that test.

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Senator HECHT. Mr. Peter Coppelman.

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN, DIRECTOR OF FOREST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND COUNSEL, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. COPPELMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am director of forest wilderness programs and counsel for the Wilderness Society.

My written statement has a number of points, and I ask that the statement be submitted for the record.

But I would like to comment on one point that is in the testimony—that is the adequacy of RARE II recommendations.

From what everybody has said this morning, RARE II is a professional, fair, objective, tough compromise: in fact, it sounds like the greatest thing since sliced bread.

But the only court of law that has looked at the RARE II environmental impact statement found the statement to be inadequate, legally inadequate on a number of grounds. But essentially the court held that the entire RARE II process was unfairly skewed against wilderness. That is why the court stopped development in areas that were called nonwilderness in RARE II.

At the outset of its opinion, the court said that RARE II made only a feeble attempt to describe the wilderness environment in the areas studied. It did not evaluate the particular distinguishing characteristics of an area resorting to overgeneralized descriptive factors. Indeed, the wilderness attribute waiting system reduced the wilderness character to a single number. The court said, and I quote—"Instead of identifying the unique wilderness attributes of each area, it treats Wilderness characteristics as essentially fungible and lumps them together for competitive ranking against other areas which may or may not be similar."

Further, RARE II made no attempt to evaluate the wilderness characteristics and determine what would be lost if the area were designated nonwilderness. Neither was any attempt or effort made to weigh the loss of wilderness against the economic benefit of developing an area. This latter factor, by contrast, was evaluated and heavily weighted.

Nor did RARE II consider the impact of increasing resource extraction from areas already roaded as an alternative opening potential wilderness lands to develop.

Furthermore, certain arbitrary maximums were set on the amount of land which we recommended for wilderness, and in general the court said that these rules dictated that RARE II would result in low wilderness recommendations, and the court enjoined development as they said on some of the RARE II nonwilderness areas.

Since RARE II was programed to produce inadequate wilderness recommendations, and the final recommendations bear out the court's analysis, conservationists this morning, with respect to the California bill, and with respect to other important bills will urge that Congress will designate it more wilderness than RARE II recommended.

I would point out that in the past, Congress has treated the RARE II recommendations as the starting point, not the ending point for its deliberations, on State wilderness bills. We maintain that this is the proper approach which should continue.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coppelman follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN AND PATTI HEDGE REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON S. 5, S. 1515 AND H.R. 1437, THE "CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACTS OF 1983", JUNE 28, 1983.

Mr. Chairman, I am Peter D. Coppelman, Director of Forest Wilderness Programs and Counsel of The Wilderness Society. With me today is Patti Hedge, our California/Nevada Regional Director.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation organization, founded in 1935, dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. The Society has a national membership of 85,000, including 11,000 in California. We appreciate the opportunity to address this Subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in California.

My testimony will cover five major points: first, our strong support for the acreage in H.R. 1437 as passed by the House of Representatives; second, a point intimately related to the first, the inadequacy of the RARE II wilderness recommendations in California (and elsewhere); third, the results of an economic analysis just published by TWS's Economic Policy Department which concludes that H.R. 1437 will not have a major effect on timber supply or jobs; fourth, the importance of including "soft" release language in any bill which passes out of this Committee; and fifth, the need to include wilderness designations for Yosemite and Sequoia/King's Canyon National Parks.

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The bills being considered today present Congress with an opportunity to resolve wilderness issues of nationwide significance. For the third consecutive Congress, the House of Representatives has passed legislation that protects California wildlands belonging to all Americans and also serves as a model for other state wilderness bills. We strongly support this bill, H.R. 1437, introduced by the late Representative Phillip Burton and carefully crafted through his dedication.

Although the bill died in the Senate during the previous two Congresses, we find reason for encouragement that the Senate can take decisive action along the lines of the House-passed bill during this Congress. Not only has Senator Alan Cranston introduced very similar conservation legislation and continued his advocacy of wilderness protection, but Senator Pete Wilson has expressed his strong intention to study California wilderness areas and to work toward resolving the issue this year. Thus, 1983 could well become the year in which California's wildlands are protected at last and in which uncertainty about forest planning is alleviated as well.

I. SUPPORT FOR THE ACREAGE CONTAINED IN H.R. 1437

The 2.3 million acres of roadless national forest land that would be designated as wilderness under the House-passed bill represent a compromise between the high of 5.1 million acres originally supported by conservationists and the low of 1.2 million acres recommended by the Forest Service in 1979 as part of RARE II and now endorsed for the most part by the Administration.

Every area in the House-passed bill is a survivor of intense scrutiny during extensive public hearings, negotiations and discussions by all the varied parties who use forest lands and others who hold deep concerns about their future.

Boundary lines were drawn to exclude lands for timber harvesting, ski area expansion, and offroad vehicle use and to permit development of mineral deposits and major proposed water projects. At the same time, the bill's wilderness boundaries encompass areas not included in the Administration's recommended wilderness acreage or in RARE II, which the courts have ruled inadequately considered wilderness. (The inadequacy of RARE II and the significance of the California v. Block decision will be discussed in the following section.)

These additional areas were included in H. R. 1437 to protect economically important fisheries and the jobs dependent upon them, to provide opportunities for primitive recreation and scenic diversity, to ensure high-quality water supplies, to respond to requests from local governments, and to preserve forests that provide a valuable gene pool of plants and animals. For example, many of the areas included in wilderness in the bill contain fish-spawning habitat that would be extremely vulnerable to timber harvesting because of unstable soils. In fact, the California Department of Fish and Game has recommended many of these sensitive areas for wilderness protection. For instance, they recommended protection of 90,000 acres not included in the RARE II wilderness recommendation for the Siskiyous. H.R. 1437 includes this acreage--located in the Eightmile, Blue Creek, and Dillon Creek watersheds --in order to protect its fisheries, as well as Native American cultural and religious sites. As recently as May 1983, a federal judge found the Forest Service's consideration of wilderness within this region faulty.

Fishing and tourism industries already are contributing millions of dollars annually to the economy in California; the House-passed bill would protect the scenic wilderness upon which these businesses depend for their livelihood. It would also preserve old-growth forests upon which hundreds of species of wildlife and plants depend for their existence.

By contrast, the RARE II recommendation (and Administration acreage) omit all or part of areas such as:

-- wildlife habitat within the San Joaquin Wilderness

-- popular hiking and cross-country skiing areas proposed for addition to the Mokelumne wilderness

-- one of the richest and most diverse forests in the world proposed as the Russian Peak Wilderness

-- key portions of Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness watersheds, which support more than 50 percent of the state's remaining steelhead population

-- Bucks Lake wilderness, supported by citizens in Plumas County as it would be the only wilderness in the Plumas National Forest

-- 12,000 acres within the proposed Snow Mountain wilderness, habitat for wildlife such as the golden eagle and the closest wilderness addition to the San Francisco Bay area

-- more than 200,000 acres within the Trinity Alps wilderness, one of the nation's outstanding roadless areas, recommended for protection by Trinity County and fishing organizations.

II. THE INADEQUACY OF RARE II'S WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS: A BIAS AGAINST WILDERNESS

The Court of Appeals in California v. Block found the final RARE II EIS to be inadequate on a number of separate legal grounds, but essentially the Court held that the entire RARE II process was unfairly skewed against wilderness.

At the outset of its opinion the Court said that RARE II made only a "feeble attempt" to describe the wilderness environment of the areas studies (Slip opinion at 12). Instead of evaluating the particular distinguishing characteristics of an area -- such as wildlife, watershed, ecosystem diversity -- RARE II resorted to overgeneralized descriptive factors. Indeed, the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) reduced the wilderness character to a single number. "Instead of identifying the unique wilderness attributes of each area, it treats wilderness characteristics as essentially fungible, and lumps them together for competitive ranking against other areas which may or may not be similar." (Slip opinion at 13). No attempt was made to evaluate the wilderness characteristics and determine what would be lost if the area were designated "non-wilderness." Neither was any effort made to weigh the loss of wilderness against the economic benefit of developing an area (this latter factor, by contrast, was evaluated and weighted heavily). Nor did RARE II consider the impact of increasing resource extractions from areas already roaded as an alternative to opening potential wilderness lands to development.

Perhaps most importantly for purposes of this discussion, RARE II set an arbitrary maximum on the percentage of land studied which could be recommended for wilderness of 33%, while none of the alternatives considered releasing less than 37% for "non-wilderness." In addition, five of the alternatives, including the Proposed Action, used a predetermined WARS score percentile cutoff to determine area allocations. These ground rules dictated that RARE II would result in low wilderness recommendations. For these reasons, the Court of Appeals declared the final EIS inadequate and stopped development of certain "non-wilderness" areas until the decision was supported by an adequate environmental impact statement.

As noted by the Court, the RARE II EIS was programmed to produce inadequate wilderness recommendations, and the final recommendations, and the final recommendations bear out the Court's analysis. Consequently, conservationists will urge Congress to designate more wilderness than RARE II recommended in California and certain other key states. Congress has in the past treated the RARE II recommendations as the starting point, not the ending point, for its deliberations on state wilderness bills. This is the proper approach which should continue.

III. H.R. 1437 WILL NOT HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON TIMBER SUPPLY OR JOBS

The Economic Policy Department of The Wilderness Society has just published a report on Wilderness and Timber Production in the National Forests of California.

The study is the first of its kind to look at the potential effect of wilderness designation in California on employment, timber supply and demand, the state's forestland productivity, and local, state and national economies.

The Report shows, in summary, the following:

- Potential job losses under the California bill would be small, and not occur at all unless timber demand reached very high levels.

- Although California wilderness could result in a reduction in timber availability of about 70 million board feet a year -- some 2.2 percent of the 1980 harvest of 3.1 billion board feet -- there would be no decline in the actual timber harvest except in case of strong market demand.

- California wilderness would have no measurable national effect on timber and wood product prices or consumer costs.

- The potential loss of 525 direct timber jobs -- only 0.8 percent of the state's total timber industry employment, 63,000 -- would occur only if timber demand is very high, and would only be a fraction of the annual fluctuation in harvest and jobs already caused by a variety of factors.

- Due to the cyclical nature of the housing market and the national economy, California timber harvests and timber-related jobs fluctuate tremendously from year to year -- averaging a change of some 225 million board feet and an estimated 4500 jobs annually.

- The effects of new, labor-saving technology alone will far overshadow any potential, but unlikely, timber job loss because of wilderness. According to the Forest Service, Humboldt County is losing 163 jobs a year to technology and productivity changes.

- Annual softwood timber production in California currently is less than half the state's capacity, with privately-owned land in the rich north coast region accounting for the lowest annual growth relative to its potential.

- Bringing California timber production, private, state, and federal, up just a few percentage points to even 50 percent of capacity would more than offset any possible long-term impact of wilderness designation.

- The Forest Service practice of selling National Forest timber below cost undercuts the incentive of private forestland owners to manage their land more intensively to increase production, and contributes to future timber shortages.

- The California bill would assign more forestland to designated wilderness -- 2.3 million acres compared to 1.2 million acres supported by the Reagan administration -- but it would immediately release 2 million acres to nonwilderness uses. In addition to lifting the court order and freeing the enjoined land, the California bill would guarantee certain access to 819,000 acres, with an estimated programmed harvest of 83 million board feet.

The timber industry has charged that H.R. 1437 would "make northwestern California another Appalachia." But this study shows that any potential job loss from wilderness designation is both unlikely and illusory. It is unlikely because any possible job loss projected by the study is based on conditions of very high timber demand, which does not now exist and may not occur in the foreseeable future. It is illusory because even if job losses were to occur, they do not represent existing jobs and would constitute only a very small percentage of total California timber employment, and just a fraction of job changes that already take place in the industry. The California timber industry rides an economic roller-coaster regardless of wilderness.

Opponents of the California bill raise a spectre that does not exist. This is simply another attempt to make wilderness preservation the scapegoat in order to evade real economic problems, such as the uncertainty of the housing industry, the adoption of labor-saving technology, and the unmet responsibility of private forestland owners to increase productivity. The real problem is not wilderness, but getting the nation's economy moving on a pattern of stable economic growth, helping timber industry workers adjust to technological change, taking the Forest Service out of the business of subsidizing National Forest timber sales, and raising production on private forestlands, That's what is needed for jobs and income, stability and economic prosperity, not timbering on some of the most pristine and delicate forest ecosystems in the United States. Wilderness is a disappearing resource and once gone it can never be replaced.

IV. THE NEED TO INCLUDE "SOFT" RELEASE PROVISIONS IN THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT.

H.R. 1437 and S. 5 both contain "soft" release language for lands not designated as wilderness or remaining in a study status. S. 1515 takes no position yet on release. We support "soft" release and urge the Committee to retain it in whatever bill it sends to the Floor.

Congress has pending before it three versions of RARE II release language: (1) "soft" release as exemplified in the California bill (H.R. 1437) which has passed the House, and is contained in several RARE II bills passed last Congress; (2) "hard" release, supported by the Administration, which was exemplified last Congress by the Hayakawa RARE II Review Act (S. 842) and the Huckaby nationwide release bill (H.R.4047); and (3) an attempt to split some of the differences in the Wyoming wilderness bill (S. 543; H.R. 1568).

"Release" language applies to nonwilderness lands within a state; that is, those lands which are not designated as wilderness or further planning areas, or given other protected status. The RARE II study itself released 36 of the 62 million acres studied by designating them "nonwilderness." It should be noted that under all versions, the lands released are available for full multiple-use management, including nonwilderness development during the period for which they are released.

The California bill's concept of releasing nonwilderness lands for the initial forest planning cycle ("soft" release) was developed as a compromise during the 96th Congress in negotiations among all parties interested in management of the national forest system, including environmentalists and timber industry representatives. This compromise solution established a pattern which is reflected in state-wide RARE II bills enacted during the 96th Congress for Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska, and the 97th Congress for West Virginia, Indiana and Missouri. The state congressional delegations of Washington, Oregon, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Virginia, Utah, Michigan, Mississippi, and many others are putting together RARE II bills for their respective states. Since it would probably make no sense for the National Forest System and the National Wilderness Preservation System to be governed by different rules from one state to another, it is a virtual certainty that whatever release language prevails will be consistent throughout the nation. To change the pattern which has been established would require undoing the resolution Congress has already reached in six states. Indeed, the Huckaby nationwide release bill would have specifically reversed the release language already enacted in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska (see Section 5(a)). The Wilderness Society and other conservation organizations support "soft" release.

1. How long are lands released?

The California bill releases nonwilderness lands for the initial forest planning cycle (until the 1990's). "Hard" release would release the lands permanently, and the Wyoming bill releases the lands "for purposes of all current and future land management plans which are approved before December 31, 2000." The year 2000 in the Wyoming bill is an arbitrary date in that it is unrelated to the forest planning cycle. The effect of this provision may well be to put off consideration of the wilderness option not just for the seventeen year period between now and 2000, but for up to thirty years. The reason is a change in the regulations governing forest planning process. Regulations under the National Forest Management Act used to require that forest plans be revised "at least every ten years" (36 CFR 219.11(f)). The new regulation changes this provision to read: "A forest plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years." (36 CFR 219.10(g)) (Emphasis added)

The first planning cycle is scheduled to be completed (depending on the particular forest) in 1983, 1984, or 1985. On a fifteen year schedule, the next plans will be approved in the late 1990's, just before the bill's year 2000 deadline. These plans will govern management of the forests for another fifteen years, or until 2012-15. The need has not been demonstrated for delaying reconsideration of the wilderness option for so long a period of time, especially since doing so would involve unraveling a resolution of the issue which all interested parties have accepted. For wilderness, thirty years is a very long time; the National Wilderness Preservation System itself has existed for less than twenty years (since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964.) How much roadless land will be left after thirty years?

Is Wyoming release really permanent release?

There is another language change from soft release in the Wyoming legislation which may make the Wyoming release provision permanent (just like "hard" release) despite reference to the year 2000. The California bill, H.R. 1437, provides in section 13(b)(5):

> Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the state of California for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (Emphasis added)

The Wyoming legislation alters this language in Section 302(c) to provide:

> Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilderness Act, any roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Wyoming for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Preservation System. (Emphasis added)

Whereas the California language precludes only a "statewide" RARE study, the Wyoming language precludes "any" study whatsoever of roadless lands by the Department of Agriculture. The Wyoming language could prevent the Forest Service from studying roadless lands for wilderness after the year 2000 even in the forest planning process unless specifically authorized by Congress. In other words, there may be no difference in fact between Wyoming release and "hard" release; they may be one and the same.

2. What strictures are imposed on the Forest Service in managing released lands?

The California bill provides that released lands "need not be managed" to preserve the wilderness option. The Huckaby bill and the Wyoming bill in identical language direct that the Lands "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness." The Huckaby and Wyoming language could be read to mandate development, and at a minimum will give rise to confusion whenever the Forest Service seeks to manage an area for the numerous multiple uses other than development. The Wyoming bill attempts to address this problem by providing that released lands can be managed for a "wide variety of uses" which are enumerated in the purposes section of the bill. (Section 102 (b)(4)) There is a continuing concern, however, that the command that the lands "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness" would make it difficult to manage a released area as roadless even if that was the best management option.

3. What direction is given to the Forest Service regarding future study of the wilderness option?

The California bill "deems" the wilderness option to have been adequately studied for one generation of forest planning. The Wyoming bill "deems" the wilderness option to have been adequately considered for all plans adopted before 2000 (probably two generations of forest plans). The Huckaby bill's "deeming" provision applies to "all present and future land management plans." In both the California and Wyoming formulations, the wilderness option for lands remaining roadless is returned to the forest planning process after the period of release. The Huckaby bill excises the wilderness option forever.

Soft release tracks existing law and long established policy that specifies wilderness as one of the multiple use options to be examined in the forest planning process. The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, drafted and sponsored by the Forest Service, codified the long established policy that the national forests are to be administered "for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." The Act explicitly declares wilderness to be "consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act." The principles of the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act were built into the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), which established a planning process. The so-called renewable resources program was to provide for the protection, management, and development of the forest system by the periodic preparation of resource management plans for individual units of the National Forest System. The RPA explicitly requires that the program "be developed in accordance with the principles set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act." (Section 4)

Finally, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 required the promulgation of regulations to clarify the elements of the RPA planning process. The NFMA also expressly reiterated the historic policy that wilderness is to be considered in forest planning (Section 6). These Acts make clear that wilderness is a carefully considered and long-established principle of forest planning originally advocated by the Forest Service, the agency with the greatest expertise in the field.

Release provisions, to the extent they remove the wilderness option from the planning process, interfere with a professional judgement ratified by these major statutes governing the management of the national forests. The National Forest Management Act, which mandated consideration of wilderness in the forest planning process, established a scheme whereby areas would be periodically reviewed and considered for addition to the wilderness system. By prohibiting or delaying such review, these provisions will harm this continuing process. The termination of the review process will put an end to adjustments to the wilderness system by excluding from it additional deserving areas and ecosystems not yet represented or discovered. Though Congress can always enact legislation to review and protect such areas, by the time they are discovered or their value is recognized, they could be degraded to the point of unsuitability for wilderness designation.

The end result of changing congressional direction to the Forest Service with respect to the nonwilderness lands will be to accord wilderness a second-class, rather than equal, status in a newly established priority of uses of the national forest lands in contravention of all previous congressional mandates.

V. INCLUSION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

H. R. 1437, S. 5, and S. 1515 all would designate wilderness in Yosemite and Sequoia/King's Canyon National Parks. We strongly support the designation of wilderness in Yosemite National Park. Inclusion of the High Sierra and other magnificent unspoiled land in the Yosemite back country into the Wilderness System has long been a major priority of The Wilderness Society. The area contained in these bills for Yosemite is virtually identical to the recommendations forwarded to the Congress in 1980 by the Department of the Interior. Now that the Park Service has completed its plan for restoration of the natural beauty of Yosemite Valley, it is logical for Congress to preserve the surrounding wilderness in its unspoiled condition. We are aware of no opposition to the Yosemite proposal.

The wilderness boundaries for Sequoia/King's National Park do not include about 65,000 acres proposed for wilderness by the Park Service. The areas deleted from the bills are in the southern and western parts of Sequoia/King's Canyon, and include Units 2 and 3 of the Park Service recommendation. They consist largely of relatively flat, rolling high country meadows, chaparral, and oak forests which add greatly to the ecologic diversity to the proposed wilderness. Unit 3 includes Muir Grove, a very beautiful expanse of old growth sequoia redwoods, as well as other similar but less prominent groves. These are all prime wilderness lands. Including this acreage would be consistent with recent Congressional actions in designation wilderness for the Everglades, Hawaii Volcanoes, Point Reyes, Fire Island, Cumberland Island, and other National Park areas. Each of the wilderness boundaries for these parks is virtually identical to the Department of Interior's recommendations.

CONCLUSION

The Wilderness Society urges expeditious action on the California Wilderness Act, thereby assuring the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses of many of our federal lands together with the resolution of the conflicts of establishing wilderness in California.

Until such conflicts are behind us, we cannot be the managers and partners we need to be to get on with determining the resource future of our National Forests. We have the opportunity to defuse the conflicts and start pulling together for a resourceful future.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1935

ADDITIONS TO THE STATEMENT OF PATRICIA HEDGE REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON JULY 28, 1983.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

We would also like to express our strong support for the designation of wilderness in Yosemite National Park. Inclusion of the High Sierra and other magnificent unspoiled land in the Yosemite back country into the Wilderness System has long been a major priority of The Wilderness Society. The area contained in this bill for Yosemite is virtually identical to the recommendations forwarded to the Congress in 1980 by the Department of the Interior. Now that the Park Service has completed its plan for restoration of the natural beauty of Yosemite Valley, it is logical for Congress to preserve the surrounding wilderness in its unspoiled condition. We are aware of no opposition to the Yosemite proposal.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Five areas recommended for wilderness designation contain Bureau of Land Management lands. They are Timbered Crater, Ishi, Trinity Alps, Machesna Mountain, and Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel. BLM lands were included with each of these recommendations to assure logical boundaries and to guarantee that the values deserving protection were not excluded due to established agency districts.

We urge the inclusion of these areas in the California Wilderness Bill. With the continued attack on BLM's Wilderness Study Areas by mining, off-road vehicles, and other exploitive interests, it becomes imperative for protective action to be taken where possible.

Timbered Crater, with its rugged terrain and numerous lava flows; Ishi, containing remnants of the Yahi Indians; Trinity Alps, originally classified as the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area; Machesna Mountain, one of the first Wildflower Areas in the state; and Yolla-Bolly, containing key portions of the watershed of the North and Middle Forks of the Eel River, are all highly deserving of wilderness designation.

CONCLUSION

The Wilderness Society urges expeditious action on the California Wilderness Act, thereby assuring the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses of many of our federal lands together with the resolution of the conflicts of establishing wilderness in California.

Until such conflicts are behind us, we cannot be the managers and partners we need to be to get on with determining the resource future of our National Forests. We have the opportunity to defuse the conflicts and start pulling together for a resourceful future.

Senator HECHT. Mr. Jack Berryman, please.

STATEMENT OF JACK H. BERRYMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. BERRYMAN. Mr. Chairman. I am executive vice president of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, all 50 States are members.

I would like to speak only to the need for including fish and wildlife management guidelines in wilderness legislation.

And Mr. Dan Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, asked me to advise the committee that that organization joins in this statement.

It has been a matter of persistent concern to our members, Mr. Chairman, that there have been differences of interpretation of the Wilderness Act, and particularly with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Accordingly, our members appointed a committee which developed a statement in 1976, and updated it in the last few months, calling on every State, East and West, in which there is wilderness, to seek their input.

And that statement has been approved and is attached to these—to my testimony as a recommendation for adoption by the Congress.

We are mindful, Mr. Chairman, of the provisions in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980—House Reports 96-617 and 96-1521, putting in specific guidelines for grazing in national forest wilderness, and we suggest the same kind of approach be used in the application of wildlife guidelines.

We are also aware of the effort made by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in House Report 98-40, relating to the California Wilderness Act of 1983.

Our members who are all professional managers and exercise much of the legal responsibility believe that these need improvement, but we agree with the guiding principles.

So, we are recommending an orderly expansion of the House committee recommendations in order to reduce to the minimum any future confusion about Congress wishes, and I want to emphasize that we don't have any—we are not at odds with the Forest Service—far from it. Most of these differences have been resolved, but there remains the question always of differences of interpretation, so we recommend strengthening by the Congress.

There are three points in the House version or the House report that we would like to see incorporated in ours; they are in the record.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to help in any way we can in developing language acceptable.

Thank you, sir.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Berryman follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES, TO SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER REGARDING MANAGEMENT POLICY PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION.
July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Jack H. Berryman, Executive Vice President of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The Association is a voluntary organization of state, provincial and federal wildlife agencies of Canada, the United States and Mexico. Our objectives are to foster the wise use of fish and wildlife through better laws, improved administration of those laws, and greater public understanding of the need for conservation of fish and wildlife.

Mr. Daniel Poole, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, and who is known to many members of the Committee, has asked me to advise the Committee that the Institute has worked with and joins the International Association in the viewpoints expressed in this statement.

The Association and its members have and continue to support the wilderness principle. Association resolutions supporting wilderness predate the 1964 Act. Our member agencies have worked--and continue to work--with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management in furthering the objectives of the Wilderness Act.

A matter of persistent concern to our members, Mr. Chairman, is the lack of uniformity in administration of wilderness and wilderness study areas between agencies and between the regional offices of any one agency. Our members have experienced confusion and contradiction about the kinds of programs and activities that are permissible in wilderness and allied areas. They have found that there may be several different interpretations of the Wilderness Act within a single agency.

In fact, it was this conflicting experience that led our Association to request its Land Resources Committee to prepare a guidelines statement for fish and wildlife conservation in wilderness which was approved in 1976. The statement I will present to the Committee today is a revision and updating of the 1976 statement.

Our Land Resources Committee, Chaired by W. Donald Dexter, Director of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, asked the directors of every state--east and west--in which there are wilderness or wilderness study areas to review and comment on the 1976 guidelines statement. Their suggestions were incorporated into a revised statement which was submitted to the Association's Executive Committee and approved effective July 8, 1983.

I want to make it clear, Mr. Chairman: this Association and its members are not at odds with the U.S. Forest Service--far from it. Most differences have been ironed out cooperatively through administrative channels. But, there are differences of interpretation; and, policy has been known to change. We think it is important for the Congress to clarify its intentions.

Our Association strongly recommends that the Congress set forth specific guidance on how the provisions of the Wilderness Act shall be interpreted and administered with respect to fish and wildlife. This is needed to overcome the confusion and misunderstanding that currently exists. The pattern our Association recommends that the Congress follow parallels that taken by Congress in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 when it set forth in House Reports 96-617 and 96-1521 specific guidelines for "Grazing in National Forest Wilderness."

We are aware of and appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the effort made by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in House Report 98-40, relating to the California Wilderness Act of 1983, to set forth guidelines for the management and administration of fish and wildlife in wilderness. I will not comment on the House Committee's report language in detail at this time, but am prepared to respond later if that is desired. Suffice it to say at this time that our members, who comprise the very core of the professional practice of fish and wildlife conservation in this country, and who exercise much of the legal responsibility for those resources, find the House Committee's language to be cast in a negative vein; and in part, somewhat misleading and incomplete. Our Association agrees with its guiding principles, however, that permitted activities should use the minimum tools necessary, should leave no permanent marks, and should be temporary in character.

From the standpoint of content, the Association's recommended guidelines are an orderly expansion of the House Committee's recommendation. Most important, however, is that the Association's guidelines are set forth in an orderly manner, subject by subject, similar to the point-by-point format used in the grazing guidelines in the House report. In this way, our goal is to reduce to the minimum any possible future confusion about Congress' wishes with respect to the conservation and management of fish and wildlife in wilderness.

Comparison of the House Committee's recommendations and the guidelines prepared by our Association, Mr. Chairman, will reveal three interpretations, approved by the House Committee, which are not in our Association's guidelines, but which I believe would be acceptable to our members. They are:

1. Restoration of "essential food plants" after disturbance, such as fire, is acceptable, provided native plant materials are used.

2. Prescribed or controlled burning is acceptable and sometimes necessary to maintain natural burn and regrowth cycles favorable to wildlife. Such activity may also be necessary to maintain habitat diversity with primary emphasis on threatened, endangered and rare species.

3. Visitor use controls are permissible.

A copy of our Association's guidelines is attached to my statement. Subject to the Committee's wishes, I will be pleased either to read the statement now or to simply submit it for the Committee's review and consideration. In any event, I wish to emphasize once again that the Association's guidelines represent the thinking and experience of the directors of state fish and wildlife agencies in every state in which there are wilderness or wilderness study areas. These individuals represent the very core of the professional practice of fish and wildlife conservation in this country. As you will find from the statement, they are supportive of the wilderness concept in this country.

The members of our Association and officials of the Wildlife Management Institute stand ready to assist the Committee in developing guidelines that respond to this important matter. Fish and wildlife, after all, are the very essence of wilderness.

GUIDELINES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN WILDERNESS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES*

As a general policy, lands within the National Wilderness System shall be managed to allow natural ecological succession, including natural wildfire and natural infestations of insects, to operate freely, insofar as they do not endanger significant resources outside such areas. Conservation should be directed toward maintenance of species indigenous to the area, with special emphasis on the preservation of those classified as endangered or threatened under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, or by the state in which the area is situated.

1. Fish and Wildlife Research and Management Surveys

Research on wildlife, their habitats and the recreational users of these resources is a legitimate activity in wilderness and study areas. Methods which temporarily infringe on the wilderness character may be used provided the information sought is essential for conservation of the species and alternative methods or locations are not available.

Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft may be used to conduct approved fish and wildlife research activities in wilderness and study areas. Aircraft shall be used in a manner to minimize disturbance of other users, including humans and wildlife.

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*Guidelines adopted by the Association in 1976, revised and up dated by the Land Resources Committee in 1983 and approved by the Executive Committee effective July 8, 1983.

All wildlife studies conducted within and over wilderness and study areas shall be conducted within the basic concept of preserving the natural character of the areas. Aerial counts and observations of wildlife shall be permissible for conservation of wilderness wildlife resources. Capturing and marking of animals, radio telemetry, and temporary installations, such as shelters for cameras and scientific apparatus, enclosures and exclosures, essential for wildlife research and conservation shall be permitted.

2. Facility development and habitat alteration

There are situations where facility development and habitat alterations may be necessary for the continued existence or welfare of wildlife living on or adjacent to wilderness or study areas. This is particularly true in the case of wildlife species adversely impacted through the activities of man in such areas.

Flow maintenance dams, water developments, water diversion devices, ditches and associated structures and other wildlife habitat developments necessary for wildlife conservation and in existence prior to designation of wilderness or study areas may be permitted to remain in existence, operated and maintained. The use of motorized equipment should be based on a rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. Clearing of debris which impedes the migratory movements of fish on critical spawning streams shall be permitted.

3. Endangered and threatened species

The importance of wilderness and study areas in providing habitat for endangered and threatened species of wildlife, as identified by federal and state governments, is recognized.

4. Angling, Hunting and Trapping

Angling, hunting and trapping is a legitimate wilderness and study area activity subject to state and applicable Federal laws and regulations.

5. Population sampling

Scientific sampling of fish and wildlife populations is an essential procedure in the maintenance of balanced populations in wilderness and study areas.

6. Chemical treatment

Chemical treatment may be necessary to prepare waters for the reestablishment of native species, to establish endangered or threatened species, or to correct undesirable conditions resulting from the influence of man.

7. The collection of fish spawn shall be permitted from wilderness and study areas when alternative sources are nonexistent or unreliable or where spawn taking was an established practice prior to the area being officially designated.

8. Fish planting and transplanting

Planting or transplanting of fish may be conducted by the state agency, using means appropriate for wilderness or study areas, when any one of the following criteria is met: (a) to reestablish or maintain an indigenous species, (b) to restore an endangered or threatened species, or (c) to maintain or enhance recreational values as identified in the wilderness management plan.

Barren lakes and streams may be considered for stocking after it has been mutually agreed so that there will be no appreciable loss of scientific values or adverse effects on wilderness resources.

Numbers, size and species of fish and time of planting will be determined by the state wildlife agency.

9. Aerial fish planting

Aerial planting of fish shall be permitted in those waters in wilderness and study areas where this was an established practice before the area was classified as a wilderness or study area, or where other practical means are not available.

10. Transplanting wildlife

Removal, reintroduction or supplemental transplants of terrestrial wildlife species in wilderness or study areas shall be permitted if: (a) the status of a threatened or endangered species would be enhanced; (b) the population of a native species eliminated or reduced by acts of man would be restored or enhanced; (c) other significant wilderness or study area values would not be impaired. Motorized methods may be permitted if they are the minimum necessary to accomplish a transplant.

11. Control of problem animals

Control of problem wildlife in wilderness and study areas may be necessary to reduce depredations on other wildlife and domestic livestock, and to prevent transmission of diseases or parasites affecting other wildlife or humans. Control of nonindigenous species may also be necessary to abate conflicts with native species, particularly if those native species are endangered or threatened.

Senator HECHT. Ms. Sally Reid, please.

STATEMENT OF SALLY M. REID, ON BEHALF OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SIERRA CLUB CHAPTERS, AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL FOREST AND WILDERNESS COMMITTEE, SIERRA CLUB, FRAZIER PARK, CALIF.

Ms. REID. Yes. My name is Sally Reid, and I am from southern California. I come to you representing an area rather than any specific wilderness area, an actual region of southern California that includes four National Forests—the Los Padres, Cleveland, Angeles, and San Bernardino National Forest.

The particular topography of southern California has resulted in what we call a rim of wilderness there. These four forests are within an hour's—within 100 miles or 2-hour driving radius from Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Diego.

And it includes mountains—over a dozen mountains that are over 10,000 feet high; and hundreds that are over 5,000 feet high.

Most people are totally unaware of southern California opportunity for wild lands. When these areas were inventoried as roadless, even the environmentalists were surprised at the extent of the roadless areas that still exist in southern California.

Our rim of wilderness concept includes a large number of things that we believe this committee should be aware of. One, obviously, there is this huge population, over 13 million people in this area, growing, and they live within a 2-hour drive of four units of the national forest system.

There is a benign climate, of course, that everybody knows about, that supports yearround recreation; there is a diverse demographic makeup of the area that requires that there be a large number of different kinds of recreational opportunities offered, and there is agreement from the land managers of the national forests that watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation should be the focal points for emphasis in forest management.

That leaves two other major points—one, that there are vast areas of these forests ready for development, and being developed for off-road vehicles, for developed camping, for recreational vehicles, for picnicking, and for their so-called—what did she call it this morning?—windshield view of the areas from within a car.

And there are also vast areas ready to be set aside and available for wilderness designation there.

My testimony, my written testimony includes a list of areas that are included in H.R. 1437 for this, and I refer you to that.

Thank you.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Reid follows:]

TESTIMONY

before the

PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE

of the

U. S. SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Hearings on the California Wilderness Act

July 28, 1983
Washington, D.C.

For:

Southern California Regional
Forest and Wilderness Committee
SIERRA CLUB

By:

Sally M. Reid
1614 Zermatt Drive
Pine Mountain Club
Frazier Park, CA 93225
(805)242-2271

My name is **Sally M. Reid**, from Southern California, representing over 50,000 members of seven southern California Sierra Club chapters. For the last ten years I have coordinated the wilderness efforts of the southern part of the state for the Club, as a volunteer.

Growth of the Club in the last few years from less than half the present 350,000 nationally attests to the interest in the major Club campaigns, most notably land use concerns, and especially resulting from fears engendered by the present Administration by its choice of leadership in the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. The Angeles Chapter alone continues to add one thousand new members monthly.

For the last three sessions of Congress our membership has wholeheartedly supported our aggressive campaign to add to the Wilderness System of the United States. Newspapers, including the Los Angeles Times, and television, including the major networks, have carried editorials, articles and interviews supporting the land ethic. Dozens of articles in our chapter newsletters have featured banner headlines on page one supporting public lands issues throughout the nation, with special emphasis on Alaska and California, attesting to the support of our membership.

At hearings in Washington and California I have presented to the Congress of the United States a concept which is unique to the area from which I come, and I believe the testimony I give is therefore different in a major way from that being given by my colleagues in the environmental effort.

My testimony is for a region, not for a specific wilderness area, the region defined as that area lying within a 100-mile radius of Los Angeles, with overlapping segments of 50-mile radii centered at Santa Barbara and San Diego. I bring to you the combined testimony from witnesses of all the areas in HR 1437 and S 5, several of which notably are not included in S 1515. Many of our most knowledgeable longtime leaders are vacationing in faraway places, like London and Alaska, others are unavailable due to work obligations. All, however, working long years together toward a common goal, are committed to our special southern California opportunity, which we call the **RIM OF WILDERNESS**, and have entrusted me with the privilege of presenting the **RIM** concept to you today.

A special note--my remarks are limited to the area of southern California that does not include the southern end of the Sierra Nevada range, or the national forests of that area. My remarks are specifically limited to the four national forests of southern California, the Los Padres, San Bernardino, Angeles, and Cleveland national forests, which the Forest Service itself recognizes as a unit with characteristics that determine the emphasis for management of three major components, watershed, wildlife, and recreation.

I call this to your attention especially because I do not wish you to construe anything within what I am saying to imply that we in southern California feel our concepts are any more important than those governing the rest of the state, or the nation. We are not in competition with central and northern California, nor could we condone pitting the acreage of one area against the acreage of another.

Southern California is a remarkable area. A confluence of conditions here provides Congress with an opportunity that is rare, indeed probably unique, in the world. A coastal plain running from north of Santa Barbara south to the Mexican border is rimmed by mountains in a series of transverse and north-south trending ranges that include a dozen over-10,000 foot peaks, as well as hundreds more over 5000 feet. The entire mountain system is little known outside the area, but the Forest Service could see the value of the watershed of these mountains long decades ago. Their largely untimbered but densely chaparral-covered slopes were recognized as a water resource, and the forests were established as units of the National Forests for that reason. The benign climate of the area is reknowned worldwide, however, and with native and imported water to support it, the population burgeoned.

With population increase and automobile transportation ease, recreational use of the mountains increased manyfold over the last few decades. It was with some surprise that environmentalists discovered the extent of national forest areas locally that were inventoried "roadless" in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation known as RARE II near the close of the last decade. It was this combination of conditions and circumstances that led us to our **RIM OF WILDERNESS** concept.

Let us see what the **RIM** concept embodies:

1 A huge and growing population within a two-hour drive of four units of public lands in the national forest system

2 A benign climate that supports year-round recreation

3 A diverse demographic make-up that requires a diverse recreational opportunity

4 Agreement with land managers that the national forests in the area that watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation are the focal points for emphasis in forest management

5 Vast areas within the four southern California forests to provide for developed recreation to serve the needs of an urban population for family camping, recreational vehicles, offroad vehicles, skiing and snowplay, picnicking and all the other vehicle- and machine-based activities that are associated with developed recreation

6 Vast areas within the four southern California forests that are still unroaded and available for setting aside for wilderness designation by the Congress of the United States

Substantiating data for the above is supplied in the accompanying table.

Most of the advantages of wilderness designation within a forest are being enumerated repeatedly today, and are incorporated in the Wilderness Act of 1964, including opportunity for primitive recreation, solitude, challenge, and quiet, as well as a base for preservation of animal and plant diversity, for sources for scientific experimentation and development of resistant species, for new medical applications, and for economic gains for those who specialize in backcountry equipment and service support for personal and automotive needs.

Less often emphasized are several other values that I would like to call to your attention. In a highly used environment, with all ecosystems under pressure from the expanding populations of southern California, the very values that are sought by vacationers tend to disappear. The animals, both large and small (including the birds), and the beautiful flowers of spring and summer diminish with the continuous disturbance from use. Wilderness areas, with their less general usage and potential for limited entry, serve as a seeding source, both literally and figuratively, of the animals and plants which are so desirable in the natural environment. Wilderness assures a continuing supply of the deer, the birds, and the blossoms that make the developed recreational opportunity so delightful to the average user.

An economic advantage of wilderness that is seldom noted is the attraction it holds for the young advancing technological expert whose services are being sought by industry on such a large scale. Chambers of Commerce would do well to consider selling industry on the advantages of a southern California location from the standpoint of attracting personnel to the remarkable recreational opportunties here. Wilderness adds a dimension that is truly remarkable and unexpected near such a densely populated area, available on a scale totally unrealizable anywhere else in the country, provided the areas included within the California Wilderness Act are made part of the national wilderness system.

The issue of fire control in wilderness continues to plague advocates of further wilderness near urban areas. The Wilderness Act of 1964 [Sec. 4d(1)] is specific in regard to fire management, allowing whatever measures are deemed necessary to protect the resource and surroundings. For reasons which remain obscure, the Forest Service in its manual of directives to Forest Supervisors imposes rather more strict interpretation of the intent of Congress, requiring non-mechanized control wherever possible and top level intervention before mechanized control is used. The specifics of the requirements, however, are not as much a problem to wilderness advocates as the interpretation of spokespeople for the Service after or during fires or when approached by media or concerned individuals as to fire control in wilderness areas. In every instance of which we have been aware, Forest personnel have indicated that "they cannot control fire in wilderness areas" in the same way that they can in non-wilderness areas.

Public concern, especially from inholders and owners of property adjacent to the forest, is understandable. Individuals have a difficult time being convinced by a quotation from a 1964 booklet on the Wilderness Act, if the on-the-ground supervisor tells them fire cannot be controlled in a wilderness area. In response to this problem, the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 contains specific language spelling out fire provisions, including the potential for fire control measures in the Santa Lucia and the Golden Trout Wildernesses. We hope that the smoke from that controversy will not obscure the chaparral slopes of the RIM OF WILDERNESS proposed areas.

While we understand the Senate is in process of modifying or reducing the number of areas and the acreages of the wildernesses already passed by the House of Reprensentatives in HR 1437 (and by two former Houses, in the 96th and 97th Congresses), those of us who feel our responsibilities extend well into the 21st Century and beyond are looking at the last vestiges of roadless acres in the next one or two decades, to add to our precious small heritage of a natural order. For that reason we request that whatever Wilderness Bill is proposed by the Senate, it include language that assures a potential for review of areas remaining roadless through the decades for their wilderness potential. The final decisions for each acre need not rest on our shoulders in this decade. Wilderness saved is not a resource lost. It is a future for the past.

Areas in the California Wilderness Act, HR 1437 and S 5, included in the **RIM OF WILDERNESS** are:

Angeles National Forest:
* Sheep Mountain
* Cucumonga additions
* Fish Canyon

* received Administrative recommendation

Cleveland National Forest:
San Mateo Canyon
Caliente
Boulder Creek
* Pine Creek
Hauser

not part of RARE II

Others: Further Planning status

Los Padres National Forest
* Dick Smith
* San Raphael addition
Machesna Mountain

San Bernardino National Forest
* San Gorgonio additions
* San Jacinto additions
* Granite Peak
* Pyramid Peak
Santa Rosa Mountains

Maps and materials relevant to these areas have been submitted to the committee.

SEE **APPENDED TABLE** FOR ACREAGES AND PERCENTAGES FOR:
National Forests
Roadless areas
Wilderness (previously established)
HR 1437 and S 5

*****

RIM OF WILDERNESS
(acreages in thousands)

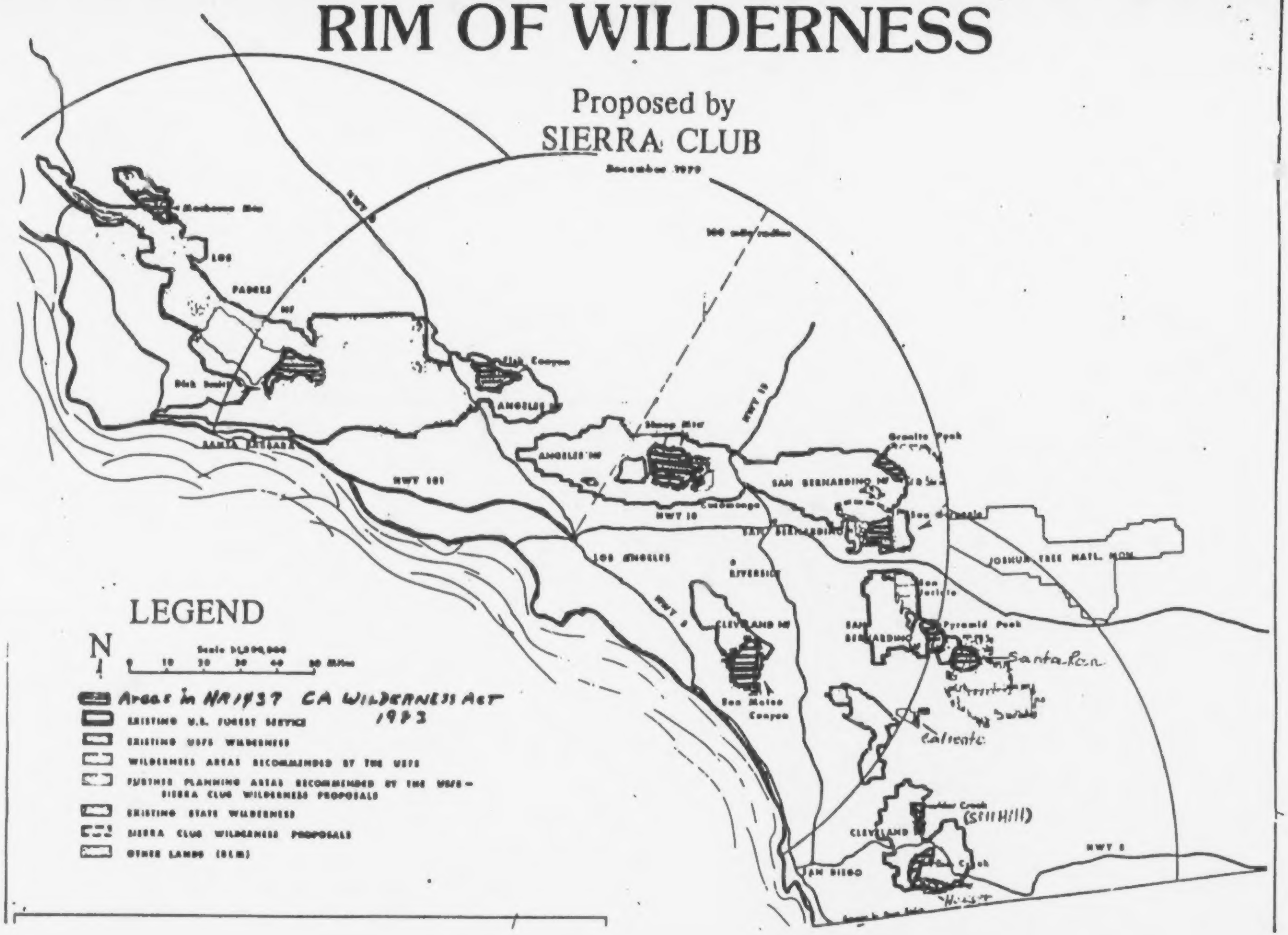
So. California National Forest	Total Acres	Wilderness Acres[1] (%)[2]	RARE II Roadless Acres (%)	HR 1437/S 5[3] Wild. Acres (%)	Administration Recomm. Acres (%)
Angeles NF[5]	691	36 (5%)	132 (19%)	82 (12%)	35 (5%)
Cleveland NF	567	16 (3%)	45 (8%)	72 (13%)	13 (2%
Los Padres NF[4]	1,474	164 (11%)	1,063 (72%)	89 (6%)	68 (5%)
San Bernardino NF[5]	819	57 (7%)	300 (37%)	81 (10%)	90 (11%)
TOTALS	3,551	273 (8%)	1,540 (44%)	324 (9%)	206 (6%)

Notes

1. Wilderness acreage is for previously designated Wilderness.
2. (%): Percentages are of total forest acreage, rounded to nearest whole %.
3. S 5 contains 600 fewer acres for Sheep Mountain, and does not include 20,000 acres for Machesna; the differences are negligible numerically.
4. Monterey District of the Los Padresforest, about 250,000 acres, has been omitted from all figures since it is too far north to be considered part of the RIM OF WILDERNESS; it includes the 159,000 acre Ventana Wilderness and about 80,000 roadless acres.
5. Some areas, such as Sheep Mountain and Cucamonga, have parts in an adjacent forest; total acreage is included for the forest in which the majority of the area lies (Cucamonga in Angeles, Sheep Mountain in San Bernardino).

RIM OF WILDERNESS

Proposed by
SIERRA CLUB
December 1979



LEGEND
N
Scale 1:1,000,000
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Areas in HR1437 CA Wilderness Act 1983
EXISTING U.S. FOREST SERVICE
EXISTING USFS WILDERNESS
WILDERNESS AREAS RECOMMENDED BY THE USFS
FURTHER PLANNING AREAS RECOMMENDED BY THE USFS — SIERRA CLUB WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
EXISTING STATE WILDERNESS
SIERRA CLUB WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
OTHER LANDS (BLM)
HWY 5
LOS
PADRES
NF
Dick Smith
SANTA BARBARA
HWY 101
Fish Canyon
ANGELES NF
ANGELES NF
Sheep Mtn
Cucamonga
HWY 10
HWY 15
200 mile radius
LOS ANGELES
RIVERSIDE
HWY 5
CLEVELAND NF
San Mateo Canyon
SAN BERNARDINO NF
Granite Peak
San Gorgonio
SAN BERNARDINO
JOSHUA TREE NATL. MON
San Jacinto
SAN BERNARDINO
Pyramid Peak
Santa Rosa
Caliente
Cleveland
Hauser Creek
(Still Hill)
Caliente
CLEVELAND
Pine Creek
Hauser
SAN DIEGO
HWY 8

Senator **Hecht**. Senator Wilson?

Senator **Wilson**. No questions.

Ms. **Babcock**. Mr. Chairman, excuse me, with your indulgence in my rush to beat the bell, which I did not do, I neglected to ask permission to put a statement into the record from the Central Sierra Audubon Society.

Senator **Hecht**. Absolutely.

Ms. **Babcock**. Thank you.

Senator **Hecht**. Just put it into the record.

Thank you very much.

[The statement of the Central Sierra Audubon Society follows.]

Central Sierra Audubon Society
Post Office Box 1754
Columbia, California 95310

July 28, 1983

WRITTEN TESTIMONY REGARDING S. 1515 SUBMITTED BY CENTRAL SIERRA AUDUBON SOCIETY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Honorable Members:

The Central Sierra Audubon Society would like the following information to be included in the hearing on S. 1515, Senator Wilson's Wilderness Bill.

Our particular interest in S. 1515 is the Tuolumne River. Senator Wilson has placed the Tuolumne in catagory 2 - areas to be studied for possible inclusion as Wilderness.

Central Sierra Audubon (CSAS) is a chapter of the National Audubon Society. Our region covers all of Tuolumne County and part of Calaveras County. CSAS is committed to working to preserve our nation's wildlife heritage with special emphsis on rare and endangered species in California. Our membership, over 200 people, has continually supported protecting the Tuolumne River due to its uniqueness and valuable wildlife habitat.

The Tuolumne River clearly meets the criteria for Wilderness designation. The Tuolumne Canyon, due to its rugged nature and inaccessibility, remains an extraordinary example of primeval America. The Tuolumne River is an extremely valuable wildlife resource. The unique habitat of the Tuolumne Canyon no doubt supports unique species. Yet, due to the inaccessibility, our biological knowledge of the canyon is minimal. It is known that the Tuolumne supports California's best cold-water trout fishery , plus an abundance of other game fish. This in turn supports an eagle population. CSAS has worked with Stanislaus National Forest personnel during the last five years to assess the eagle population. The 1982 CSAS Eagle Survey recorded 19 eagles, including 9 Bald Eagles. Bald Eagles have been sited at various locations along the Tuolumne throughout the year, the heaviest usage occuring between November and March. Suitable nesting habitat exists in the canyon and the possibility of nesting activity warrants further investigation. There are approximately 14,000 Bald Eagles in the United States. 800 of these are believed to winter in California. Tuolumne County is believed to have the largest southern-most wintering population. Development of the Tuolumne River may seriously affect this population. During the California drought of the mid-70's the flows to the lower Tuolumne were greatly reduced and the eagle population declined dramatically. Any project affecting flows would most likely produce similar adverse effects.

The Tuolumne is also important to our deer herds. Deer represent an economic as well as biological resource to our county since sport hunting is

Central Sierra Audubon Society
Post Office Box 1754
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July 28, 1983

WRITTEN TESTIMONY REGARDING S. 1515 Page 2

a very popular recreational activity here. The herds utilizing the Tuolumne canyon would also be adversely effected by further development of the river. The deer must ford the river to reach the different ranges that they require. Studies conducted here have shown that the existing reservoirs are significantly impeding deer migration. This trend if it continues will ultimately reduce the size and vitality of the herds and this in turn will reduce hunting and revenue to Tuolumne County.

CSAS realizes that protecting the Tuolumne River will result in economic costs for Tuolumne County and other areas. We recognize the legitimate needs of Tuolumne County for power revenues and water. We believe that Tuolumne County's proposed project for the Clavey River can be designed and managed in an environmentally sound manner and coexist with wilderness designation on the Tuolumne main stem. This would obviously require a boundry change for the wilderness area. There has been a great deal of debate in Tuolumne County regarding protecting the Tuolumne River. The issue is complex and a clear majority has never been shown within the county for developing the river. Central Sierra Audubon feels that modifying the Wilderness boundry to accommodate Tuolumne County's Clavey project would be a reasonable compromise allowing some economic benefits to Tuolumne County while protecting a great national resource.

Thank you for taking the time to consider the Tuolumne River.

Sincerely,

Sonia L. Hurt, president CSAS

Charles Giordano

Charles Giordano, vice president

Senator HECHT. Let's go on to panel 16. Leon Chauvet, if I don't pronounce these names correctly, please forgive me. Robert Rasor, Bill Herndon, Doug Smith, Larry Kiml, Claudia White, and Becky Robertson.

Mr. Leon Chauvet.

Mr. CHAUVET. Chauvet. Yes, sir.

Senator HECHT. Chauvet. Excuse me.

STATEMENT OF LEON J. CHAUVET, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Mr. CHAUVET. Yes, sir. My speech as presented naturally is wrong because Senator Wallop was sitting there earlier, and since he changed places, now my speech is wrong, but we will work around that, I think, OK.

Senator HECHT. OK.

Mr. CHAUVET. Anyway, the Honorable Senator Hecht and committee members, associates, and Senator Wilson.

My roots go back in California many years too, back to 1849. I have watched with great concern and interest the development of the State of California over these years, not personally since 1849, but since I was born, anyway.

I represent a great deal of people who are not represented, all the individuals in California who are recreational vehicle users, people that have the motor homes, that have the campers, that are not affiliated with any organization, and they have nobody here talking for them essentially.

Plus a couple of well-known organizations, the California Wildlife Federation, and the California Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs.

To be very specific and get right down to it, most everything else has been said today, with a couple of exceptions. The permit system that has been invoked as a result of the Wilderness Act and of areas that have been higher or intensely used has caused some additional problems, and it has been very hard to enforce.

Water resources have been hit quite heavily today. Grazing, also. Wildlife management, I would like to talk about momentarily, and to address a question that Senator Wilson asked earlier—and that was: What is the impact?

I am going to go back home, and I am going to ask Don Carper, who is the state director of fish and game to provide some input relative to this subject, as well as the president of the California Wildlife Federation, to provide some input as a matter of record within a 2-week period.

The biggest thing I would like to talk about is criteria.

That some of the areas of the 1.2 million do not, in fact, in our opinion, meet the criteria. I have prepared an attached list, which is a matter of the record, and it will clearly delineate, cite specific by each area, those spots that should be removed from the total of the 1.2 million, and what that does, in effect, is bring our proposal down to about 850,000 acreas.

So, the criteria is there. It is welldefined. Also, the release language is very critical, we feel, because of all the industry and the jobs and everything else is involved in this. It is quite extensive, as you have heard today.

Thank you.

Senator HECHT. Thank you, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chauvet follows:]

JULY 28, 1983

PRESENTATION TO
UNITED STATES SENATE - SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATOR MALCOM WALLOP, COMMITTEE MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, AND GUESTS.

MY NAME IS LEE CHAUVET, REPRESENTING A WIDE VARIETY OF RECREATION INTERESTS. BEING A NATIVE CALIFORNIAN, I'VE WATCHED WITH DEEP INTEREST AND CONCERN THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF OUR STATE, AND ESPECIALLY HOW IT RELATES TO RECREATION USE ACTIVITIES. I HUNT, FISH, HIKE, TAKE PHOTOS, STUDY BIOLOGY, GEOLOGY AND FOREST MANAGEMENT. ADDITIONALLY, I HAVE SERVED ON BLM STATE AND DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS FOR OVER SEVEN YEARS, AND PRESENTLY SERVE ON THE SUSANVILLE DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD REPRESENTING RECREATION.

TO PREPARE FOR TODAYS SESSION A GREAT DEAL OF DATA HAD TO BE REVIEWED, WHICH INCLUDES THE LATEST USFS RECREATION VISITOR DAY STATISTICS FROM 1967 - THRU - 1982, PARTICIPATION IN THE RARE I AND RARE II REVIEWS, OTHER INPUT FROM NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS, MANY PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH BLM AND USFS PERSONNEL AND COUNTY SUPERVISORS, PLUS FIELD TRIPS TO MOST OF THE AREAS OF CONCERN INDICATES THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ADDITIONS SHOULD NOT EXCEED 850,000 ACRES.

THE IMPACT OF WILDERNESS ON THE MAJORITY OF RECREATIONAL PURSUITS IS PROFOUND, NOT TO MENTION THE OTHER IMPACTS OF MINERAL/GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION, TIMBER, GRAZING, WATER DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

THE PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS I REPRESENT ARE NOT TOTALLY OUT AND OUT OPPOSED TO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS. IN FACT, MANY AREAS THROUGHOUT THE STATE WERE SUPPORTED FOR WILDERNESS, IE; MOKELUME, DESOLATION VALLEY, SAN RAFAEL TO NAME A FEW. IN ADDITION, TO WILDERNESS, WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK OTHER FORMS OF LIMITED LAND USE CATEGORIES SUCH AS PRIMITIVE AREAS, NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS, BUFFER ZONES AND SCENIC AREAS THAT ALL TEND TO BOTH PRESERVE THE BACK COUNTRY ATMOSPHERE AND PROTECT THE SCENIC AND NATURAL VALUES OF THE AREA AND ADD TO THE ALREADY EXISTING AREAS. MORE OVER THESE TYPE DESIGNATIONS SOMETIMES BEST SERVE THE DISPERSED RECREATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS STATE.

AT MOST PEOPLE WORK ONLY A 5 DAY OR EVEN A 4 DAY WORK WEEK, THEY HAVE MUCH MORE TIME TO GO OUTDOORS. TAKE A LOOK AT THE HIGHWAYS ON ANY GIVEN WEEKEND, PICKUPS, STATION WAGONS, COMPACTS, MOTOR HOMES, CAMPERS, TRAVEL TRAILERS, 4 WHEEL DRIVES, MOTORCYCLES, ETC.-- ALL LOADED WITH CAMPING GEAR. THIS IS THE FASTEST GROWING RECREATION PURSUIT- THE USE OF THE OUTDOORS!

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS WILL ONLY COMPOUND THE PROBLEM FOR OUTDOOR RECREATIONISTS. LETS LOOK AT A FEW KEY POINTS:

- CLEAN UP COSTS OF WILDERNESS AREAS - MARBLE MOUNTAINS, MT. WHITNEY/DESOLATION
- PERMIT SYSTEM - HAS RESULTED IN REDUCED NUMBERS FORCING HIGHER UTILIZATION TO ADJOINING AREAS.
- EXISTING AREAS - SIZE; MANY VERY LARGE/LOCATION; MANY VERY REMOTE/UTILIZATION; SOME WAY OVER USED, OTHER ALMOST UNUSED.
- MINERAL/GEOTHERMAL - MANY RESOURCES ARE CRITICAL TO OUR FUTURE - DON'T LOCK THEM AWAY UNTIL WE KNOW WHAT REALLY IS THERE.
- TIMBER HARVEST - EMPLOYMENT AND NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN HEALTHY FOREST AND PROVIDES ADDITIONAL RECREATION AREAS.
- WATER RESOURCES - OF GRAVE CONCERN TO ALL CALIFORNIANS DUE TO EXPANDING POPULATIONS AND MAJOR AGRICULTURE.
- GRAZING - VITAL TO REDUCE EXCESS RANGE GRASS AND BRUSH - FIRE PROTECTION.
- WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT - ACCESS IS NEEDED FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.

SOME SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN; MOKELUME EXTENSION, CARSON ICEBERG, ISHI AREA, CAPLES CREEK, SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS, DINKEY LAKES, MONACHE MEADOWS, SOUTH SIERRA, DOMELANDS AND SCODIES, BECAUSE THESE AREAS AS WELL AS OTHERS INCLUDE INTRUSIONS, ROADS, ETC, AND DO NOT REALLY QUALIFY FOR THE TOTAL ACREAGE PROPOSED.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE AND PLEASE CALL OR WRITE FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE OR SITE SPECIFIC DETAILS.

Ref. a. Personal Site Inspections
b. USFS Recreation Use Statistics - California 1976 thru 1982.
c. Presentation materials of several of todays participants.

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Senator HECHT. Robert Rasor, please.

Mr. RASOR. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT RASOR, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST ASSOCIATION, WESTERVILLE, OHIO

Mr. RASOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to speak today on behalf of the members of the American Motorcyclist Association, of which we have 25,000 in the State of California. I would like to voice our opposition to two of the California wilderness proposals before this subcommittee, and some reservations over Senator Wilson's title II of Senate bill 1515.

Our first objection for the displacement of existing activities that would be prohibited within designated wilderness.

An example of such displacement occurred following the establishment of the Golden Trout Wilderness, with off-highway vehicle enthusiasts losing over 75 miles of designated trail.

That use was displaced, and is again threatened by the inclusion of three areas which we strongly urge be excluded from the current bills.

The Menache, South Sierra, and Domeland additions are popular areas for all varieties for off-highway vehicle users. The areas attract large numbers of enthusiasts because of their proximity to Los Angeles metropolitan area, and because of the diversity of experiences available.

Motorized users are provided, have provided thousands of volunteer hours to maintain many miles of trails in these areas, and each of the additions contains numerous roads and structures which should disqualify them from further consideration.

An inventory compiled by the California Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs with the assistance of other off-highway vehicle organizations reflects a total of 414 miles of roads and trails contained in these areas, and a loss of more than one-quarter million visitor days of vehicle recreation.

The total impact is far greater when one considers that very often there motorized vehicle days are coupled with many other parts of the recreational spectrum. It is estimated that more than 2.5 million California residents use some form of off-highway vehicle for recreational access to national forest lands.

Our second objection stems from the failure of these bills to consider a future request of wilderness designation. It will predictably be made from inventories of other Federal lands within California. This is best represented by the 186 BLM wilderness study areas totaling 6.2 million acres of additional proposed wilderness that is likely to be considered as part of some future legislative action.

We feel that this piecemeal approach to evaluating wilderness places unnecessary burdens on Congress, as well as on users. We also have some objection to—we would like to see, I should say, strong release language incorporated in the Senate version of the bill, and we would also like to see some consideration for other recreation users in the final decision.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rasor follows:]

TESTIMONY BY
THE AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST ASSOCIATION

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP, CHAIRMAN

JULY 28, 1983

THE ISSUE OF CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS
S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437

The American Motorcyclist Association (AMA) is a national organization composed of more than 130,000 members who enjoy recreational motorcycling. We are here on behalf of our California members, who make up one of the largest groups of public land users in that state. They are deeply concerned about the serious constraints on recreational access to California national forests that will result from the implementation of wilderness legislation presently before this subcommittee.

The AMA and its members have long appreciated the concept of wilderness areas, and we have expressed our support for preserving unique "untrammeled" portions of our public lands by incorporating them into the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, we believe that the number of acres which qualify and rightly deserve to be included in that system is finite. Our greatest objection to legislation now being considered by this subcommittee is the failure to consider future requests for wilderness designations that will predictably be made from inventories that have been made on other federal lands within California.

Among our other objections are the one million acres of requested wilderness designations in excess of the most recent RARE II inventory, the failure of available legislative proposals to deal effectively with the controversial "release" question, and the displacement of existing recreation from the lands in question that will occur if current designations are adopted.

Within the state of California, the United States Forest Service currently administers 2.1 million acres of designated Wilderness, 1.2 million acres of proposed wilderness identified under the RARE II inventory, and an additional 2.7 million acres that have been marked for further planning that could eventually qualify for wilderness designation. In addition to this acreage resulting from formal evaluations and planning processes, there are 923,000 acres of forest land that is at issue in Federal District Court in California because it was not included among those areas eligible for wilderness.

Under the administration of the National Park Service in California is an additional 692,030 acres of wilderness available to those who favor that allocation of our natural resources.

The great unknown factor in future wilderness designations in California, and the great deficiency of the present legislative proposals, are the 186 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) that have been identified on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Those areas total 6,273,000 additional acres that will likely be incorporated as wilderness in some future legislative action. Already 14,000 additional acres of BLM Wilderness have been established under Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The stated purpose of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is the "preservation and protection in their natural condition" of lands that represent the "enduring resource of wilderness." Part of this objective is to preserve representative examples from various climates -- arid, semi-arid, alpine, arctic, sub-arctic, etc. California is one of the few states that can make contributions to nearly all of these categories, yet the current legislative proposals deal only with those lands managed by the Forest Service and ignore the millions of acres under consideration within the BLM. This piecemeal approach to determining what will and what will not be wilderness in California places unnecessary burdens on Congress and recreationists by denying each the opportunity to review the required inter-relationships among all wilderness possibilities in that state prior to their being enacted into law.

Including the 2.1 million acres of previously designated wilderness, California has the potential to contain 14,740,000 acres of wilderness if only existing proposals are adopted by Congress. This figure does not include the additional one million acres above and beyond RARE II recommendations contained in H.R. 1437. We believe that this is far in excess of what the residents of California, and of the nation, need or want. It is time Congress became more selective about what actually is to become wilderness.

Each time a major wilderness bill is considered in Congress, polarization occurs between those groups that strongly advocate wilderness and those who ask for moderation. This polarization, and resulting advocacy, contributes only to legislative inefficiency and to increased controversy over the areas under consideration. To avoid this controversy and to provide the opportunity to fairly determine which parcels of each type of environment are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), we would urge postponement of any decisions on California wilderness until such time as all federal lands may be evaluated at the same time. We believe that this will reduce the controversy, limit nominations only to deserving wilderness areas, and improve legislative efficiency.

The principal legislative initiatives now before this subcommittee, S.B. 5 and H.R. 1437, each provide for an additional one million acres more than were identified by the RARE II inventory. Much of the acreage is included in these bills in an attempt to satisfy the selfish goals of a small yet vocal part of American society at the expense of strict adherence to congressionally mandated definitions of wilderness. Our Association and its members are strong supporters of the wilderness concept and its preservation where appropriate; however, we strongly disapprove of attempts to manufacture wilderness where it does not exist.

Recommendations developed by the Forest Service during the RARE II inventory process under the administration of President Carter, considered by many to have been the most environmentally sensitive administration since Theodore Roosevelt, identified only 1.1 million acres of the remaining Forest Service land as suitable for wilderness designation. Despite this evaluation by Forest Service professionals working under the scrutiny of the Carter Administration, present day advocates are attempting to "force" the inclusion of one million acres that fail to meet legislative requirements or are areas having marginal wilderness characteristics.

We believe that the Forest Service contributions to the National Wilderness Preservation System from California are entirely adequate and that any future designations should be selected from the 186 WSAs identified from BLM's inventory. This would provide for the geographic diversity of the NWPS originally intended by Congress when it passed the Wilderness Act of 1964. The **maximum** number of acres that should be considered by this subcommittee must be limited to those areas identified during the RARE II process.

Perhaps the most controversial question surrounding all wilderness legislation is the matter of dealing with those lands that have been evaluated as not suitable for wilderness designation but identified as being roadless or marked for further study. The zealous wilderness advocates would have those parcels sealed indefinitely for future consideration as wilderness. We oppose this management concept because it prohibits other productive uses of our public land. We would urge this committee to incorporate the strongest possible language to assure that those lands which are not included as wilderness are released for other purposes.

One of the sacrifices that is frequently made in preserving wilderness for future generations is the displacement of existing activities which would be prohibited under the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. In recent years, these activities have come to include mineral exploration, oil or gas exploration, timber harvesting, and many forms of "active" recreation. An example of this displacement occurred following the establishment of the Golden Trout Wilderness Area when off-highway vehicle enthusiasts lost access to more than 75 miles of designated recreational trail. That activity was displaced to adjacent areas of the Sequoia National Forest, and is again threatened by the inclusion of three areas which we strongly urge be excluded from each of the current bills.

The Monache, South Sierra, and Domeland additions are popular areas for owners of all varieties of off-highway vehicles. The areas attract large numbers of enthusiasts because of their close proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and because of the diversity of experiences available. Motorized trail users have provided thousands of volunteer hours to maintain the many miles within these areas. Each of these additions contains numerous roads and structures which should disqualify them from further consideration. For instance, the Domelands addition contains 11 miles of approved, designated motorcycle trails and 16 miles of established dirt roads. The South Sierra area contains 16 miles of designated trails and five miles of established dirt roads. The Monache Wilderness Study Area contains 30 miles of motorcycle trail and 25 miles of dirt roads.

As an attachment, we have included an inventory of similar situations in all of the national forests in California. The inventory was conducted by the California Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs with assistance from other off-highway vehicle organizations.

The inventory includes miles of existing roads and trails in each forest, as well as the number of visitor days that will be lost if existing proposals are enacted. The inventory reflects a total of 414 miles of roads and trails contained in the recommended areas and the loss of 282,000 visitor days of recreation.

The legislative proposals presently being considered by this subcommittee, if allowed to pass, would deprive motorized recreational users of California national forests of more than one quarter of a million visitor use days of recreational opportunity per year. The total impact is far greater when one considers that very often these motorized recreational vehicle days are only one part of the recreational spectrum. It is motorized access that provides opportunity for other popular forms of recreation that occur on national forest land, including hunting, fishing, camping, whitewater rafting, rock hounding, and related activities. It is estimated that more than 2.5

million California residents use some form of off-road vehicle for access to national forest lands.

In summary, the members of the American Motorcyclist Association have four serious objections to the California wilderness proposals presently being considered by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters.

Each legislative initiative fails to consider the total future wilderness designations that might be requested from all federal lands in that state. Because of the significance of the resource base in California, we believe it is appropriate that the Senate use this state's designations to consider answering the question, "How much wilderness is enough?"

We believe that present contributions to the National Wilderness Preservation System from California national forests are sufficient. Additional acreage should be drawn from public lands having different resource values. At the maximum, the Senate should refrain from designating more acreage than the 1.1 million acres identified during the RARE II inventory.

We strongly believe that any legislation which would identify additional areas in California for wilderness should include language that would release unsuitable lands for other uses. Neither of the current proposals contains such language.

Finally, we would ask that the committee be sensitive to the recreation users that stand to be displaced by wilderness designations. This displacement causes overcrowding and potential safety hazards when users are forced to further confine their activities because of restrictions on recreational activities in designated wilderness areas.

ATTACHMENT

Compiled By
California Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs

JUNE 1983

IMPACTS HR 1437 - S-5 WOULD CREATE ON EXISTING DISPERSED RECREATIONAL VISITOR DAYS (RVD) ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

MRVD - VISITOR DAYS (THOUSANDS)
NW - NON-WILDERNESS
FP - FURTHER PLANNING
W - WILDERNESS

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	"ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAILS	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
ANGELES	CUCAMONGA	4,400	NO/NW	0	0
	FISH CANYON	32,900	YES/PARTLY	15	2.0
ANGELES-SAN BERNARDINO	SHEEP MTN.	44,000	YES/PARTLY	0	0
CLEVELAND	CALIENTE	5,900	NO/FP	0	
	HAUSER	8,000	NO/FP	0	
	SILL HILL	5,200	NO/FP	0	
	PINE CREEK	13,100	YES/W	0	
	SAN MATEO CYN.	39,540	NO/NW	16	3.5
ELDORADO	CAPLES CREEK	14,000	NO/FP	15	4.6
	ECHO CARSON	20,000	NO/FP	5	2.5
ELDORADO, TOIYABE & STANISLAUS	MOKELUMNE ADDITION	60,000	NO/FP	26	24.0
INYO	BOUNDARY PEAK	49,900	NO/FP	0	
	DEEP WELLS	7,600	YES/W	7	1.5
	EXCELSIOR	46,400	YES/W	30	3.0
	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	9,000	YES/W	0	0
INYO-SEQUOIA	SOUTH SIERRA	77,000	NO/NW	18	35.0
INYO-SIERRA	MINARETS	9,000	2,500 W 6,500 FP	5	2.0
	SAN JOAQUIN	110,000	YES/PARTLY	14	28.0
KLAMATH	DILLON CREEK	30,000	NO/FP		
	RUSSIAN PEAK	12,000	NO/NW	5	2.0
KLAMATH-ROGUE RIVER	RED BUTTES	25,300	NO/NW	3	1.5
KLAMATH, SIX RIVERS & SISKIYOU	SISKIYOU	101,000	68,150 W 140,844 NW	10	1.7

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	::ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAIL	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
LASSEN	CARIBOU ADDITION	1,800	2,200 W 1,300 FP	0	0
	CINDER BUTTES	15,500	YES/W	4	2.0
	ISHI	41,840	51,500 W 20,100 FP	12	4.4
	LASSEN VOLCANO ADDNS.	3,900	YES/W	0	
	MILL CREEK	9,800	NO/FP	2	1.0
	THOUSAND LAKES ADDN.	7,000	7,600 W 8,300 FP	0	
	TIMBERED CRATER	22,000	4,400 W 18,000 BLM	7	1.6
LOS PADRES	DICK SMITH	67,000	YES/W	0	
	MATHESNA MTN.	32,000	NO/FP	4	9.0
	SAN RAFAEL ADDN.	2,000	YES/W	0	
	VENTANA ADDN.	2,750	YES/W	0	
MENDOCINO	SNOW MTN.	37,000	26,400 W 26,100 NW	20	10.0
	YOLLA BOLLY ADDN. & MIDDLE EEL	46,000	NO/FP	12	2.0
PLUMAS	BUCKS LAKE	19,400	1,400 W 2,300 NW	.6	2.8
MODOC	SOUTH WARNER ADDN.	1,940	1,400 W 2,300 NW	4	37.6
SAN BERNARDINO	GRANITE PEAK	10,600	YES/W	1	.2
	PYRAMID PEAK	17,000	YES/W	2	.2
	SAN GORGONIO	21,500	NO/FP	0	
	SAN JACINTO ADDN.	10,900	YES/W	1	.6
	SANTA ROSA	20,160	19,200 FP 5,000 W	4	12.6
SEQUOIA	SCODIES	48,000	NO/FP	5	6.0
	DOMELAND ADDNS.	34,100	NO/FP	22	11.0
SHASTA-TRINITY	CASTLE CRAGS	7,300	YES/W	2	1.0
	CHANCELULLA	8,200	NO/FP	1	.2
	MT. SHASTA	37,000	W/PARTLY	3	2.4
	PATTISON	28,000	NO/NW	2	.8
SHASTA-TRINITY & KLAMATH	TRINITY ALPS	500,000	170,000 W 209,000 FP 148,900 NW	25 MILES OF CLOSED ROADS TO PROTECT WILDERNESS VALUES	

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	*ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAIL	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
SIERRA	DINKEY LAKES	30,000	NO/FP	35	28.0
	JOHN MUIR ADDN.	85,000	40,500 W 45,000 FP	6	3.5
SIERRA-SEQUOIA	MONARCH	55,000	5,332 W 24,368 FP	1	.1
SIX RIVERS	NORTH FORK	8,100	NO/NW	0	
	EIGHT MILE-BLUE CREEK	60,000	NONE	6	1.0
	DILLON CREEK	30,000	NONE	0	
STANISLAUS	EMIGRANT ADDN.	6,100	YES/W	0	
	TUOLOMNE RIVER	18,200	NO/FP	2	.5
STANISLAUS-TOIYABE	CARSON ICEBERG	190,000	140,000 W 24,930 FP 16,100 NW	30	4.7
TAHOE	GRANITE CHIEF	25,000	35,200 FP 1,200 NW	5	.5
	ROYAL GORGE	49,000	NO/FP	8	11.3
TOIYABE	HOOVER ADDN.	49,280	55,241 FP 44,619 W	2	1.4
			SUB TOTAL	395	267.7
			NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS PROPOSALS		
USDI	YOSEMITE	667,000		0	0
	SEQUOIA-KINGS CYN.	825,923		0	0
			NATIONAL PARK ADDITIONS		
SIERRA	MOUNT RAYMOND (YOSEMITE)	7,000	NO/FP	5	10.0
	JENNIE LAKES (SEQUOIA-KINGS CYN)	12,000	NO/NW	14	7
			SUB TOTAL	19	17
			TOTAL	414 MILES	282.7 MRVD

Senator **Wallop** [presiding]. Thank you. Is it Mr. Rasor?

Mr. **Rasor**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Wallop**. I just wanted to express my very deep appreciation to Senator Hecht for spelling me for lunch, and in the interest of all of you, who are yet to testify, in keeping the process going.

There are a lot of people, and even at 3 minutes, it takes a long time to get through. I appreciate his effort. Also, I want to express my appreciation to Mr. Jack Berryman for the comment on wildlife management, and wilderness areas; I do believe that is something that should be addressed, should have been addressed, and it is important to have had that in the record.

Mr. Herndon.

STATEMENT OF BILL HERNDON, BARBENDERS WEST MOTORCYCLE CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. **Herndon**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Wilson.

I am Bill Herndon with the Barbenders West Motorcycle Club in Los Angeles, Calif., and also I am a coordinator for the motorcycle volunteer program in Sequoia National Forest.

I am here to oppose any wilderness, and specifically in Monache, South Sierra, Domeland, and Scodies areas, based on four reasons.

One is that this area is very predominantly ORV multiple-use, with 85 to 90 percent of the summer use being ORV-related in the Forest Service, their own records.

Now, one of the most well-developed motorcycle trail networks in the United States is in this area, and it is a large and expanding volunteer and group activity program there.

Also, there is a motorcycle adopter trail program, two specific different programs, very well developed, and expanding.

Also, there is a great deal of excellent numerous, four-wheel-drive designated vehicle ways there, and many forest users bring in fishing and camping gear, and trail bikes with—and hunting equipment with four-wheel-drive equipment.

Our second reason is that there is a very fully-maintained paved road system in this area, not anywhere nearly meeting a roadless type of environment. Roads running around, adjacent, right smack in the middle of a so-called wilderness area.

Number 3——

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Herndon, forgive me, and I will give you extra time, but did you say that there was an extensive paved road system within?

Mr. **Herndon**. That is correct. There are paved areas that go around, adjacent to, and intruding into and right—when I say in the middle of, I mean between, in particular, the Monache, South Sierra, and Domeland additions—there is a paved road going right between those three wildernesses.

Senator **Wallop**. I would ask you if after the hearing or at some moment in time you might be willing to point those out to staff so——

Mr. **Herndon**. I'll be glad to. I have a map showing that.

Senator **Wallop**. And I am sorry to interrupt your testimony.

Mr. **Herndon**. Thank you.

Our third reason is because of numerous man-made intrusions, such as rechannelled streams and creeks for erosion control; motorcycle and four-wheel-drive bridges, which have accommodating tree cuttings and clearings made for those; timber sales and production, and very expansive Blackrock—it is called Blackrock Forest Service Center. It has been recently rebuilt, and it serves the ORV and all the other interests up there, but it is right smack in the middle of the so-called wilderness.

And the last reason is that there is already an existing large wilderness area, the Golden Trout Wilderness, which took out the majority of the motorcycle trails already, causing dead-ends and overcrowding.

The volunteer program up there is being one of the most well-known ones in the United States. I would just like to conclude in saying that Sequoia National Forest is probably one of the most amazing examples of what a wilderness should not be.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Herndon.

Mr. HERNDON. As opposed to Sequoia National Park, many people feel—they think it is Sequoia National Park—they are two separate systems.

Senator WALLOP. You are distinguishing between the forests?

Mr. HERNDON. Yes, and Sequoia National Park, of course, has no ORV or motorized activities allowed. But Sequoia National Forest is the—what we feel, a very large multiple-use area.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Herndon.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Herndon follows:]

Bill & Kathy Herndon
1633 Hill Drive
L A, Ca, 90041
(213) 255-5815

26 July, 1983

To: The Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands

Re: Burton (1437), Cranston (S-5), & Wilson (S 1515) Wilderness Bills;
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

The MONACHE, SOUTH SIERRA, DOMELAND ADDITION, AND SCODIES (of Sequoia Nat'l Forest) are inappropriate candidates to become additional wilderness areas because:

1. These areas are predominantly ORV multiple-use areas.
   - A) 85-90%, summer of '82, according to the Forest Service.
   - B) One of the most well-developed motorcycle trail networks in the United States (two wheel, 12-15" tread).
   - C) Large, expanding, and well-organized motorcycle volunteer group activities (aka the SEQUOIA SUMMER SERIES), including FS supervised trail rebuilding, maintenance, and additions.
   - D) Nationally-known and effective ADOPT-A-TRAIL ORV program, (in addition to the SEQUOIA SUMMER SERIES).
   - E) Excellent and numerous 4WD designated vehicle ways.
     - 1) Many forest users bring in fishing and camping gear, trail bikes and hunting equipment via 4WD.

2. Fully-maintained PAVED ROADS running around, adjacent, and intruding into these proposed "Wilderness Area" boundaries.

3. Numerous MAN-MADE INTRUSIONS within or adjacent to proposed closures.
   - A). Rechannelled streams and creeks (erosion control).
   - B) Motorcycle and 4WD bridges; accommodating tree cutting/clearings.
   - C) Timber sales and production.
   - D) The teeming Blackrock Forest Service Center (recently fully rebuilt and expanded for area ORV and other users).

4. Large EXISTING GOLDEN TROUT WILDERNESS (installed in 1978).
   - A) Reduced motorcycle trail network from approximately 515 miles, to 205 miles (currently).
   - B) Left the motorcycle trails network in a shambles.
     - 1) Overcrowding
     - 2) Dead-end trails

5. GREEN STICKIE funding (paid for fully by ORV users) approved for the BLACKROCK BEACH-RIDGE TRAIL (a motorcycle trail to link up trail cut off by the GTW).

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM DETAIL

One of the most well-known motorcycle volunteer programs in the U. S., is located in the Kern Plateau area of Sequoia National Forest (Monache, South Sierra, and Domeland Additions) area. It has been so effective, popular among users, and the Forest Service, that both the motorcycling and non-motorcycling press have made continuing mention of it. In addition to this monthly "Sequoia Summer Series," 1982 saw the initiation of the equally notable motorcycle ADOPT-A-TRAIL program. This is where motorcycle clubs, independent riders and families work more independently of FS supervision, but under their guidelines. They have made, and are keeping, their yearly commitments.

Due in large part to the chaos left from the GTW enactment, the BARBENDERS WEST motorcycle club, working with the FS, enacted the Sequoia Volunteer Program in 1978. With overwhelming initial response by concerned recreational trail riders, other clubs and groups joined. The current two point program represents, to many, the yardstick by which others should be judged.

That is, in fact, what is happening in the state of California. (among others). The Tahoe District, Hungry Valley, and numerous others, are in the process of aquiring "Sequoia Volunteer" input to establish successful user-assisted programs themselves.

To non-motorcyclists, it should be mentioned that these trail programs are not open-area "cross-country," go where-you-want ones. They are carefully situated to be up on a hillside, around boggy meadows, and planned to have minimum negative impact from trail riders. They are signed and polined, to assure that riders stay on trails only (no sidehilling, hillclimbing, or riding through the woods as you please).

Not only are ORVers in general, and motorcyclists in particular, the majority users of this Kern Plateau (eastern side) area of Sequoia, but the above volunteer programs have proved one thing conclusively: motorcyclists are the pride of Sequoia. They don't just use it. They, more than any other user group, show up regularly and in larger numbers (116 last July 4th) to repair and maintain what they ride on, for preservation of future use.

Specific motorcycle ADOPT-A-TRAILS to date are as follows:

CLUB	TRAIL ADOPTED
BARBENDERS WEST M/C	Jackass (lower and upper)
CEA (Cal. Enduro Assoc.)	Albanita
CHAPPARRALS M/C	Dark Canyon
MIC	Old Stoney
UEA (United Enduro Assoc)	Granite Knob/Broder Trails
SANDBLASTERS M/C	tba

CONCLUSION

Wilderness additions to these areas are completely innapropriate with Sequoia's especially successful current multiple use programs. If enacted, the Monache/South Sierra/Domeland Add. would wipe out almost all of the above well-developed trail network, among others. It would destroy thousands of volunteer man-hours, and hundreds of volunteers useful work. Recreational trail riders would be overcrowded to the extreme. They would be herded onto a reservation of approximately 55 trail miles, from the current approximately 205 miles (approx 515 before GTW). With 85-90 % of last years 500,000 visitor day use days being motorcycle trail recreation-oriented, damage control and safety could be a serious problem.

The California Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission has approved $274,700.00 for the Blackrock Beach-Ridge Trail in Sequoia for its '83-84 fiscal year. Why? Because as one of the most outstanding recreational trail riding opportunities in California, there is an obvious and worthwhile need to repair the devastation that the Golden Trout Wilderness caused.

Many think that "Wilderness" means "National Park." The ill-conceived and much regretted GTW has caused havoc to the majority of its multiple (former) users. Many congressmen in the Eastern U S never knew of its true multiple use, till it was too late. Even FS personnel state that there aren't nearly enough backpackers, hikers, etc added, to ever have justified it. Where are the so-called environmentalists who pushed so hard for GTW? They certainly aren't in the Sequoia GTW. A mostly unused "national park."

It is important to realize that GTW offers a vast amount of untapped, and mostly, unused "wilderness" area experience now! In addition, the rest of Sequoia's multiple use is fully open to those seeking this experience.

As for the SCODIES, this area is too small to be considered for a real wilderness area. Adjacent areas are heavily used by 4WD's and motorcyclists. The FS has heavily-impacted this area with major earthmoving equipment, and conduct burn and regrowth studies. There are two roads that enter it. The FS openly admits that "we can't and won't administer it. It's too small."

Though most perhaps, would consider GTW a sad and almost irreversible mistake, the remaining Sequoia multiple=use areas should be considered for what they are: true multiple use.

The above proposed 4 wilderness areas are covered with well-developed designated 2 and 4 wheel designated ways. They have paved roads in the near or adjacent vicinity everywhere.

Wilderness means: Roadless areas, where human impacts are substantially unnoticeable.

Sequoia doesn't even come close.

As can be seen, none of these 4 areas have any reasonable redeeming value as wilderness. Therefore we ask for your consideration of a NO vote.

Sincerely,

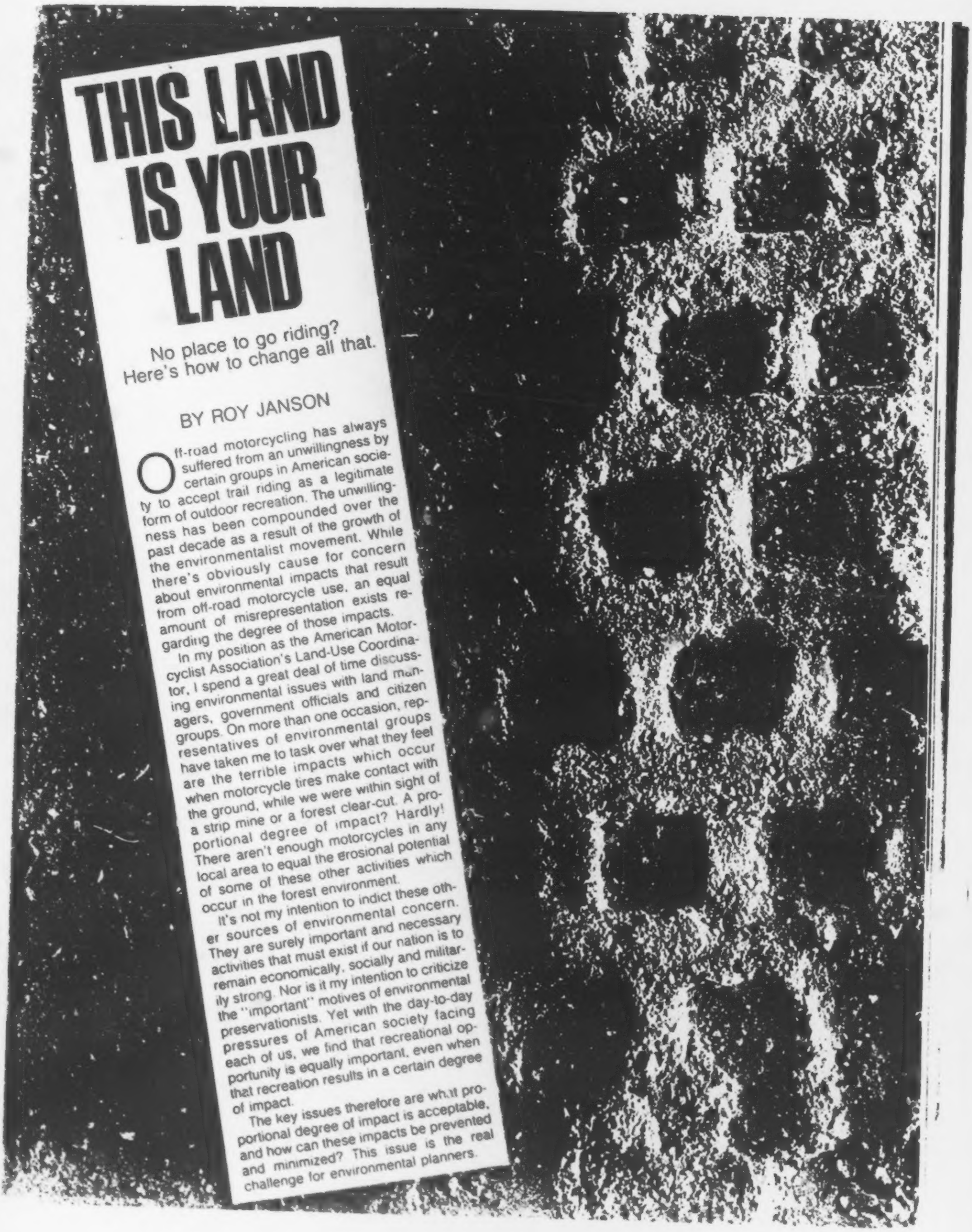
Bill Herndon
Bill & Kathy Herndon

BARBENDERS WEST M/C
Govt. Relations

&

SEQUOIA VOLUNTEER & ADOPT-A-TRAIL Programs,
Co-ordinator

ENCLOSURE: "This Land is Your Land," pages 59 & 60, DIRT RIDER magazine, January '83



THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND

No place to go riding? Here's how to change all that.

BY ROY JANSON

Off-road motorcycling has always suffered from an unwillingness by certain groups in American society to accept trail riding as a legitimate form of outdoor recreation. The unwillingness has been compounded over the past decade as a result of the growth of the environmentalist movement. While there's obviously cause for concern about environmental impacts that result from off-road motorcycle use, an equal amount of misrepresentation exists regarding the degree of those impacts.

In my position as the American Motorcyclist Association's Land-Use Coordinator, I spend a great deal of time discussing environmental issues with land managers, government officials and citizen groups. On more than one occasion, representatives of environmental groups have taken me to task over what they feel are the terrible impacts which occur when motorcycle tires make contact with the ground, while we were within sight of a strip mine or a forest clear-cut. A proportional degree of impact? Hardly! There aren't enough motorcycles in any local area to equal the erosional potential of some of these other activities which occur in the forest environment.

It's not my intention to indict these other sources of environmental concern. They are surely important and necessary activities that must exist if our nation is to remain economically, socially and militarily strong. Nor is it my intention to criticize the "important" motives of environmental preservationists. Yet with the day-to-day pressures of American society facing each of us, we find that recreational opportunity is equally important, even when that recreation results in a certain degree of impact.

The key issues therefore are what proportional degree of impact is acceptable, and how can these impacts be prevented and minimized? This issue is the real challenge for environmental planners.

While in graduate school, I was often questioned by well-intended fellow students and faculty as to how I could be studying to become an environmental planner, while at the same time participating in what they considered to be such an unacceptable form of recreation. I only needed to remind them that an average farm field in row crop production can lose as much as ten tons of top soil per acre each year through wind and water erosion. Some areas of west Texas lose up to 40 tons per acre annually to the very same forces.

The problem is that to the individuals who do not share our love for the outdoors and the excitement that comes from motorcycling, even the minor impacts resulting from a 40-inch wide motorcycle trail are unacceptable. What, then, can motorcyclists do to reduce the impacts that we cause (soil displacement, compaction and excessive sound), and to counter the misconception that many non-users hold toward recreational users of off-road motorcycles?

First, we need to recognize and accept the responsibility for impacts which originate from motorcycling activity. A refusal on our part to address the realistic needs of the areas where we recreate (a fancy word for ride) will result in land closures reducing our recreational opportunties. This, then, causes increased impacts on the few areas which remain open to riding, thereby leading to further closures, then further impacts. It's something of a vicious circle.

Second, we need to help repair impacts and maintain areas where we ride. From New England to California and Florida to Washington, motorcycling volunteers, both clubs and individuals, are participating in projects to revitalize and protect the ecological conditions of our favorite riding sites. Unfortunately, just as the demand for quality riding areas exceeds their availability, so does the demand for environmental impact reduction measures. It's as simple as that. We need to get more riders involved, more often.

When we look at the great places to ride around the United States, the story is always the same. Wherever you find a "heaven on earth" riding area, there's a good chance that you'll find strong user involvement in the planning, management and maintenance of that riding area as well.

This case obviously holds true in the Sequoia National Forest in California, where one of the most notable and publicized volunteer programs exists. Over the past few years Bill and Kathy Herndon have organized volunteer work days at Sequoia which have resulted in an impressive list of accomplishments. Working closely with the dedicated staff of the United States Forest Service, the Herndons have coordinated efforts which have repaired roads and trails, relocated routes and built bridges on their holiday work days. Motorcycle industry publications have reported on the accomplishments of the Herndons and the Bar-benders West Motorcycle Club, but this is only one part of the overall picture at Sequoia.

This national forest has been a vanguard in the development of the "Adopt-a-Trail" concept for motorcycle trails with participating clubs such as the Chaparrals Motorcycle Club, Dirt Diggers Motorcycle Club, Sandblasters Motorcycle Club, California Enduro Club and United Enduro Association, along with countless numbers of independent riders. "Adopt-a-Trail" allows independent riders and clubs to adopt a designated trail in exchange for a few volunteer maintenance days during the riding season. More important than the pleasure derived from seeing your group's name on the trail sign is the satisfaction derived from knowing that you and others have done your part in contributing to the betterment of our sport, while at the same time providing an important public service by saving taxpayers' dollars. All "Adopt-a-Trail" efforts are coordinated by professional forest service personnel to assure that work is done in accordance with government recommendations and regulations, using tools supplied by the Forest Service. The most important contribution to this user/manager relationship is that by being involved, we as users can insure that trail construction and maintenance is done with an eye toward satisfying our own particular needs.

While volunteer efforts at Sequoia get a greater share of publicity due to location and high user population, it's by no means the only area where such efforts exist. The Florida Trail Riders Association, through clubs such as the Azalea City Motorcycle Club, has been commended by both private landowners and government officials for the efforts they've made to assist in the maintenance of riding areas and trails.

This same type of relationship exists between members of the New England Trail Riders Association and land managers of New England states, between the Northwest Motorcycle Association and the Washington Department of Natural Resources, AMA District 14, Cycle Conservation Club and Michigan DNR, as well as in other states such as Texas and Missouri, just to name a few.

Even in the most controversial of riding areas in America, the California Desert Conservation Area in southern California, a meaningful communications network is being built between users, such as AMA's District 37, and their former adversary, the Bureau of Land Management. Recently the BLM publicly recognized the efforts of volunteers from AMA District 37, the Training Wheels Motorcycle Club and the Lost Angels Motorcycle Club to implement a short-term area closure intended to minimize any potential user/non-user conflicts.

The bottom line is that volunteer programs are needed at every riding area. The good examples that we see in California and elsewhere demonstrate that rider involvement is a must if quality recreational opportunity for trail riders is to be preserved.

The motorcycling community, through the combined efforts of the Motorcycle Industry Council and national-level user groups such as the American Motorcyclist Association, has developed a comprehensive environmental program for promoting volunteer efforts. This program educates users and government land managers of the importance of mutual understanding and cooperative efforts. In addition, both the AMA and MIC have accumulated a significant amount of information relating to these programs of volunteerism and cooperation. One such publication, *A Trail Rider's Guide to the Environment*, has been available for almost a decade from the AMA, yet its message is as important now as it was when it was first published in 1973. The message is that by developing the necessary *awareness* of the environmental issues that accompany off-road motorcycling, riding *responsibly* and offering assistance through *volunteer* programs, we can all do our share today to ensure that there will be a place for all of us to go riding tomorrow.

Furthermore, by working to police our own activity, we can counter and reduce the misconception that non-motorcyclists have of trail riders. Hopefully, then, the American public will recognize trail riding as the legitimate form of recreation which we all know it is.

Motorcyclists interested in obtaining further information on environmental awareness and volunteerism can contact the Government Relations Department, American Motorcyclist Association, P.O. Box 141, Westerville, OH 43081. **DR**

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Smith.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS SMITH, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION, FALLS CHURCH, VA.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Senator Wilson.

My name is Douglas Smith, representing the National Inholders Association.

I am going to summarize my statement. Many points have already been made. I ask that it be included in the record in full, please.

Senator WALLOP. By all means, of course.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

Although the 1964 Wilderness Act provides reasonable access to private inholdings, Forest Service policy does not include permanent or temporary roads in its options for reasonable access.

The House of Representatives Report No. 98-40 notes specific language for certain inholdings described in H.R. 1437; yet it by no means is all-inclusive to provide secure access to all inholdings within the 2.3 million acres recommended by the House.

Over a 4-year span, 1979 to 1982, California wilderness dropped by over 400,000 visitor-days. Access by disabled, elderly and others is often impossible due to the nature of wilderness. By expanding our roadless recreation areas we are locking out more Americans.

A study of recreation use by the national forest system showed about 233 million visitor-days per year. Wilderness and primitive visits are about 11 million visitor-days, or roughly 5 percent.

Yet, the present wilderness and primitive areas of 26 million acres are about 16 percent of the national forest system of 190 million acres. This means that 84 percent of the Forest Service lands carry 95 percent of recreational users. Clearly, recreation is not a criteria for a massive increase in the wilderness system.

The American Forests Magazine of February 1971 had an instructive article by John Keane, "The Wilderness Act as Congress Intended."

While no Congress can bind a future Congress, it is instructive to hear what the Senators at that time had to say.

California's Senator Kuchel during the 1961 debate expressed the following:

> The legislation which the Senate is considering today would be effective as to the national forests only in those areas which the Secretary has already determined to be wilderness, wild, primitive, or canoe areas. The vast expanse of the public domain under the Department of Agriculture remains for his consideration for the other multiple uses.

In closing, the NIA supports a provision for permanent release language for nonwilderness areas and future planning areas found by Congress to be unqualified for wilderness.

Secondly, we support a statement of sufficiency of the RARE II environmental impact statement.

We support title I of S. 1515, and we opposed H.R. 1437 and S. 5. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION
TESTIMONY

ON

S. 1515, S. 5, H.R. 1437

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILLS

BEFORE

SUB-COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS

CHAIRMAN: HONORABLE MALCOLM WALLOP

OF

SENATE COMMITTEE

ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

CHAIRMAN: HONORABLE JAMES A. MCCLURE

MY NAME IS DOUGLAS SMITH AND I AM TESTIFYING BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE AS A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION. THE NIA REPRESENTS OVER 7,000 MEMBERS IN 48 STATES IN 160 FEDERAL AREAS. AN INHOLDER IS ANY PERSON WHO OWNS PROPERTY, OR HOLDS ANY KIND OF EQUITY INTEREST WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF A FEDERAL OR STATE MANAGED AREA, OR WHO IS IMPACTED BY THE MANAGEMENT, FEGULATION OF OR ACCESS TO THAT AREA.

WE HAVE SEVERAL CONCERNS WITH THE THREE BILLS INTRODUCED INCREASING CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS AREAS AS THEY IMPACT INDIVIDUAL LANDHOLDERS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

CURRENTLY LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND COUNTIES ARE ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON THE MULTIPLE USES OF FOREST SERVICE AREAS. THIS IS ONE MORE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MORE LAND FROM MULTIPLE USES, DEPLETING MUCH-NEEDED REVENUE FROM LOCAL COMMUNITIES GENERATED THROUGH FOREST RECEIPTS TO PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROADS, ETC.

MANY COMMUNITIES ALREADY HAVE AN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF 20 TO 30 PERCENT CAUSED IN PART BY PREVIOUS FEDERAL ACTIONS. AN EXAMPLE SHOWS THAT THE EXPANSION OF REDWOODS NATIONAL PARK ACCOUNTED FOR THE LOSS OF JOBS FOR 3,600 WORKERS. FURTHER LOSS OF FOREST RELATED USES WOULD HAVE SIMILAR NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE EMPLOYMENT BASE DISRUPTING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES.

SOME AREAS NOW PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS DO NOT MEET THE STANDARDS SET BY THE CONGRESS IN THE 1964 WILDERNESS LEGISLATION. SPECIFICALLY SOME AREAS ARE INCLUDED THAT DO NOT QUALIFY AS "ROADLESS AREAS" BECAUSE THEY HAVE TRAILS AND ROADS NOW USED BY MOTOR VEHICLES.

ALTHOUGH THE 1964 WILDERNESS ACT PROVIDES REASONABLE ACCESS TO PRIVATE INHOLDINGS, FOREST SERVICE POLICY DOES NOT INCLUDE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY ROADS IN ITS OPTIONS FOR "REASONABLE ACCESS." THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT NO. 98-40 NOTES SPECIFIC LANGUAGE FOR CERTAIN INHOLDINGS DESCRIBED IN H.R. 1437, YET IT IS BY NO MEANS ALL INCLUSIVE TO PROVIDE SECURE ACCESS TO ALL INHOLDINGS WITHIN THE 2.3 MILLION ACRES RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE.

ADDITIONAL LANDS WITH OTHER RESOURCE VALUES, INCLUDING DEVELOPED RECREATION (PERMITTTEES, SKI RESORTS, ETC.), LIVESTOCK GRAZING, WATER YIELDS, WILDLIFE HABITAT CAPABLE OF IMPROVEMENT WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTED BY SUCH WITHDRAWALS. WHILE CERTAIN RECREATION USES SUCH AS BACKPACKING, HIKING AND FISHING COULD CONTINUE ON WILDERNESS LANDS, LIMITED ACCESS SEVERELY RESTRICTS USE. OVER A FOUR YEAR SPAN (1979-82) CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS USAGE DROPPED BY OVER 400,000 VISITOR-DAYS. STATISTICS SHOW THAT MUCH OF OUR POPULATION IS OVER 45 AND THE AVERAGE AGE IS STEADILY INCREASING. TO FURTHER LIMIT ACCESS TO OUR PUBLIC LANDS SEEMS INCONSISTENT WITH OUR NATION'S RECREATONAL NEEDS. ACCESS BY DISABLED, ELDERLY AND OTHERS IS OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE NATURE OF WILDERNESS TRAILS, ETC. BY EXPANDING OUR "ROADLESS RECREATION" AREAS WE ARE "LOCKING OUT" MORE AMERICANS.

A STUDY OF RECREATION USE ON THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM SHOWS ABOUT 233 MILLION VISITOR DAYS PER YEAR. WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE VISITS ARE ABOUT 11 MILLION VISITOR DAYS, OR ROUGHLY 5 PERCENT. YET THE PRESENT WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS OF 26 MILLION ACRES ARE ABOUT 16 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF 190.7 MILLION ACRES.

THIS MEANS THAT 84 PERCENT OF FOREST SERVICE LANDS CARRY 95 PERCENT OF THE RECREATION USERS. CLEARLY, RECREATION IS NOT A CRITERIA FOR A MASSIVE INCREASE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

THE AMERICAN FORESTS MAGAZINE OF FEBRUARY, 1971 HAD AN INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE BY JOHN T. KEANE, "THE WILDERNESS ACT AS CONGRESS INTENDED." WHILE NO CONGRESS CAN BIND A FUTURE CONGRESS, IT IS VITAL TO KNOW THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF KEY ACTS OF CONGRESS, IN THIS CASE THE WILDERNESS ACT, AS IMPORTANT ADDITIONS ARE CONSIDERED. A COPY OF THE ARTICLE IS APPENDED. CALIFORNIA'S SENATOR KUCHEL DURING THE 1961 DEBATE (107 CONG. REC. (1961) S18370) EXPRESSED THE FOLLOWING:

> "THE LEGISLATION WHICH THE SENATE IS CONSIDERING TODAY WOULD BE EFFECTIVE AS TO NATIONAL FORESTS ONLY IN THOSE AREAS WHICH THE SECRETARY HAS ALREADY DETERMINED TO BE WILDERNESS, WILD, PRIMITIVE, OR CANOE AREAS. THE VAST EXPANSE OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REMAINS FOR HIS CONSIDERATION FOR THE OTHER MULTIPLE USES IN WHICH THE ABLE SENATOR FROM IDAHO AND I BOTH BELIEVE."
>
> (EMPHASIS ADDED)

NO ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM SHOULD BE MADE WITHOUT PROVIDING SOME ASSURANCES THAT UNROADED LANDS REMAINING IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS SYSTEM BE AVAILABLE FOR MULTIPLE USE OTHER THAN WILDERNESS.

IN CLOSING, THE NIA SUPPORTS A PROVISION FOR RELEASE OF NON-WILDERNESS AREAS AND FURTHER PLANNING AREAS FOUND BY CONGRESS TO BE UNQUALIFIED FOR WILDERNESS.

SECONDLY, WE SUPPORT A STATEMENT OF SUFFICIENCY OF THE RARE II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE ADAMENTLY OPPOSE THE INFLATED AND UNJUSTIFIED ACREAGE PROPOSED IN H.R. 1437 AND S.5. IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT S. 1515 WILL BE SIGNIFICANTLY AMENDED. UNTIL WE HAVE REVIEWED THE AMENDMENTS WE WILL RESERVE OUR POSITION ON S. 1515.

FOREST SERVICE RECREATION USE

FOREST SERVICE	TOTAL ACRES	190,719,000 ACRES
FOREST SERVICE NON WILDERNESS	84%	164,668,000
WILDERNESS/PRIMITIVE	16%	26,051,000
25,100,000 951,000		

VISITOR USAGE - VISITOR DAYS

FY	OTHER THAN WILDERNESS RECREATION	PRIMITIVE & WILDERNESS	SERVICE-WIDE
1982	222,279,400	11,158,100	233,437,500
1981	224,292,400	11,416,800	235,709,200
1980	224,281,500	9,267,800	233,549,300
1979	210,560,700	9,604,900	220,165,600

WILDERNESS RECREATION AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 5% OF TOTAL RECREATION VISITS TO NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE ACRES ARE ABOUT 16% OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.

Photos by Dow R. Porter, U.S. Forest

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The Wilderness Act as Congress Intended

by John T. Keane

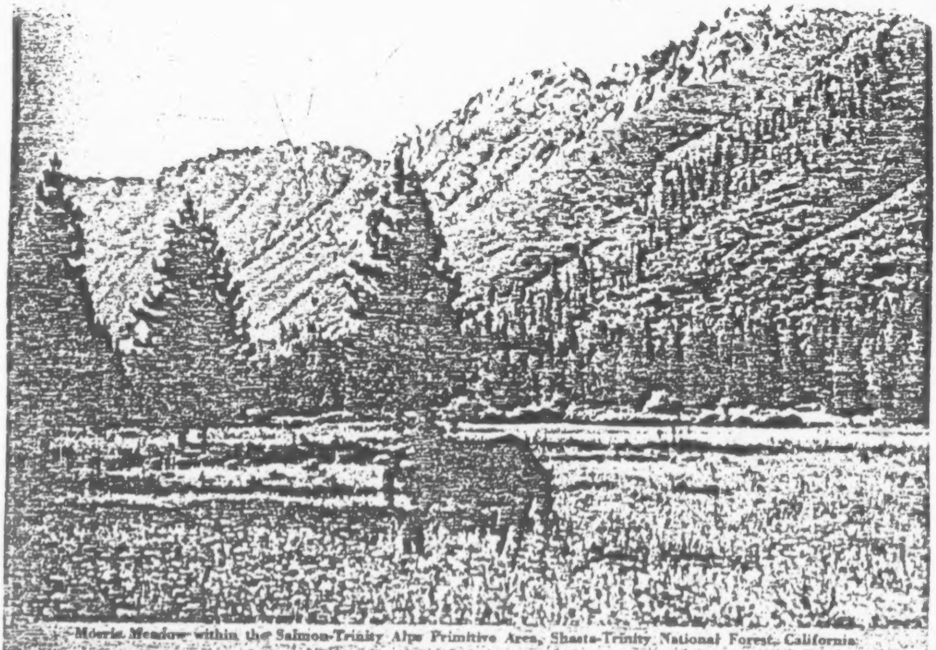
COURT actions to prevent or reverse decisions of federal land management agencies are increasing in frequency, as prominently noted in recent issues of AMERICAN FORESTS. They are based on claims that the government has acted arbitrarily or capriciously and contrary to federal regulations or law. Such actions may become even more common as various plaintiffs seek legal interpretations and decision precedents favorable to their own causes.

Has the February, 1970 decision of Judge William E. Doyle in Colorado District Court, tabbed the "Great Chicken-Little Case" by AMERICAN FORESTS' contributor Peter Kain, set an important precedent in conservation law? The answer to this depends on the ruling of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, expected in 1971, which will determine if the Forest Service did indeed thwart and frustrate the intent and spirit of the Wilderness Act of 1964 by making a timber sale in an area contiguous to the Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive area in Colorado. (See box on following page.)

An understanding of the intent of this law can be obtained by reviewing the legislative history as reported in the Congressional Record and pertinent committee reports. If the wording of a law does not in itself clearly state the intent, then committee reports or statements made on the floor of Congress in debate of the measure become the most-valued indicators of Congressional intent.

There is no disagreement among the parties in these disputes that the Wilderness Act is clear and specific with respect to the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture to review and report to the President on the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness of those national forest lands *within* primitive area boundaries. The disagreement concerns the status of contiguous lands *outside* of primitive areas.

Does a contiguous area, or for that matter an area inside of a primitive area, have a "predominant wilderness value" merely because it lacks development and signs of activities of man? Or, is an area of "predominant wilderness value", within the intent of the



Morris Meadow within the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, California.

View across Echo Lake looking into the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area. Alps massif is in background. This lake area will probably be recommended for classified wilderness status by the U.S. Forest Service.

What is the Intent of Congress?

WHETHER you call it the Battle for East Meadow Creek or the Great Chicken-Little Case, or by its legal citation *Parker* v. *U.S.*, the Colorado District Court decision of Judge Doyle last February may well have repercussions in other areas of the West. The *Parker* case involved an attempt to terminate a timber sale in an area near the Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive Area in Colorado's White River National Forest.

Judge Doyle ordered a halt of logging and planned road construction for an indefinite period because of language in the Wilderness Act which, in his view, "leaves no doubt that at least as to those contiguous areas which are predominantly of wilderness value, the decision to classify or not to classify them as wilderness *must remain open through the Presidential level*" (emphasis by the court).

The Act specifies—

> "Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value."

Eager to test the precedent set in Judge Doyle's Denver courtroom, the Sierra Club has turned its attention to California and the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area. In June 1970, the Sierra Club's Legal Committee requested the California Regional Forester to take immediate steps to prevent logging, road building or any other activities in a "predominantly wilderness" area of about 35,000 acres to the west of, but outside and contiguous to the western boundary of the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area. The Club objected to the current Colgrove Timber Sale, a portion of which is within the Club's defined contiguous area, and alleged it was illegal. The *Parker* decision and the Wilderness Act were cited as the basis for the objection. The Sierra Club stated that legal action was being contemplated in the event that the Regional Forester failed to act.

On June 24, the Regional Forester responded that he would not terminate timber cutting and road building in the timber sale area. He said the Forest Service did not believe the sale and related activities were illegal. Furthermore, termination would involve the Forest Service in a breach of contract dispute with the timber operator. It was noted that the Club had not objected during the pre-sale advertisement period, and four years before passage of the Wilderness Act, had agreed in principle to a tentative proposal to eliminate the western portion of the primitive area from classified status.

On September 18, the Sierra Club filed an administrative appeal before the Board of Forest Appeals in Washington, D. C. contesting the decision of the Regional Forester on the grounds that it is contrary to law, applicable regulations and the facts. In addition to the Colgrove Timber Sale, the Club objected to portions of three more recent timber sales which intrude into the contiguous area in question. The Club maintains that the area has a significant wilderness value that requires it to be studied for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

With public hearings scheduled for 17 national forest primitive areas totaling more than three million acres during the 1970-73 period, it appears that more conflict lies ahead. Was Judge Doyle correct in ruling that to permit a timber sale outside of the Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive Area would "thwart and frustrate one of the major purposes and the spirit of the Wilderness Act?" Can the Sierra Club rightfully seek to terminate or postpone sales of national forest timber outside of the Salmon-Trinity Alps or other primitive areas still scheduled for review? The accompanying article suggests that the intent of Congress is important to the resolution of such issues and has been overlooked. (J.T.K.)

Wilderness Act, an area which has a *residual* value for wilderness; that is, an area determined to have wilderness value but not having significant economic values for timber, minerals and other commodities or for developed recreation or some use other than wilderness? Did Congress intend to restrict Forest Service management outside of primitive areas?

It may be surprising to readers of AMERICAN FORESTS to learn that these questions were discussed repeatedly in the Congress during the tumultuous eight-year journey of the Wilderness Act into law. During this period there was no substantive debate about inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System of the Forest Service "wilderness" and "wild" areas which had been reviewed and administratively classified earlier by the Forest Service. Discussion about the Forest Service primitive areas and if and how they should become units of the National Wilderness Preservation System was the most common element of the protracted debate.

Section 3(b) of the Act was the compromise finally reached. It provides that primitive area management be unchanged for a maximum of 10 years. During this time, each primitive area would be reviewed by the Forest Service, and a recommendation would be made by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President and then by the President to the Congress. Congress would then determine whether to include all or parts of such areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Let's look at what was said during the floor debate and in the reports. (Emphasis added.)

Areas Already Withdrawn

Senate Report No. 109 of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which accompanies S. 4, was presented on April 3, 1963 by Senator Church for the chairman, Senator Anderson. At pages 2, 4, and 13 it states:

> "The committee's report on S 174, which was Report No. 63 of the 87th Congress filed July 27, 1961, is applicable to S. 4.
>
> "As reported at that time, the Wilderness Preservation System can be established without affecting the economic arrangements of communities, counties, states or business enterprises *since the areas are already withdrawn*, or because

existing private rights and established uses are permitted to continue. *There will be no* withdrawal of lands from the tax base of counties or communities; *no withdrawal of timberlands on which lumbering operations depend*, nor any withdrawal of present grazing or mining rights."

• • •

"A second development since the previous report was filed is increased understanding and agreement that S. 4 does not 'sterilize,' 'quarantine,' nor 'lock up' a vast new 60-million acre area of federal lands but involves *lands previously restricted in use* by laws creating our national parks, by establishment as wildlife areas, or *by national forest classification.*"

• • •

"The national forest lands affected by S. 4 are not now subject to exploitation for timber. Timber sales were barred by executive regulation, with rare exceptions, when the 14.3 million acres of national forest primitive areas were set aside in the twenties and thirties for preservation as wilderness."

The most active proponent of wilderness legislation in the House of Representatives was Congressman John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Saylor served on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and was a signatory to the joint conference report on S.4, which became the Wilderness Act. Speaking on the House floor in support of H.R. 930 and S. 4, he stressed that as far as national forests were involved, the bill would relate only to areas ". . . within the 8 percent of national forest lands comprising the less than 15 million acres *already classified for wilderness protection.*"

He commented further (109 Cong. Rec. (1963) 11930):

> "The argument about positive (Congressional) action relates particularly to a procedure that is provided for a careful review of the wilderness lands and their permanent inclusion in the wilderness system on the basis of such a review.
>
> *"Bear in mind that this review relates only to the lands that Congress by the act says are to be considered, and all these lands are now in some kind of administrative status as wilderness."*

Senator Frank Church of Idaho, served as floor manager of S. 174 and S. 4 following the illness of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Chairman, Senator Anderson. As manager of wilderness legislation in the Senate, Senator Church was called on frequently to explain the meaning of provisions of the bill being considered.

Quoting Senator Anderson, the ailing chairman, Senator Church commented (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18370):

> "'There is a very sound reason for drawing a line between handling of areas already reserved and any new areas.
>
> "'Inclusion of the wild, wilderness, primitive, park, and wildlife areas in the wilderness preservation system will cause little or no disturbance of individual, communities, or economic patterns. *The areas have been withdrawn for years. There have been no timber sales from forest lands involved* so there are no lumber mills dependent on them which will have to close down. Established mining operations and grazing will not be disturbed.
>
> "'There is thus virtually no change in the status quo of the areas to be handled under the presidential recommendations procedure in the bill. The bill simply makes wilderness preservation a statutory directive and responsibility of the existing land administering agency in its handling of already reserved lands.'
>
> "Mr. President, that explanation by the committee chairman is important. It is important for the Senate to understand that the lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture—and I speak of it particularly—that will be affected by this bill are *those lands which, in his executive discretion, the Secretary of Agriculture has already determined shall be set aside as wilderness, wild, primitive, or canoe areas.*"

Maximum Possible Scope

Senator Church explained the scope of the wilderness system and the purpose of reviewing the Forest Service primitive areas (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18374):

> "At no time during the deliberations in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs did anyone on either side dispute the desirability of establishing and preserving wilderness areas in the United States. The only problem before us has been how to do this in a way which will be equitable to all, which will constitute no encroachment upon the legitimate business interests of the people of the Western States, and which at the same time will establish a uniform wilderness system embracing tracts of public land that are variously denominated under existing law.
>
> "The committee concluded, after very detailed and exhaustive hearings, that the method proposed in the pending bill would be the fair method.
>
> "First of all, we undertake to confine the proposed wilderness system to those areas of public land that have already been set aside for recreational use. Thus, the system could only include areas already designated as wild areas, wilderness areas, canoe areas, primitive areas in national forests, primitive-type areas in national parks and in national monuments, and such areas in wildlife refuges and game ranges.
>
> *"That is the maximum possible scope of the wilderness system to be established by the bill.*
>
> "With respect to the tracts which have already been designated as 'wild, wilderness, or canoe areas,' these will be incorporated in the wilderness system upon the enactment of the bill. As to these areas, there is no dispute.
>
> "The dispute arises over the treatment to be given to the primitive areas in the national forests and the wilderness-type areas in the national parks and in the game refuges. The committee believed these areas should be carefully reappraised, so that any portion having merchantable timber or being more susceptible to multiple use would be excluded, and the remainder not susceptible to merchantable use, would be retained. On the basis of such a review, the recommendations would then be

(Turn to page 61)

The Wilderness Act as Congress Intended

(From page 43)

made to Congress, and Congress would reserve the final judgment***."

A further explanation of the maximum extent of a wilderness system by virtue of the legislation was made by Senator Church (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18366-18367):

> "The purpose of the bill is to create a wilderness system comprising those areas which have already been withdrawn in the national parks, wildlife refuges, and primitive areas in the national forests, for what are primarily recreational purposes. *Not only are the areas named in the printed hearings, but there are maps of the States affected showing exactly where the areas are located.*
>
> "So the junior Senator (Carroll) from Colorado is quite correct: *We will not be establishing*, by virtue of the proposed legislation, *new intrusions upon the public domain.* We will not be withdrawing from the national forests any areas which have not already been designated as wild or primitive areas."

Senator Church offered further comment on the purpose of primitive area review (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18366):

> "The Interior Committee wanted to make certain that the wilderness system to be established would be confined to those areas that have already been withdrawn for recreational purposes.***
>
> "In the national forests, these areas are known as primitive areas. Upon the enactment of the bill, procedures are established for review to determine what part of these primitive areas will be permanently retained within the wilderness system."

Suitable For Wilderness Alone

An understanding of the term "predominantly wilderness" may be gained from Senator Church's explanation given on the Senate floor (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18366):

> "The Secretary (of Agriculture) has 10 years after the enactment of the bill to review those areas that have already been withdrawn and designated as primitive areas, on the effective date of the bill, the purpose of the review to be *to separate out from these primitive areas any portion found to be more suitable for multiple use*, and then *to recommend for permanent retention within the wilderness system the balance which is predominantly wilderness in character and of value for recreational use alone.*"

Senator Church also emphasized that economic interests were protected by the bill (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18353-18354):

> "As the Senator (Morse) well knows, the bill in actuality constitutes no threat to any legitimate economic interest. It is based upon the wilderness type areas in national parks and national monuments, and those primitive areas which have already been withdrawn from the national forests, in which lumbering is already prohibited and in which there is very little or no mining activity.
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> * * *
>
> "No one will be adversely affected by passage of the bill. It has been carefully drawn to give all possible protection to the economic interests of the West."

Using Idaho as an example because of its high proportion of federal land, the importance of lumber and mining to the economy, and its large primitive area acreage, Senator Church commented on economic protection and the intent of primitive area reviews (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18046):

> "Because the areas covered by the pending bill have already been set aside in their primitive state for some measure of preservation, the proposed wilderness system can be established, if we act now, with no adverse effect on anyone. *The tracts involved have already been excluded from timber sales, and consequently do not form any part of the cutting circle for any community or lumber company.****
>
> * * *
>
> "The pending bill would establish a wilderness system in Idaho based on these existing primitive areas. But before these areas could become a permanent part of the system, each one would have to be reviewed for wilderness values within 10 years following the enactment of the bill: *Those portions found to be more suitable for multiple use—for lumbering, mining, and grazing, as well as recreation—would be released from their present restrictive classification and would revert to ordinary forest lands;* the remaining acres, where wilderness values clearly predominate, would then be recommended for retention in the wilderness system."

Oregon's Senator Morse, a strong advocate of wilderness legislation, commented on the bill's effect on commercial interests (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18353):

> "I am constantly astonished by the point of view expressed in much of the mail from my State which seems to believe that commercial rights or interests now available for timber cutting, grazing, mining, or recreation, would be taken away under S. 174.
>
> "Mr. President, that just is not the case at all."

Senator Hart of Michigan, a consistent supporter of the legislation, commented similarly (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18391):

> "A favorite expression used by opponents of the bill is that it will lock up resources needed now or in the future. But *this bill does not extend the wilderness classification to one additional acre of land that* is not wilderness at the present time and *is not already protected from commercial use.*"

California Senator Kuchel, in an obvious reference to national forest areas, expressed a similar view (107 Cong. Rec. (1961) 18370):

> "The legislation which the Senate is considering today would be effective as to national forests only in those areas which the Secretary has already determined to be wilderness, wild, primitive, or canoe areas. The vast expanse of the public domain under the Department of Agriculture *remains for his consideration for the other multiple uses* in which the able Senator from Idaho and I both believe."

Senator Murray, Interior Committee Chairman until his death, said of the bill (106 Cong. Rec. (1960) 15574):

> "It will not interfere with established practices, such as grazing, for example. *It includes no areas now open to lumbering.*

Senator Humphrey of Minnesota introduced the original wilderness bill in 1956 and he remained a strong advocate until passage of wilderness legislation in 1964. He commented on the effect of wilderness legislation on the commercial interests (105 Cong. Rec. (1959) 2637):

> "None of us here in the Senate need fear that after the enactment of this measure the commercial interests, whom we all respect and value, will come to us and complain that they have been hurt. None of them will suffer damage.
>
> "This bill, for example, does not give wilderness status to a single acre of forest land now available for timber production.
>
> • • •
>
> "For *the wilderness bill relates to federal lands* in parks, refuges, or *in some* other *special status in which they already are removed from commercial availability.*"

Only Areas Already Set Aside

Senator Douglas of Illinois succinctly summarized the effect of wilderness legislation (104 Cong. Rec. (1958) [illegible]):

> "*This wilderness bill* thus *undertakes only to preserve* in an orderly, effective, enduring way *areas that already have been set aside from commercial uses.* It does not apply to any areas that are now available for lumbering, and it carefully avoids interfering with any economic uses, such as grazing, where these are now established. It is indeed a very reasonable measure, and *it is designed to fit in with, rather than damage, our other land-use programs.*"

Oregon's Senator Neuberger spoke about the Wilderness Society's role in support of wilderness legislation. He quoted from an analysis of the proposed legislation by that organization (103 Cong. Rec. (1957) 1905):

> "*** the basic intention of this legislative proposal has been to accomplish wilderness preservation without disrupting any other program and to do this through existing agencies and in the ways developed by these several agencies. "*The purpose thus is rather simple, namely, to accomplish wilderness preservation without disturbing the status quo.*
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> • • •
>
> "Grazing interests are not damaged by this legislation. *No area now available for logging is included.*"

Senator Neuberger also presented a letter summarizing the facts regarding the wilderness bill by Mr. Zahniser, of the Trustees for Conservation, to the Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Mr. Zahniser stressed the compatibility of wilderness legislation and commercial interests (104 Cong. Rec. (1958) 7970):

> "We who are advocating it (the legislation) and have helped develop it are ourselves doing our best to see that it damages no other interests. *There is* indeed *not a single area included in the proposed protection* of this measure *that is now available for logging.* Commercial interests are not threatened by this legislation, but rather are respected in a program that seeks to preserve some 2.2 percent of our land in its natural condition as part of an overall policy that provides for our economic and other recreational needs, too."

Congressional Intent Important

It is evident that Congress did not intend an interruption or modification of national forest programs in the areas surrounding primitive areas. On the contrary, Congressional leaders stressed the maximum limits of the wilderness system under the legislation and its compatibility with legitimate economic interests.

National forest lands outside of primitive areas supporting commercial-type forest growth but not yet having access road systems are included in inventories upon which allowable harvest calculations are based. If Congress intended that the wilderness areas to be established from national forest primitive areas should not involve timberlands upon which lumbering operations depend then it hardly seems possible that the Forest Service actions in Colorado could thwart and frustrate one of the major purposes and the spirit of the Wilderness Act.

The same can be said for the timber sale program west of the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area in California. Of particular significance there is that a substantial area of merchantable timber is within the primitive area. Being more susceptible to multiple use, it would appear that the Congress intended that portion be excluded from wilderness classification.

Hopefully, the courts may soon clarify these issues. The intent of Congress in the enactment of wilderness legislation apparently was not brought to the attention of Judge Doyle. Once the legislative history is understood, there may be a reduction in undue interference with the orderly management of the public forests. ■

STATEMENT OF LARRY KIML, MANAGER, RESOURCES GROUP, CALIFORNIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. KIML. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman and members. I am Larry Kiml, manager of the resources group of the California Chamber of Commerce. Our membership includes 4,000 firms and 150 trade associations which collectively provide the majority of the private enterprise job opportunities in our State. Our small business task force includes 165,000 other companies, and we have a working partnership with 385 local chambers of commerce.

Within our membership, there is a very large number of recreation, tourism, agricultural business, and other enterprises dependent upon public availability and the resources of public lands.

We are opposed to S. 5 and H.R. 1437, and also are opposed to portions of S. 1515 for reasons detailed in my 18 page detailed written statement.

The California Chamber of Commerce is not opposed to designation of lands for wilderness use when justified. We were among those who supported the compromise that led to enactment of Public Law 88-577 in 1964, and we have subsequently supported creation of additional wilderness areas.

Each, however, received great public scrutiny. The boundaries were clearly understood, and each was enacted through a separate bill on its own merits. With the exception of the Trinity Alps, the national forest areas in California which best meet wilderness criteria in our judgment are already protected.

When RARE II was launched, the judgments became more difficult, and values were obscured because of the multitude of areas being simultaneously considered. Worse still to us, it is apparent that quantity of acres and not quality seems to be the primary objective of the current legislation.

The attachment to my testimony is the result of a number of workshops that the chamber conducted in June, and the comments indicate the presence of roads, power projects, mining, and other activities in some of the proposed additions that simply are not consistent with wilderness.

The problem areas should be deleted pending resource resolution through national forest planning. And I speak now of title I. Deep Wells, Dick Smith, Excelsior, Fish Canyon, Ishi, John Muir, Lassen, Siskiyou, and Timbered Craters.

And we also recommend that boundary changes be made reductions in sizes, or special provisions as detailed in my statement in the Carson-Iceberg, Cinder Buttes, and San Jacinto additions that as I have indicated are in the attachment.

Each congressional act or administrative act that takes the bite out of our resource base does not by itself seem to be a traumatic curtailment. But when existing and potential withdrawals of all kinds are viewed together, the issue of cumulative impact becomes very important. And I think that what Gordon Van Vleck demonstrated this morning is visual evidence of the problem.

We have passed the point in California where we should have asked what should the wilderness system look like after we are through with all of the additions.

We therefore urge the committee to approve title I with the delexians and amendments that we have suggested. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kiml with attachments follow:]

California Chamber of Commerce • 1027 10th St. • P.O. Box 1736 • Sacramento, CA 95808 • (916) 444-6670

STATEMENT OF THE
CALIFORNIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ON
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Presented by Larry Kiml, Manager, Resources Group, California Chamber of Commerce, before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1983.

Mr. Chairman and Members:

I am Larry Kiml, Manager of the Resources Group of the California Chamber of Commerce. Our membership includes 4,000 firms and corporations, and 150 trade associations which collectively provide the majority of the private enterprise job opportunities in our state. Our Small Business Task Force includes 165,000 other companies, and we have a working partnership with 385 local chambers of commerce in California.

Half of the 100 million acres within our state is in government ownership. That half includes our major watersheds and other natural resources. Within our membership are a large number of recreation, tourism, agricultural, business and industrial enterprises dependent on the public availability and resources of these lands.

Rural Economies

California has experienced major shifts in sources of employment since World War II. New jobs increasingly are being generated by high tech or service industries. Basic industrial payrolls have been diminished by automation. In most northern rural California counties economic activities on National Forest lands provide revenue which is shared and essential to local government, and which generates most of the job opportunities. In these areas jobs lost through diminution of the resource base are extremely difficult to replace. Our experience with removal of timber production on related operations in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties when Congress expanded the Redwood National Park underscored the fact that for some jobs there are no replacements, and that long-term chronic unemployment is the result when large land areas are taken out of production.

Quality, Not Quantity in Wilderness Additions

The California Chamber of Commerce is not opposed to designation of lands for exclusive wilderness use when justified. We did support the compromises that led to enactment of Public Law 88-577 in 1964, and areas that were designated in the new Wilderness System at that time. Subsequently we have supported creation of the San Rafael, Dome Land and Desolation Valley and other specific wilderness areas. Each of these areas received great public scrutiny. The boundaries were clearly understood, and each was enacted on its own merits. With the exception of the Trinity Alps, the areas which best meet wilderness criteria are already protected, or are in National Parks in our state.

When the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) was launched, the judgments became more difficult, and values were obscured because of the multitude of areas that were being simultaneously considered. Controversy over the merits of H.R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515 exists in large part because there are too many areas involved. All three bills are not identical in terms of area boundaries. Worse.... it is apparent that quantity of acres, and not quality, seems to be the primary objective. Some of the proposed additions make a mockery out of the original intent of Congress when the System was created to preserve unique, outstanding areas, unaffected by man, or man's influence, without roads, etc.

Deficient Proposals

The attachment to my testimony is the result of a number of workshops the Chamber conducted in June, both before and after S. 1515 was introduced. The comments indicate the presence of recreational roads, power projects, mining and other activities in some of the proposed additions that simply are not consistent with wilderness. The folks who sat through the long days of assessing and discussing each area in some cases had later information than was available in 1977 and 1978 when much of the RARE II data was being collected.

The following areas should be deleted pending resource resolution through National Forest planning: Deep Wells; Dick Smith; Excelsior; Fish Canyon; Ishi; John Muir; Lassen; Minarets; Siskiyou; and Timbered Craters.

We also recommend that boundary changes, reductions in size, or special provisions be made in the Carson-Iceberg, Cinder Buttes and San Jacinto additions as indicated in our attached analysis.

There is substantial confusion between S. 1515 and the other two bills with regard to the proposed Minarets and John Muir additions. Different land areas are involved. In the absence of maps for S. 1515 we could not identify the values or resource conflicts.

"Last Chance" for Wilderness - A Myth

These bills are touted by some groups as the "last chance" for California wilderness additions. Others contend that congressional action is urgently needed to lift the court-ordered moratorium on the 44 areas named in California v. Bergland. Neither contention is based on facts. About 6.2 million acres of National Forest land in California were inventoried by RARE II. The Administration proposal reflected in Title I of S. 1515 deals with only 1.2 million acres of that inventory. The balance of the 5 million acres, including the 2.6 million acres that were designated for further study by RARE II, and the 1 million acres named in California v. Bergland, is now within the planning program required by the National Forest Management Act. Recommendations to Congress on wilderness qualifications of these areas are certain. This planning process will take several more years. In the meantime, congressional action could lift the court ordered development moratorium on the approximately 1 million acres not recommended for wilderness that were involved in California v. Bergland. The California Chamber, however, would much prefer to await completion of National Forest plans and alternatives for the entire roadless area inventory if the other course of action is a bill that "locks up" areas not recommended by RARE II.

Cumulative Impact

2.7 million acres of National Forest and Department of the Interior administered lands are already in the Wilderness System in California. An additional 1.4 million acres of National Park lands are being removed from most public uses in the National Park sections of the three bills before you. Another 2 million acres of existing National Park lands in California are largely unroaded and undeveloped. To compound the withdrawal problem in our state, another 6.7 million acres are being considered for wilderness suitability in California by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Each congressional or administrative act that takes a bite out of our land base does not by itself seem to be a traumatic curtailment. When existing and potential withdrawals of all kinds of state lands, federal military reservations and other highly restricted public lands are viewed together, the issue of cumulative impact becomes very important.

We have passed the point where we should have asked "What should the Wilderness System in California look like after we are through with all of the additions?" While the California Chamber supports the objective of rounding out the Wilderness Preservation System, many of the additions now proposed degrade the original qualification criteria.

Wilderness designations diminish recreation opportunity. Without facilities prohibited in designated wilderness, there is a more limited land carrying capacity for dispersed recreation. The U.S. Forest Service has found it necessary to restrict wilderness visitor use through quotas. On six of the most popular areas in California, including Desolation, Cucamonga, John Muir, Minarets, San Gorgonio and San Jacinto Wilderness Areas, public uses will be limited to current levels.

The recommendations from RARE II involved huge compromises. The California Chamber co-sponsored H.R. 5586, introduced by former Congressman H. T. "Bizz" Johnson in 1979, partially because we were told that congressional action was needed to abolish the California v. Bergland moratorium. Another solution is now available through the planning program. We urge that the ten areas I enumerated earlier be eliminated from current legislation, and that the Carson-Iceberg, Cinder Buttes and San Jacinto additions be reviewed for boundary and other changes as indicated in the attached analysis.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS TO ADD NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN CALIFORNIA TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Boundary Peak - Inyo National Forest
(49,900 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 1)

This area is not recommended by the Reagan Administration. It should be designated for management as a dispersed recreation area. It has extremely high mineral potential for molybdenum, gold, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten and bismuth. There is history of mineral production. The area, in our judgment, does not contain outstanding wilderness values.

Bucks Lake - Plumas National Forest
(Not in S. 5. 21,000 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 55)

There is nothing extraordinary about this area. It abuts a Pacific Gas and Electric Company reservoir with well developed recreational facilities. It contains substantial commercial timber stands and, if classified, would reduce the allowable annual harvest on the Plumas National Forest by 4 million board feet, concurrently eliminating $100,000 annually in county income from the 25% of receipt payments by the Federal Government. The area appears to include the Three Lakes hydroelectric facilities of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Bucks Lake project (FERC 619). Opposed by the Reagan Administration, Bucks Lake should not be given any further wilderness consideration.

Caliente - Cleveland National Forest
(5,900 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 2)

This area was not recommended for wilderness by RARE II. Since the original RARE II studies, it has been determined that this area has a large potential for oil and gas. It should not be included in the Wilderness System.

Based on consensus reached at workshops conducted by the California Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with member associations and affiliated public land user groups in June 1983.

Areas proposed to be added to the National Wilderness System by H.R. 1437 (Burton), S. 5 (Cranston) and S. 1515 (Wilson) are discussed in alphabetical order. Area identification numbers shown are from H.R. 1437 and S. 1515

Caples Creek - El Dorado National Forest
(14,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 3)

This area is not recommended for wilderness by the Administration. It would cut off fifteen miles of recreational vehicle trails. The eastern boundary would interfere with existing snowmobiling. It is extremely accessible to the public now, and has sanitation problems somewhat like those being experienced in Desolation Valley. Classification of the area would eliminate about 1 million board feet of annual timber yield. Another major conflict is small hydroelectrical development. Classification would prevent construction of proposed Sherman Dam. The area, in our judgment, would best serve recreation uses through group camping under multiple use management. Sacramento Municipal Utility District on April 1, 1983, advised U.S. Senator Pete Wilson that this area, and the proposed Echo Carson area, would prevent construction of a transmission line south of Lake Tahoe to join facilities of the Sierra Pacific Power Company. This area should be removed from further consideration for wilderness.

Caribou - Lassen National Forest
(1,800 acres in S. 5 and in H.R. 1437 - area 4)
(1,800 acres in S. 1515 - area 1)

This addition has Administration support, and we concur that it should be added to the Wilderness System.

Carson/Iceberg - Stanislaus National Forest
(190,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 5)
(182,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 2)

As proposed by H.R. 1437, the area is 8,000 acres larger than the RARE II recommendation. The addition would adversely affect existing recreational roads. Soda Springs guard station in the eastern side of the proposed area is accessible by vehicle road, and it is our understanding that an existing airstrip would be affected. We concur that a portion of the area would qualify for wilderness, but the eastern boundary should be changed, and the southwest corner should be eliminated because of private land inholdings valued at $3 million and conflicts with timber harvest.

This proposed wilderness area lies directly in the middle of an extensive and comprehensive electric transmission corridor feasibility study being undertaken by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a trans-Sierra Nevada crossing. Provision should be incorporated in any legislation to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to grant a right-of-way and authorize the construction of transmission lines through this area if such a corridor ultimately is determined to be feasible.

Castle Crags - Shasta-Trinity National Forest
(7,300 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 6)
(7,300 acres in S. 1515 - area 3)

In our judgment, use of this area will not change if the Forest Service continues to manage it as they have. However, we have no objection to formal classification.

Chancelulla - Shasta-Trinity National Forest
(8,200 acres in S. 5 and H.P. 1437 - area 7)

In our judgment, this area is not qualified for wilderness designation. The final use of the area is still under study. It does not have outstanding values. It is opposed by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors.

Cinder Buttes - Lassen National Forest
(15,500 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 8)
(15,500 acres in S. 1515 - area 4)

This area is endorsed by the Administration. We concur with one major exception. This proposed wilderness area lies directly in the middle of an extensive and comprehensive electric transmission corridor feasibility study being undertaken by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a trans-Sierra Nevada crossing. Provision should be incorporated in any legislation to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to grant a right-of-way and authorize the construction of transmission lines through this area if such a corridor ultimately is determined to be feasible.

Crocker Ridge - Stanislaus National Forest
(253 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 4d in Section 6, National Parks additions)
(253 acres in S. 1515 - area "a" in Section 104)

We have no objection to this transfer to Yosemite National Park.

Cucamonga - Angeles National Forest
(4,400 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 9)
(4,400 acres in S. 1515 - area 5)

This Administration proposal has our support.

Deep Wells - Inyo National Forest
(7,600 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 10)
(7,600 acres in S. 1515 - area 6)

This area should never have been included in the RARE II inventory. It has roads that are extensively used for deer hunting and other forms of recreation. It should not be given any further consideration as wilderness.

Dick Smith (Madulce) - Los Padres National Forest
(67,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 11)
(67,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 7)

While this area has Administration support, at the time it was inventoried and examined in RARE II, little was known about the potential for oil and gas. We understand there is now substantial interest in oil and gas leases in the area, and, therefore, recommend it be left for further study pending better identification of energy production values.

Dinkey Lakes - Sierra National Forest
(30,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 12)

This area was recommended for further planning. It is not a good wilderness candidate because it has extensive current use by offroad recreation vehicles, group camping, and snowmobiles. Since wilderness management generally requires administrative buffer zones, some curtailment of usage of the Courtwright to Kaiser Pass Road would be inevitable due to audible or visible impacts. The area has additional potential for hydroelectric development. It has ski development potential, and includes substantial acreage of private land. It has high mineral potential, particularly tungsten, and should be managed for a variety of non-wilderness uses.

Domeland Addition - Sequoia National Forest
(31,000 acres in S. 5. 32,000 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 13)

This area was rejected for wilderness classification by the Administration. It has high recreational value for dispersed recreation; a hydroelectric project is proposed in the area; and it contains roads now used by recreationists.

Echo Carson - El Dorado National Forest
(20,000 acres in H.R. 1437 only - area 56)

RARE II designated this area for development planning. Much of the land is already developed with fences, five miles of roads and offroad recreational vehicle trails. A substantial ski area expansion is planned at Echo Summit. The area also contains a future water system needed to serve Forest Service recreation facilities. It has large private land inholdings and does not at all qualify for wilderness consideration. Wilderness designation would prevent construction of a transmission line connecting Sierra Pacific Power Company and Sacramento Municipal Utility District facilities. The area also lies directly in the middle of an extensive and comprehensive electric transmission corridor feasibility stuoy being undertaken by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a trans-Sierra Nevada crossing. The area should not be classified.

Emigrant Additions to the Existing Hoover Wilderness Area - Stanislaus National Forest
(6,100 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 14)
(6,100 acres in S. 1515 - area 8)

There is no opposition to addition of this area.

Excelsior - Inyo National Forest
(46,400 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 15)
(46,400 acres in S. 1515 - area 9)

Contains thirty miles of roads with 3 to 4 thousand visitor days per year. The area should not have been included in RARE II, and should not be classified.

Fish Canyon - Angeles National Forest
(32,900 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 16)
(32,900 acres in S. 1515 - area 10)

While this area was recommended for wilderness by the Administration, the extensive offroad vehicle use was overlooked in the initial review. It should be withdrawn from consideration.

Granite Chief - Tahoe National Forest
(25,000 acres in S. 5. 34,200 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 17)

This area should be left for further planning. It has moderate commercial timber values; a number of existing offroad recreational vehicle routes; and extensive private lands, with values estimated at $21 million. Because of the private landownership, it should never have been considered for wilderness purposes. The U.S. Forest Service should be encouraged to expedite exchanges with private landowners to consolidate lands for better management of both private and public properties.

Granite Peak - San Bernardino National Forest
(10,600 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 18)
(10,600 acres in S. 1515 - area 11)

This area was recommended for addition by the Administration. We recommend it be classified. It meets wilderness criteria.

Hauser-Cleveland National Forest
(8,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 19)

This area was not recommended by the Administration. It should not be added to the Wilderness System, and future uses should be resolved through National Forest management planning.

Hoover Addition - Toiyabe National Forest
(49,200 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 20)
(49,200 acres in S. 1515 - area 12)

Recommended by the Administration, we believe it should be classified as wilderness.

Ishi - Lassen National Forest
(41,840 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 21)
(41,600 acres in S. 1515 - area 13)

We recommend that this area not be included. It has twelve miles of roads and offroad vehicle trails, an active range management program, moderate timber values and a proposed deer management program. There are private lands included. A hydroelectric project would be stopped. There is no merit in adding this area. Much of it will remain unchanged under current use.

Jennie Lakes - Sequoia National Forest
(10,500 acres in H.R. 1437 only - area 58)
(1,500 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 2, Sec. 6 addition to the National Park System)

The Administration opposes classification of this portion of the Sequoia National Forest. It was recommended for non-wilderness by RARE II. Classification will preclude the development of a ski area, and would close fourteen miles of recreational roads. The transfer of the 1500 acre section labeled 201 to Sequoia National Park would eliminate deer harvests, and is opposed.

John Muir Wilderness Additions - Sierra and Inyo National Forests
(90,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - areas 22 and 23)
(120,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 14)

Classification would eliminate the existing road to Spanish Lakes. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in accordance with federal regulations, and also with a license provision within its existing FERC license for its HAAS-KINGS project (FERC 1988), has filed for a new federal license which includes project facility improvements within certain areas within the John Muir Wilderness area. Southern California

Edison Company maintains and operates major reservoirs, numerous diversions, access roads, gaging stations and a major tunnel for production of important hydroelectric power within and in the vicinity of the proposed area. The area has high mineral potential. It is recommended that use of this area be resolved through U.S. Forest Service management planning.

In the absence of maps, review of the area proposed by S. 1515 under this identification was not possible. We understand it includes sub-areas recommended for wilderness by RARE II that are not included as "John Muir Wilderness Additions" in S. 5 and H.R. 1437. Inyo County was opposed to the RARE II recommendations.

Lassen Volcanic Addition - Lassen National Forest
(3,900 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 24)
(3,900 acres in S. 1515 - area 15)

While this area is recommended by the Administration, there is no reason to create the peculiarly shaped northern boundary for Lassen National Park Wilderness Area. This is a good timber site, with a potential annual yield of 1 million board feet. We recommend that it not be added.

Machesna Mountain - Los Padres National Forest
(20,000 acres in H.R. 1437 only - area 54)

This is an area which was eliminated by the Administration and should not be classified as wilderness. The area includes 4 miles of recreational roads. This is another area that contains substantial oil and gas potential, with a possibility of uranium. Eight applications are pending on 14,000 acres in the area. It should not be included.

Marble Mountain - Klamath National Forest
(38,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 25)
(7,600 acres in S. 1515 - area 16)

The Administration proposal included only 7,600 acres. The area over and above that recommended by the Administration lacks wilderness character and involves a number of non-conforming uses. There are private properties within the boundaries. The added acreage contains substantial commercial timber, with an annual yield of 7.1 million board feet annually. There is a moderate mineral potential, and over 17 claims or proposals for development for chromium, copper and gold are in the area. We recommend that the area be cut back to the boundaries proposed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Mill Creek - Lassen National Forest
(9,800 acres in H.R. 1437 only - area 57)

This area is in very high controversy. It is extensively used currently by offroad recreation vehicles. There are 3 pending hydroelectric developments proposed by Tehama County in the area, and extensive private inholdings. Classification of this section would reduce timber sales programs by 800,000 board feet annually.

Minarets Addition - Sierra and Inyo National Forests
(9,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 26)
(48,500 acres in S. 1515 - area 17)

There are over 100 mineral claims or planned developments for molybdenum, tungsten, gold and iron in the area. It has had active production. A number of geothermal proposals are pending. The area was deliberately excluded when the existing Minarets Wilderness was created. We oppose classification.

The area in S. 1515 with this identification apparently is contained in the "San Joaquin" designation in S. 5 and H.R. 1437. Without an S. 1515 map it was not possible to review the area.

Mokelumne - El Dorado, Toiyabe and Stanislaus National Forests
(60,000 acres in S. 5. 59,500 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 27)
(640 acres in S. 1515 - area 18)

The Administration proposes the addition of 640 acres. The Burton bill proposes 59,500 acres. Should this area be classified, private inholdings worth

$2.5 million would be impacted. The proposal conflicts with timber development and an annual harvest of 1.5 million board feet, and heavy offroad recreation vehicle use on 26 miles of roads which last year involved 24,000 visitor days. A water impoundment, power withdrawals, a television repeater switch and numerous other non-conforming uses are threatened. There are over 109 mining claims or proposals. It has had active mineral production in the past. It is a great example of how qualifications for proposed additions to the Wilderness System have degraded since Congress created the system.

Monarch - Sierra and Sequoia National Forests
(45,000 acres in S. 5. 55,000 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 28)

The Sierra Primitive Area portion of about 11,000 acres should be added to the system. The remainder of the Monarch proposal should be returned for U.S. Forest Service management planning.

Monache Planning Area - Sequoia National Forest
(42,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - Section 3)

It is fully roaded. It has no qualifications for addition to the Wilderness System. The area has a capability of 4.1 million board feet in timber production annually. The local economy and jobs in wood processing are dependent on continued availability of raw material from the Sequoia National Forest. This area should be returned for U.S. Forest Service management planning for determination of best future uses.

Mount Raymond - Sierra National Forest
(7,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 1 in Section 6, National Park System additions)

This proposal would transfer 7,000 acres to Yosemite National Park from the Sierra National Forest. The transfer would cut off two roads, and would eliminate deer hunting. The 5 miles of road access generates 10,000 visitor days annually. The transfer should be opposed.

Mount Shasta - Shasta-Trinity National Forest
(37,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 29)
(26,200 acres in S. 1515 - area 19)

The boundaries should be pulled back to the U.S. Forest Service recommendations. The additional acreage contains non-conforming uses, conflicts with private inholdings and would eliminate 1 million board feet of timber yield annually. . Three recreational roads in the area generate over 2,000 visitor days in recreation annually.

North Fork - Six Rivers National Forest
(8,100 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 30)

This area was rejected for wilderness classification by both the Carter and the Reagan Administrations. Resource conflicts include reduction in annual timber yield of 2 million board feet, and a potential power development. We oppose.

Orleans Mountain - Six Rivers National Forest
(30,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - Section 11)

This proposal has been studied to death. It should be removed from further planning and managed for multiple use.

Pattison - Shasta-Trinity National Forest
(28,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 31)

There are claims in the area for manganese and chromium. Wilderness classification would eliminate almost 2 million board feet of timber production annually. The area has offroad recreation vehicle use and wildlife habitat improvement opportunities that would be precluded. It should not be added to the Wilderness System.

Pine Creek - Cleveland National Forest
(13,100 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 32)
(13,100 acres in S. 1515 - area 20)

This area could be added to the Wilderness System without conflicts with other uses, but it may not have qualifications for wilderness.

Pyramid Peak - San Bernardino National Forest
(17,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 33)
(10,200 acres in S. 1515 - area 21)

The Administration recommends 10,200 acres. H.R. 1437 and S. 5 would add another 6800 acres. The expanded area conflicts with private inholdings and existing recreational use. The additional area has high mineral potential, and should be excluded. We recommend the area be reduced to the boundaries recommended by the Administration.

Red Buttes - Klamath and Rogue River National Forests
(25,300 acres in S. 5. 31,000 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 34)

The Administration is opposed to this addition. 3.2 million board feet of timber production annually would be eliminated. The area has very high chromite and other mineral potential. It has 3 existing roads which generate 1,500 recreational visitor days annually. It should be eliminated.

Russian - Klamath National Forest
(12,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 35)

This area was determined by RARE II not to have wilderness values. Resource conflicts include an annual 2 million board feet of timber production, power development and mineral values. Five miles of road exists within the area which generate 2,000 visitor days of recreational use. Opposed by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, it should not be added to the Wilderness System.

San Gorgonio Addition - San Bernardino National Forest
(21,500 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 36)
(21,500 acres in S. 1515 - area 22)

No objection was expressed to this addition. It was not, however, recommended for wilderness by the Administration.

San Jacinto Addition - San Bernardino National Forest
(10,900 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 37)
(10,900 acres in S. 1515 - area 23)

The Cabazon Peak area (05913) should be removed for conflicts with power lines. There are some wind energy farms planned in a portion of the area. Unless the conflicts with transmission line routing and other energy source conflicts can be resolved through corridor exclusions, the area should not be added to the Wilderness System.

San Joaquin - Inyo and Sierra National Forests
(110,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 38)

The Administration proposal of 48,500 acres has been expanded by more than 70,500 acres. The proposal would forever block construction of a trans-Sierra road connecting existing highways in western and eastern Madera County. The existing high standard road to near the Devil's Postpile in eastern Madera County bisects the John Muir Trail and crosses the Sierra crest. Agricultural and public agencies in the San Joaquin Valley support eventual completion of the remaining portion of the Mammoth Road since it would shorten the highway distance between Fresno and Salt Lake City by 200 miles. The added area would eliminate over 12 million board feet of timber production annually. It would restrict a proposed ski area expansion at Mammoth Mountain. There are extensive private land inholdings, and two proposed power projects (Miller's Crossing and Junction) in the area. Southern California Edison Company has extensive hydroelectric power facilities in and around the area, and has identified other hydro sources that could be easily added to the existing system with an average annual generation potential of 500 million kilowatt-hours. These new facilities could reduce existing oil consumption by the company of almost 1 million barrels annually. The area now is used by motorized vehicles on 14 miles of roads with 28,000 visitor days of use annually. There are more than 100 mining claims or proposals. The area has had mineral production. Potential minerals include tungsten, lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper, quartz and crystal. Portions of the area have high geothermal potential. The Pin Cushion area already has good road access into the middle of the area. This area should either be removed or cut back to the Administration proposal.

San Mateo Canyon - Cleveland National Forest
(39,540 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 39)

This area was excluded from the RARE II because it contains 16 miles of road which generate 3,500 days of visitor use. It contains copper deposits, private inholdings, and needs to be managed for fire protection for adjacent residential development. It should be eliminated from consideration.

San Rafael - Los Padres National Forest
(2,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 40)
(2,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 24)

There are no objections to classification of this area.

Santa Rosa - San Bernardino National Forest
(20,160 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 41)

The area contains inholdings and should be allocated to further planning as proposed by the Carter and Reagan Administrations. It has 4 miles of roads which generate 12,600 visitor days of dispersed recreation annually.

Scodies - Sequoia National Forest
(48,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 42)

This is an area that is being used by offroad recreation vehicles, generating over 6,000 visitor days of dispersed use throughout the year. It was allocated to further planning by RARE II, and should not be included in the Wilderness System until all of the future values can be identified. It would be a small island if added to the Wilderness System.

Sheep Mountain - Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests
(44,000 acres in S. 5. 44,600 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 43)
(30,100 acres in S. 1515 - area 25)

The proposal is 14,000 acres greater than recommended by the Carter and Reagan Administrations. The expansion proposed has many non-conforming uses. It would eliminate watershed management. There is high mineral potential with past production, and 24 claims or proposals for gold, copper, lead, zinc or tungsten production.

The boundaries should be pulled back to the Administration proposal to allow for expansion of the Mt. Baldy ski area.

Sill Hill - Cleveland National Forest
(5,200 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 44)

This area has high fire hazard, and vegetation management will be needed to reduce potential for wildfires and to increase water yields. It is adjacent to a State Park and reservoir, and also has high mineral value. It should be eliminated from any wilderness legislation, with future uses determined under U.S. Forest Service management planning.

Siskiyou - Klamath, Six Rivers and Siskiyou National Forests
(101,000 acres in S. 5. 191,000 acres in H.R. 1437 - area 45)
(100,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 26)

In H.R. 1437,this designation includes the Dillon Creek area of 30,000 acres in the Klamath National Forest and the Eight Mile and Blue Creek area of 60,000 acres in the Six Rivers National Forest that are included separately in S. 5 as planning areas. The combined area in H.R. 1437 would remove 45 million 600 thousand board feet of timber yield annually from the local and state economy. Local government would suffer very substantial losses of income from county shared federal receipts. There is high mineral potential in the Dillon Creek portion. The Eight Mile portion has over 45 mining claims or proposals for chromium, manganese, gold, silver and asbestos. There are 16 miles of recreational roads in the area which accommodated a most 3,000 visitor days last year. The area should be managed for maximum public benefit under multiple use plans, and should not be designated for single purpose wilderness use.

Snow Mountain - Mendocino National Forest
(37,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 46)
(25,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 27)

The proposal in H.R. 1437 and S. 5 is 12,000 acres larger than the compromises reached in RARE II under the Carter and later Reagan Administrations. The addition would take another 3.6 million board feet of timber annually out of production. There are 10 mining claims or proposals in the area for chromium, copper, manganese and uranium. It has geothermal potential and private lands within the expanded boundary. There are 20 miles of recreation roads in the area which provide opportunity for 10,000 visitor days of dispersed use. The area should be reduced to the Administration proposal.

South Sierra - Sequoia and Inyo National Forests
(77,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 47)

Carter and Reagan Administrations rejected this area for wilderness designation. It has extensive private inholdings, a well developed road system serving 35,000 visitor days of use, and existing timber management programs. This area should be eliminated from any legislation.

South Warner Addition - Modoc National Forest
(1,940 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 48)
(1,940 acres in S. 1515 - area 28)

The proposal should be approved.

Thousand Lakes - Lassen National Forest
(7,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 49)
(7,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 29)

These areas are not controversial, possess wilderness qualities, and should be added to the system.

Timbered Craters - Lassen National Forest
(22,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 50)
(4,400 acres in S. 1515 - area 30)

The area includes 18,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management. It is our understanding that BLM is opposing the addition of this area to the system. There are seven miles of roads in the National Forest portion with 1,600 visitor days of use. Conflicts should be resolved by the U.S. Forest Service management planning and by the BLM.

Trinity Alps - Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests
(500,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 51)
(295,000 acres in S. 1515 - area 31)

The proposal is 205,000 acres more than the recommendations of the Carter and Reagan Administrations. The additions include 20,000 acres of private land which would cost at least $18 million to acquire. There are power withdrawals and power site classifications within the added area. The additions would remove 12 million board feet of timber yield annually. The addition includes lands with high mineral potential and a history of production. Minerals include copper, chromium, mercury, barium and gold. The area should be limited to conform to boundaries recommended by both Carter and Reagan Administrations.

Ventana Addition - Los Padres National Forest
(2,750 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 52)
(2,750 acres in S. 1515 - area 32)

This proposal is not controversial, and should be included.

Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel Additions - Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests
(46,000 acres in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 - area 53)
(100 acres in S. 1515 - area 33)

The Reagan and Carter Administrations recommended a minor 100 acre addition to the existing wilderness area. H.R. 1437 and S. 5 would increase the additions to 46,000 acres. A portion of the area is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The area conflicts with power site classification. It would eliminate more than 5 million board feet of timber production annually. Non-federal land valued at $600,000 lies within the area. It has offroad recreation vehicle use on 12 miles of existing roads, and does not have high wilderness values. More than 30 claims or proposals for mines lie within the area for manganese and chromium. The area should be eliminated.

Tuolumne River Canyon - Stanislaus National Forest
(18,200 acres in S. 5 only)

S. 5 would add the Tuolumne River Canyon on the Stanislaus National Forest to the Wilderness System to block a major hydroelectric project proposed as an addition to the San Francisco power system by San Joaquin Valley irrigation districts. It does not contain true wilderness characteristics. The primary attractions are river rafting and recreational gold mining. It has high mineral potential for commercial production of gold and silver. We oppose this effort to interfere with the power licensing procedures.

North Mountain - Stanislaus National Forest
(8,000 acres. Only in H.R. 1437 - area 3 in Section 6 Additions to National Park System)

This proposed addition to Yosemite National Park would eliminate deer management and an 11 million board feet scheduled timber sale. Recommended by RARE II for multiple use. We oppose.

For further information on the workshop comments:

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Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, Mr. Kiml.
Ms. White.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDIA WHITE, COORDINATOR, PUBLIC LAND USERS ALLIANCE

Ms. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I am Claudia White representing the Public Land Users Alliance. We are a coalition of public lands user groups in California. Many of our members have addressed this committee today. I am employed by a member of the alliance, Louisiana Pacific Corp.

Our alliance would like to go on record in opposition to H.R. 1437, S. 5, and S. 1515, title II and in support of the Reagan administration's recommended 1.2 million acres for the California wilderness system with appropriate release langugage.

The Public Land Users Alliance represents about 3 million Californians through groups such as the California Sportmen's Roundtable, the National Inholders Association, the California Chamber of Commerce, the California Farm Bureau, and the Regional Council of Rural Counties.

Alliance members have been involved in the RARE process individually, and finally collectively. During the RARE II process, each organization studied and evaluated the public lands in question; the wilderness, nonwilderness, or further study.

All of those studies and recommendations were done separately. Each group recommended less than 800,000 acres of public land for wilderness designation. Our alliance believes that the administration's recommendations are the only acceptable solution to California's land-use dilemma.

H.R. 1437, S. 15, and S. 1515, title II goes far beyond this compromise, and seriously jeopardizes jobs. An estimated 3,000 timber related jobs will be lost. Many of these lost in rural California are already hard hit by the slump in the economy and other Federal use decisions such as Redwood National Park.

It must be noted that 100 jobs in some of these rural communities means the entire future of that community. These measures will also mean a loss of revenues to schools as well as lost mineral development, accessible recreation development, potential geothermal exploration, and hydroelectric development.

In addition to the adverse impacts on these resources, there will be a loss to wildlife management opportunities which could mean a decrease in populations of many species including some found on the endangered species list, such as the bald eagle and the perigan falcon, and lost anadromous fish spawning habitat due to the lack of accessibility to areas in need of repair and improvement.

The issue here is resource management and land use demand. It is not a numbers game. The acres represented in all of the proposals are real areas in very real and significant impacts.

The RARE II process took this into account with years of study, evaluation, and difficult compromise. The Public Land Users Allicance supports this compromise of nearly 1.2 million acres into wilderness designation. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. White follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CLAUDIA WHITE, COORDINATOR
PUBLIC LAND USERS ALLIANCE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, my name is Claudia White. I am here today representing the Public Land Users Alliance (a coalition of Public land user groups in the state of California), however, I am employed by Louisiana-Pacific Corporation -- a member of the Alliance. We are concerned about the future of California's proposed Wilderness additions. We wish to go on record in opposition to H.R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515 Title II and in support of the Reagan Administration's recommended 1.2 million acres to be placed into the Wilderness classification in our state with appropriate release language.

The Public Land Users Alliance represents about three million individuals through groups such as the California Sportsmen's Roundtable: a coalition of Sportsmen's groups such as the Gun Owners of America and the National Rifle Association (both represented here today) and the National Wildlife Federation - the Roundtable's California membership totals more than 600,000; the National Inholders Association: which is an organization whose members own title and property surrounded by federal lands and whose future property rights and access to that property is being threatened - the Inholders have a membership of 20,000 people in the state of California;

the California Chamber of Commerce - with a membership of about 180,000 companies and organizations representing 75% of the employees in California; the California Farm Bureau - representing 100,000 people in the state; and the Regional Council of Rural Counties - representing 23 counties in rural California. Public Land Users Alliance members have been involved in the United States Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process individually and finally collectively. During the RARE II process each organization studied and evaluated the Public lands in question for Wilderness/non-Wilderness or further study. Although studies and recommendations were done separately, each group recommended less than 800,000 acres of public land for Wilderness designation.

Our Alliance believes the Administration's recommendations are the only acceptable solution to California's public land use dilemma.

H.R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515 Title II go far beyond this compromise and seriously jeopardize jobs. An estimated 3,000 jobs will be lost in timber direct and indirect -- many of these lost in rural California already hard hit by the slump in the economy and other federal land use decisions such as RNP. (It must be noted that 100 jobs in some of these rural communities means the entire future of that community.) These measures will also mean a loss of revenues to schools (and a $15 to $20 million loss to the federal Treasury); lost mineral development; accessible recreation development; potential geo-thermal exploration, and hydro-electric development.

In addition to the adverse impacts on these resources, there will be a loss to wildlife management opportunities which could mean a decrease in populations of many species - including some found of the endangered species list such as the Bald Eagle and Perigran falcon; and lost anadromous fish spawning habitat due to the lack of accessibility to areas in need of repair and improvement.

The issue here is resource management and land use demand -- it is not a numbers game. The acres represented in all the proposals are real areas with very real and significant impacts.

The RARE II process took this into account with years of study, evaluation and difficult compromise. The Public Land Users Alliance supports this compromise of nearly 1.2 million acres into Wilderness designation. We adamantly oppose the proposals in H.R. 1437, S. 5 and S. 1515 Title II.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, Ms. White. Ms. Robertson.

STATEMENT OF BECKY ROBERTSON, CALIFORNIA WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Becky Robertson, membe of the Board of directors of Women in Timber. CWIT membershi consists of approximately 500 women whose livelihoods are directl or indirectly dependent on the forest products industry.

RARE II administratively endorsed wilderness represents a compromise. While Women in Timber can and will support title I of S. 1515, provided that adequate release and sufficiency languag is included, we cannot support title II of that bill.

Enactment of further wilderness areas represented in title I would create substantial and unreasonable impacts to the multipl uses offered by our national forests.

I live and work in the Sierra National Forest which lies nea Fresno. I would like to use some examples from that area to illustrate some of the impacts and some of the potential impacts o large wilderness allocations.

A record of visitor days on the Sierra shows that 9 percent are spent in wilderness. As you have just heard, this 9 percent is well above the average in California. That means that 91 percent of the people that use the forest, the Sierra Forest, choose to recreate outside of the wilderness.

Currently, 27 percent of the Sierra is designated wilderness. The administration endorses proposals that would increase the wilderness to 31 percent. H.R. 1437 and S. 5 would designate it to a total of 44 percent of that forest in wilderness.

It is inequitable to say the least to shove 91 percent of the recreation use into 56 percent of the area. Additionally, the Forest Service has found that within a 150-mile radius of Fresno, there is 5.75 million acres of existing or administrative endorsed wilderness in parks, national monuments, national forests, et cetera.

H.R. 1437 and S. 5 dramatically impact the other multiple uses on the Sierra as well. For instance, these two bills remove nearly three times the timber from the annual allowable harvest on the Sierra than the administration's proposal.

As has been noted, a reduction in allowable cut impacts not only timber supplies and mill production, but revenues for Federal and county governments as well as State yield and sales taxes.

Senator WALLOP. Do you have a summary sentence that you wish to make?

Ms. ROBERTSON. One of my summaries is that the Forest Service did a large amount of planning and found many areas that had higher value than the wilderness, and I feel that we should follow that.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Robertson follows:]

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STATEMENT OF
BECKY ROBERTSON
CALIFORNIA WOMEN IN TIMBER
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
JULY 28, 1983

I am Becky Robertson, member of the Board of Directors of California Women In Timber (CWIT). California Women In Timber membership consists of approximately 500 women whose livelihood is directly or indirectly related to the forest products industry.

How Much Can We Afford

I would like to make an observation concerning the purpose of this hearing today. The participants are here to discuss how much Wilderness the American public can afford, not whether there should or should not be Wilderness in California. Congressional Records on the 1964 Wilderness Act show that all user groups including miners, grazers and timber industry representatives support a Wilderness System.

Impact: Recreation

I live and work in the Sierra National Forest which is generally north and east of Fresno, and I would like to give you a few examples of what I believe are the realities of the Wilderness situation in that area. A record of types of recreation usage by visitor days on the forest shows that 9% are spent in Wilderness. This, by the way, is substantially above the national average of 3%. On the Sierra, therefore, people who use the forest choose to spend 91% of their time outside of the Wilderness. However, on the Sierra, 27% of the total area is currently designated Wilderness. The Administration endorses additions which would bring the Wilderness acres to 31% of the total. S. 5 and H.R. 1437 propose to raise the Wilderness area on the Sierra to a total of 44%. It seem inequitable, to say the least, that 91% of the recreation use should be allowed to be shoved onto 56% of the area.

Impact: Revenues

In addition to the impact on recreation, these bills would substantially impact the other multiple uses as well. For example, the difference between the impact of the Administration's recommendations and S. 1515, S. 5, and H.R. 1437 on allowable cut in the Sierra is nearly three-fold. Loss of annual allowable harvest volumes translates into not only loss of timber produced and reduced mill supplies, but also loss of federal revenues, county shares of this revenue for schools and roads, state yield tax and sales taxes, etc.

Impact: Mill Closures

The mills on the Sierra National Forest depend primarily on National Forest timber offerings. Between 1977 and early 1980, three of the seven mills on the forest closed. Designation of the Kaiser Wilderness, a good timber producing area, and uncertainty of the forest's future allowable annual yield, in view of the Wilderness legislation introduced at the time, were primary reasons for the closures.

Administration's Study

The Administration's recommendations were developed following an intensive review of the relative values of resources available in each area, the existing Wilderness in the vicinity, and the relative need for various types of multiple uses by the users of the National Forests. Those areas not recommended for Wilderenss were found to have a greater value for uses other than Wilderness.

A Higher Value

Following are two examples on the Sierra National Forest. The Pincussion, a 30,000 acre area contained in S. 1515, Title II, San Joaquin Wilderness, contains a considerable percentage of high site timber lands. Due to the high timber value, the Forest Service did not recommend this area for Wilderness. The 118,000-acre Dinkey Lakes area, parts of which are contained in both the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness and the John Muir Addition was recommended for dispersed recreation and wildlife habitat enhancement by the Forest Service. The Sierra's management plan study found that the forest was lacking lands suited to a semi-primitive type of recreation not allowed in a Wilderness. The Dinkey Lakes area is already being used in that manner and the Forest Service felt that the greatest benefit to the public would be to continue that type of use. We agree.

Benefits of Proper Management

Proper management of the National Forests can produce several benefits. For instance, the chance of devastating wildfires can be reduced by a fuels management program. Use of silvicultural treatments in the forest stands can reduce resource loss due to insect and diseases. Wildlife diversity and populations can be increased through vegatative manipulation. And, a variety of recreational experiences, from developed to semi-primitive, can be created. Such management, which is not allowed in a wilderness can increase the use capacity of a given area. As the population grows, use of the National Forest will also increase and intensive management will become strategic in whether or not the forests can continue to supply the multiple uses for the public.

Dependence on National Forests

The well-being of many of our schools, local communities and families directly depend on the forest products industry which itself depends on the National Forests for a long-term, stable supply of timber. We and other National Forest users depend on the Forest Service to supply a variety of recreational experiences. Everyone in the United States depends on the paper, plastic, and wood products produced from trees grown on our forests. Is it prudent to remove lands which can produce valuable goods such as wood, grazing, minerals, and diverse recreational expereinces, and instead limit their use and production severely by adding them to a Wilderness System already abundantly represented by existing acres and administratively recommended proposals? For example, within a 150 mile radius of Fresno, 5.75 million acres of established or proposed Wilderness exists in National Forests, parks, monuments, etc.

Position

RARE II administratively endorses Wilderness proposals represent a compromise. While Women In Timber can and will support Title I of S. 1515, provided that adequate release and sufficiency language is included, we cannot support Title II of the bill. Enactment of further Wilderness areas represented in Title II would create substantial and unreasonable impacts to the multiple uses offered by our National Forests.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate your testimony.

There is only one question that I have here quickly, and that is to address to either or both Mr. Rasor or Mr. Herndon. I gathered from your statements implications that you are involved in club's damage control and preservation of quality of resources that you use.

You mentioned the adopt-a-trail program and some other things. One of the criticisms, and you know it, is that ORV's, whether they are motorcycles or anything else, provide such a great amount of damage to the fragile resources.

Could you just describe what it is that you are doing?

Mr. HERNDON. From my point of view as a user of Sequoia National Forest since about 1972, in my opinion, and I think that it would probably be a very common one, that since the Golden Trout Wilderness was enacted in 1977, the problem was dramatically increased and much more severe in the summer of 1978 when by my own records I show there were 504 miles of motorcycling trails specifically in some of the areas that are now being discussed, and Golden Trout.

Currently, I show that we have 205 miles right now. I think that basically what happened was when Golden Trout came in, we have a great deal of more ORV traffic on a great deal less trails. And that is how I got involved in it initially in starting the volunteer program.

And, yes, to answer your question, we saw, I think, a lot more damage in 1978 because of the additional traffic. And this volunteer program has done probably a whole lot to reduce and to minimize that.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

Mr. RASOR. I would just like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I think that Bill is being much too modest. He and his wife, Kathy, have organized in the last 3 or 4 years an average of about four work weekends a year when they get upwards of 100 volunteer people to participate in trail construction, repair, mitigation projects, things of this nature, all under the supervision of the professional forestry staff in Sequoia National Forest. And I think that he has done an excellent job, and I think that he should be commended for it.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much. I appreciate the panel's presence here this afternoon, and the testimony.

Mr. KIML. Mr. Chairman, may I have permission to insert into the record the testimony provided by the Associated California Loggers, who could not be here today.

Senator WALLOP. Of course.

[The statement follows:]

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Robert Sauer
Grass Valley
Glenn Schirmann
McKinleyville
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Oroville

July 25, 1983

Honorable Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Subcommitte on Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Senate Committee On Energy and Natural Resources
U S Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Associated California Loggers submits the following comments for the record and your committee's consideration in it's deliberations regarding the extent of additional wilderness which should be established in California.

We are family-owned businesses engaged in contract logging, log trucking, and logging road building. Over 550 member firms operating more than $300 million in equipment, harvest a majority of the public and private timber in California and also employ a majority of the almost 10,000 people employed in logging. We would like to continue to be able to make that statement but in the face of continuing withdrawls of public land from production, more and more areas of our state will not support our equipment investment and work force. The result is a continuing loss of economic vigor in our communities as our basic jobs are lost and our communities are deprived of the income from U.S. Forest Service payments and state yield taxes.

We are a long time participant in the evaluation of California's roadless areas and concluded during the last session of Congress that the 1.2 million acre proposal of President's Carter and Reagan was the least insensitive compromise that could be reached even though it contains areas which do not meet the criteria of the 1964 Wilderness Act and areas which we think unnecessarily limit our productivity. We find the additional areas proposed by HR 1437 and S 5 to be unsupportable as wilderness. Some of these areas are also found in Title II of Senator Wilson's S 1515 and similarly should be withdrawn from consideration.

Progress for Loggers & Logging

We suggest that the subcommittee and ultimately the Senate use the following criteria in arriving at a conclusion relative to the designation of additional wilderness in California.

1) The compromise 1.2 million acres arising from the RARE II study and proposed and supported by both the Carter and Reagan administrations be the maximum acreage considered.

2) Areas which do not meet the criteria of the 1964 Wilderness Act be deleted.

3) The Senate and the House give strong indications that perennial and routine requests for Wilderness designations will no longer be considered and instead the decisions arrived at through the U.S. Forest Service's Forest planning process will be the basis through which any management for wilderness will be undertaken.

In conclusion, we would reiterate that an action to designate substantially more wilderness in California would be insensitive to the social and economic needs of rural California and would fail to recognize the still valid political compromise that was worked out to the tune of 1.2 million acres for wilderness designations. Do not acquiesce to the demands of the single use wilderness advocates.

Sincerely,

Ed Ehlers

Ed Ehlers
Executive Director
For The Association

EE:db

Senator Wallop. The next panel, panel No. 17, is Mr. James Stokes of Redding, Calif.; Luis Ireland of the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club; Mr. Huey Johnson, former secretary of resources, State of California; and Mr. Chris Stromness, the Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society.

Mr. Stokes.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. STOKES, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. Stokes. Senator Wallop, I am especially pleased to be able to speak to you, and especially pleased to be able to speak with Senator Wilson here, who I have never had a chance to meet before. I have testimony which I am going to submit, which is technically concerned with two of the areas that are listed under (2) in S. 1515.

I went out and personally examined these areas, and I have submitted in my testimony my estimation of their adaptability for wildlife areas. I want to take the short period of time that I have to respond to two or three of the statements that have been made earlier during the hearing.

And specifically, I wanted to refer to some of the remarks that implied that the profile of the wilderness users is a well-to-do vigorous young person. Well, I use the wilderness a lot. I am not very wealthy. I am 69 years old, and sometimes I hurt all over. But I go there all the time. I go by foot, and I go by horseback.

And I am a retired wildlife biologist. And I take a lot of other people with me, both old and young. And I want to see these wildernesses into the future.

Another thing that I want to comment on is the economic impacts. No one has stated at all that there is an economic contribution by wilderness areas. And, of course, there is, because there are many people that use them. And all of these people who use them are contributing to the economy through the equipment that they buy, and the other things that they do in order to enjoy it. And I think that that it quite important to remember.

Another thing, because of my professional background, that I would like to comment on are several remarks that the wilderness designation was in opposition to wildlife management. Well, it is true that it may not allow the manipulation of the vegetation.

However, it provides one of the greatest places and only places in the world to study wildlife in its natural setting. And I think that it is much more valuable to study, say, the spotted owl in old growth timber than to try to figure out how to put up nest boxes to keep the spotted owl back after you have cut it down.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stokes follows:]

July 25, 1983

The Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Sub-Committee on Public Lands
Senator Malcolm Wallup, Chairman

I, James D. Stokes, a resident of Shasta County, California wish to offer the following testimony regarding two wilderness area proposals.

The Huckleberry-Heart proposed Wilderness is located fifty miles east of Redding, California in Shasta and Tehama Counties and would border an existing Wilderness area within Lassen National Park. The area covers 9,900 acres all of which is public lands administered by the Lassen National Forest. This area is roadless at this time and is bordered by paved highways and high grade graveled roads.

A National Recreation Trail bisects the area and intersects trails within Lassen Park. The terrain and vegetative cover allow cross country hiking in many places.

Lying on the lower slopes of Brokeoff Mountain, elevations range from 5000 to 8000 feet. The terrain is primarily moderate with a gradual increase in slope as elevation increases. There are several small knolls and depressions. Both volcanic and glacial forces have shaped the terrain. Glacial polish is evident on many rocks at the higher elevations.

There is a remarkable variety of vegetation in cover, density, size and species. At the lower elevations, the slopes are covered in some places with dense brush fields of Manzanita and Snowbrush ceanothus and in other places with a mixed species coniferous forest. An outstanding feature of the forest is the occurrence of a few unusually large "specimen" trees of each species including Jeffrey pine, Sugar pine, Incense cedar and Douglas-fir. At approximately 6,500 feet the forest changes to Red fir with scatterings of Lodgepole pine, especially in the swampy depressions, Western white pine occurs in the upper limits of the forest where the trees are generally scattered or in an open stand.

The only non-coniferous trees in the area are the Quaking Aspen which grow along upper reaches of the streams and beside the meadows.

Mountain alders, Resin birch and Willows all in shrubby form grow beside the streams and on the shorelines of some of the lakes.

A wide variety of flowing plants occur varying with the season and the elevation. Noteable among these plants are the Corn lilly, which grow in large patches on meadow fringes, Shooting stars, Iris, Columbine and the spectacular Snow plant.

Grasses are confined to the few forest openings and the many meadows where thick but fragile turfs are formed.

This area is very well watered. There are several permanent streams and many intermittent streams that depend upon snow melt and may not last the summer.

Lakes dot the area ranging from the larger named lakes," Huckleberry and Heart," to small shallow sometimes ephemeral "frog ponds".

Springs of varying size are plentiful at the higher elevations where they nurture meadows and feed the lakes and streams.

The wildlife resource is as varied as the vegetation and relates to the elevational zones as well. Deer are common in the summer and Black bear and Mountain Lions occur. Warblers are a feature of the bird life. Two rare or seldom seen wildlife members are the Spotted owl and the Pine Marten.

Trout has been planted in the large lakes and there are native Rainbows in the streams.

Scenic values are high. Long range vistas viewed from the higher elevations include the Coast Ranges and the Trinity Alps. Noteable are the constantly changing close range, often closed, vistas seen from the trails. These include clear rushing streams, open sunny brushfields, dense fir thickets, open stands of old conifer, lakes, ponds, and the many green meadows. Early summer usually includes snow banks and emerging plants. An attractive prospect is the opportunity to find spring flowers throughout the summer by increasing altitude.

One of the special attributes of this area is pleasing aromas. The air is clear of smog type pollutants. Distinctly different scents are experienced as one ascends the trails. Noteable is the aroma of the Snowbrush ceanothus on the hot lower slopes followed by subtly varying conifer forest scents.

Presently, the area is used for recreation featuring hiking, riding, camping, angling and hunting.

The major threat to this area is the possible logging of the scattered large trees. This would not only destroy one of the high interest features of the area, but by the building of access road adversely impact the scenic values and destroy the Wilderness experience opportunity. It should be noted that many of the large individual trees have deeply scarred butts which would result in a high percentage of cull logs left in the woods.

The potential uses of the area are those presently occurring. The major need for a Wilderness designation is to assure the future of these use opportunities. The short time and somewhat dubious economic opportunities offered by timber harvest should not destroy the long-time productivity. The soils are thin and poor. Timber reproduction would be very slow if it occurred at all. Typically at these elevations timbered areas are, if cut, replaced by brush.

The Antelope Creek Addition - proposed Ishi Wilderness is located 40 miles east of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. It is a part of the 59,000 acre Ishi roadless area.

The area contains 14,440 acres including 1,150 acres of private land. The public lands are a part of the Lassen National Forest.

Access to the area is by high grade dirt roads leading to two trailheads one of which is also a state maintained public campground. Trails follow the two forks of Antelope Creek and a ridge trail provides access to the upper elevations. A jeep trail also crosses the area. It is severely eroded and should be terminated.

The terrain is dominated by the canyon of the North Fork of Antelope Creek which, in this stretch, is relatively straight. Parallel ridges and canyons on the east joint the North Fork at near right angles. These side drainages are short and contained within the area by a ridge that separates the Antelope Creek drainage from that of Mill Creek. Although generally a gentle terrain there are a number of rocky rims and outcrops. There are several natural caves, balanced rocks and one outcrop pierced by a ten foot hole. This is upper foothill country with elevations ranging from 1400 to 3000 feet.

There are three distinct vegetative communities in the area. The streams support a narrow band of riparian growth dominated by Alders. The lower canyon slopes are an oak-grass type characterized by Blue oaks and Digger pine. Within this type, on shadly north facing slopes under rimrocks, there are anomolous pockets of dense Pepperwood and Buckeye. The upper ridges and basins are covered with a dense chaparral of Wedgeleaf Ceanothus and Scrub-oak. In this upper chaparral are several small isolated clumps of Black oak the largest of which is a local landmark.

An unusual aspect of this are is the presence of woody vegetation in level or slighly slopping strips along the canyon slopes. These lines of trees and shrubs are related to moisture that seeps from layered volcanic formations.

There is a short period of outstanding wildflower display in the spring.

The wildlife resource is a major attribute of this area. The Tehama Deer Herd the largest and most migratory herd of Columbia Blacktrail in the state winters here. Other large mammals include Mountain Lions and Feral Hogs. Coyotes, Gray Fox, Raccoon, Ringtail cats, and Bobcats are common. A Wide variety of birds reside in or migrate through the area. Bird populations vary in species composition in relation to the seasons.

Antelope Creek supports both anadromous and resident salmonid populations. This is one of the very few streams still able to harbor spring run salmon. Steelhead also ascend the Creek. Resident salmonials include both Rainbow and Brown trout.

There are three permanent streams, and intermittant streams in the lesser canyons. The ridges and upper slopes are dry.

The scenic aspects include long range views of Lassen Peak, the upper Sacramento valley and the Coast Range peaks. Primarily, however, the scenic values are close range within the areas. The highest attraction to most visitors is the scenery afforded by the streams and their riparian vegetation.

Several cultural/archaeological sites are present. This is a part of the extinct Yahi Indian range. Pioneer homestead sites also exist here.

The present use of the area is primarily wildlife based recreation (hunting, angling and wildlife viewing). There is a small amount of cattle grazing.

The major threats to the continued productivity of this area area hydro-power development and excessive ORV use.

Hydro-power projects would destroy the anadromous fish habitat, drastically reduce the resident trout habibat, trap deer in conduit ditches and adversely impact the scenic values.

The soils in this area are very thin. Wheeled vehicles, especially four wheel drive type, rapidly pulverize the soil which is then lost due to wind and water erosion. The result is a sterile bedrock strip often so rough that ORV drivers attempt bypasses tha further increase the erosion impact. The loss of soil reduces the vegetative productivity, and the eroded bedrock strip is a visual degradation.

The inclusion of this area in the Ishi Wilderness would protect the present uses and afford very high quality deer hunting, wildlife viewing, and wild trout angling opportunities.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to express my thoughts regarding wilderness areas in my home area.

James D. Stokes

James D. Stokes
8758 Churn Creek Road
Redding, CA 96002

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Stokes. Mr. Ireland.

STATEMENT OF LUIS G. IRELAND, ON BEHALF OF THE MOTHER LODE CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB, DAVIS, CALIF.

Mr. IRELAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity to speak. And Senator Wilson. My name is Luis Ireland. I live in Davis, Calif. I am an information broker and free-lance translator. I am speaking for the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Most of the testimony will be submitted in detailed form in writing in the near future. And I will probably be including some information at the request of the Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club, particularly a statement concerning Boundary Peak and Excelsior.

I have been asked by the Mother Lode Chapter to deal primarily with three areas that lie from about 10 miles south of Lake Tahoe to about 30 miles south of Lake Tahoe, the additions to the Mokelumne Wilderness, and the Echo-Carson and Caples Creek.

I have been intimately involved with the Mokelumne Wilderness proposal and realization of it since 1956. In our proposal for the Mokelumne Wilderness submitted in 1979, we included only 56 percent of the inventoried roadless areas adjacent to the existing Mokelumne Wilderness.

We developed the proposal very carefully, consulted with many people, many Forest Service employees, cattlemen, ski operators, timber people, ORV people. And we feel that this 56 percent that we are proposing is very reasonable.

The Caples Creek proposal that will be submitted, I believe also in 1979, takes in about 81 percent of the Caples Creek inventoried roadless area. Again, there was a lot of consultation.

And Echo-Carson includes about 80 percent. This year it first appeared in the wilderness bill. And I think a couple of years ago, we suggested that it was more like 85 or 90 percent. But we found an additional conflicting use. So we scaled that one back.

As an information specialist, I am very distressed to see some of the misstatements that have circulated widely in a document that seems to have appeared in many Washington offices, misstatements with regard to these three areas. But I hope that there will be an opportunity to correct those.

There are so many details connected with these proposals that I am at a lost. Thank you, for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ireland follows:]

TESTIMONY OF LUIS G. IRELAND, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA,
ON BEHALF OF THE MOTHER LODE CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB,
BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, JULY 28, 1983

I am the owner of an information search service and a free-lance translator. Previously I was employed as a teacher at various levels for twenty-five years and as a research linguist for more than four years. My efforts toward the preservation of wilderness and research natural areas began in 1956, when I realized how rapidly the scientific, esthetic, and recreational values of these lands were disappearing in California.

I strongly support Senate Bill 5, which, although a compromise measure omitting several important areas, would go far to provide the needed protection for a wide range of areas. My twenty-seven years of interest in the wildlands of northern and central California have given me a great deal of information about many of these areas and have brought me in contact with a broad spectrum of individuals and organizations concerned with the future of these areas.

Unfortunately, because my wife and I are currently in the process of moving our business and residence to a new location, I have not had access to my files and other facilities to prepare a detailed written statement for submission today. Therefore, my brief remarks at today's hearing will be supplemented with much more detailed written testimony at an early date. It will deal primarily with the proposed Echo-Carson and Caples Creek Wildernesses and additions to the Mokelumne Wilderness.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present the views of the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Sierra Club
Mother Lode Chapter

P.O. BOX 1335 SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA 95806

November 4, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop,
Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify at the July 28 hearing on California wilderness legislation.

At this time, once more on behalf of the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club, I wish to submit additional information about three particular areas included in H.R. 1437. Regrettably, much of this information is refutation, because some very unfortunate misinformation about these areas (and others) has been widely disseminated by the California Chamber of Commerce. As an information broker by profession and as a member of the Davis Area Chamber of Commerce, I am especially distressed that our parent chamber has permitted such inaccuracies to be circulated under its auspices. I hope that correction of the misinformation can be accomplished with the help of the State Chamber.

Although the material that I am submitting focuses on only three of the areas included in H.R. 1437, I am convinced of the need to protect all of the areas in the bill. Their designation as wilderness would still leave 4,000,000 acres of inventoried roadless areas out of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Altogether, more than 15,000,000 of the 20,000,000 acres of national forest land in California would be outside the wilderness system. It should be pointed out that since the first national forest primitive areas were established in California in 1931 and 1932 the total area in national forest primitive areas and wildernesses has increased by only a half million acres (from 1,925,638 to 2,426,057; see my enclosed article).

I am enclosing several commercial postcards purchased at resorts in the Carson Pass area. These cards, showing scenes in the proposed Caples Creek Wilderness, Echo-Carson Wilderness, and Mokelumne Wilderness additions, as well as an Alpine County Chamber of Commerce leaflet, emphasize the scenic and recreational values of the lands proposed for wilderness designation, and they do not, incidentally, mention or invite off-road vehicle use.

In closing I wish to stress a point that is often overlooked in discussions of wilderness preservation -- the extremely important scientific value of wildernesses. The article on natural reserves in the June-July issue of California Monthly is a timely indication of the significance of protected areas. The University of California Natural Land and Water Reserves and the U.S. Forest Service research natural area system demonstrate the scientific importance attached to preservation of natural areas, but so far (and probably forever) they protect only very small areas and do not represent all the types of ecosystems that would be included in the wildernesses proposed in the Burton and Cranston bills.

I hope that this letter and the enclosures can be added to your subcommittee's file on California wilderness legislation. Your attention to the problems of this legislation is very much appreciated.

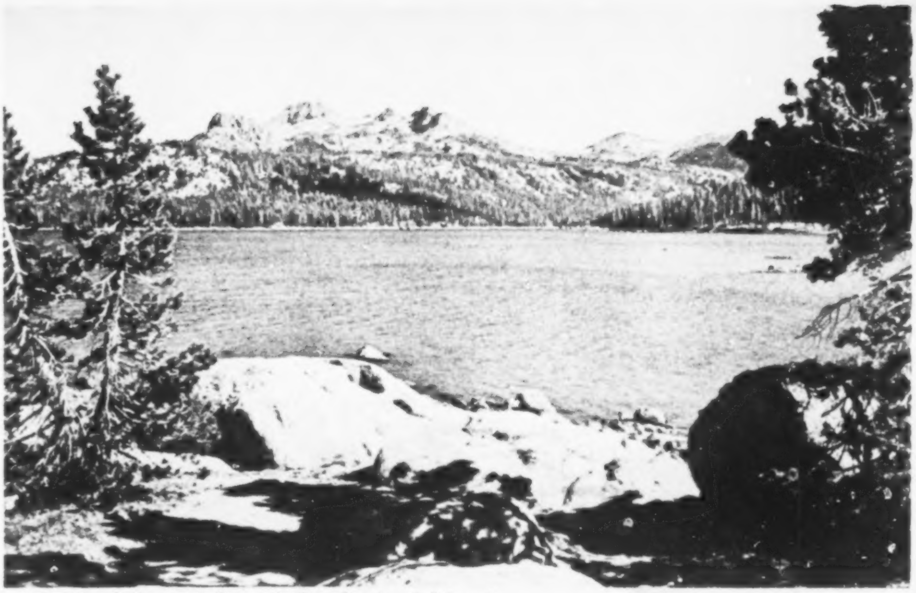
Sincerely yours,

Luis G. Ireland

Luis G. Ireland
Post Office Box 280
Davis, California 95617
(916) 756-7479

Enclosures

Copies: Clay McGowan, President, California
Chamber of Commerce
Senators Cranston and Wilson
Representatives Fazio, Seiberling, and Shumway



Caples Lake and Round Top Peak, California

CT-1393

Located on the Carson Pass Hiway 88, California. One of the many delightful vacation spots in the High Sierras. A mecca for family camping and fun.

KVB12466-16
U.S.A.

POST CARD
ADDRESS

PROPOSED MOKELUMNE
WILDERNESS ADDITIONS
ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE
LAKE

Emigrant Lake, Carson Pass, California

CT-1392

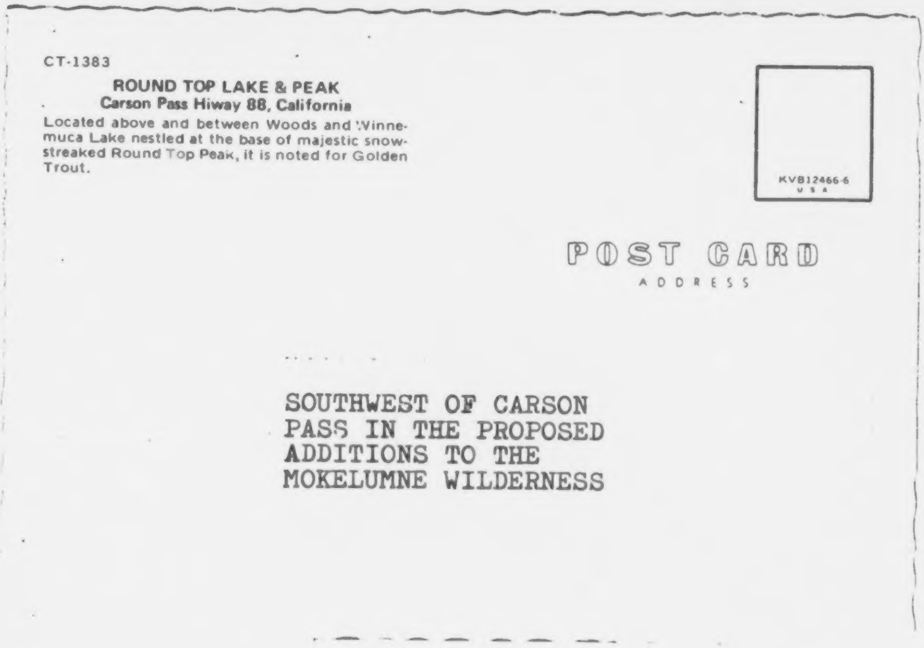
EMIGRANT LAKE, 2½ miles to the east of Caples Lake on the Carson Pass Highway 88, California. The lake received its name from its location near the Old Emigrant Trail, where evidence of the early pioneers is still visible.

KVB12466-15
U.S.A.

POST CARD
ADDRESS

SOUTH OF CAPLES LAKE IN
THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS
TO THE MOKELUMNE
WILDERNESS

Round Top Lake, California



CT-1383

ROUND TOP LAKE & PEAK
Carson Pass Hiway 88, California

Located above and between Woods and Winnemuca Lake nestled at the base of majestic snow-streaked Round Top Peak, it is noted for Golden Trout.

KVB12466-6
U S A

POST CARD
ADDRESS

SOUTHWEST OF CARSON
PASS IN THE PROPOSED
ADDITIONS TO THE
MOKELUMNE WILDERNESS

Winnemuca Lake, Carson Pass 88, California

CT-1386

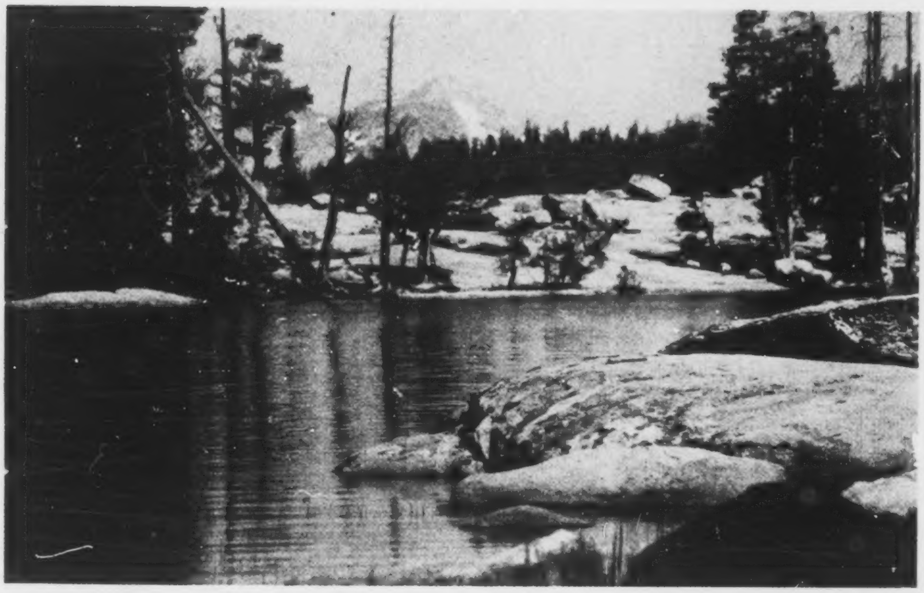
WINNEMUCA LAKE
Carson Pass Highway 88, California

A favorite of hikers and back-packers because of the vast varieties of Sierra wild flowers that border the Trails. Located two miles south of the Summit.

KVB12466-9
U S A

POST CARD
ADDRESS

SOUTH OF CARSON PASS
IN THE PROPOSED
MOKELUMNE WILDERNESS
ADDITIONS



GRANITE LAKE
WITH PYRAMID PEAK IN BACKGROUND

Just a short hike from Kit Carson Lodge. The Lodge is located on Silver Lake on Highway 88 50 miles east of Jackson. Offering Housekeeping and Hotel accommodations and Dining Room.

U.S.A.

AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF
THE PROPOSED MOKELUMNE
WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

Lake Margaret, Carson Pass, California

CT-1389

LAKE MARGARET - 2 miles north of Highway 88, Carson Pass, California. The trail head is just west of Caples Lake, a pleasant hike which crosses a stream, large meadows and then rises slowly to the quiet seclusion of Lake Margaret.

KVB12466-12
U S A

POST CARD
ADDRESS

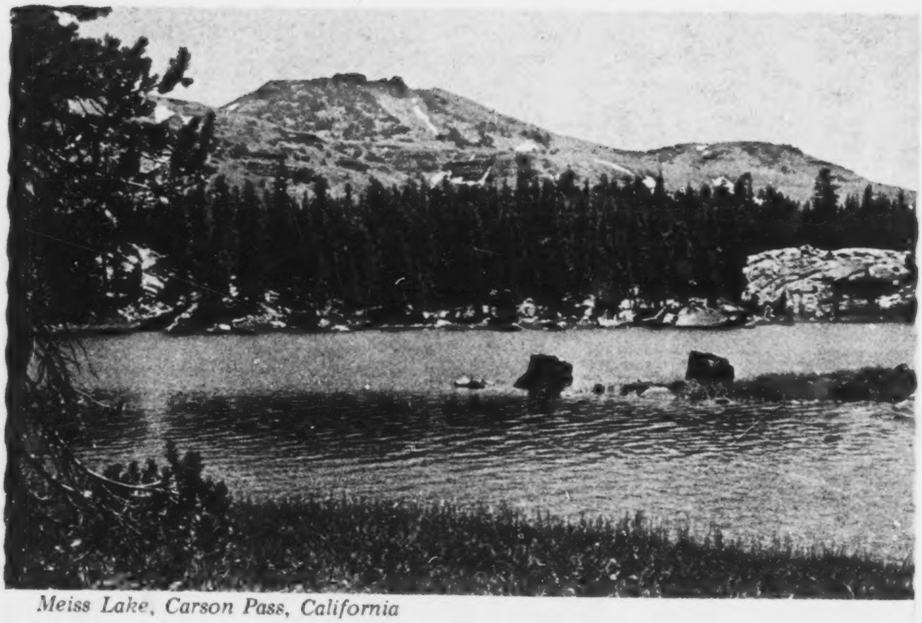
IN THE PROPOSED CAPLES
CREEK WILDERNESS, NORTH
OF KIRKWOOD

SHEALOR LAKE

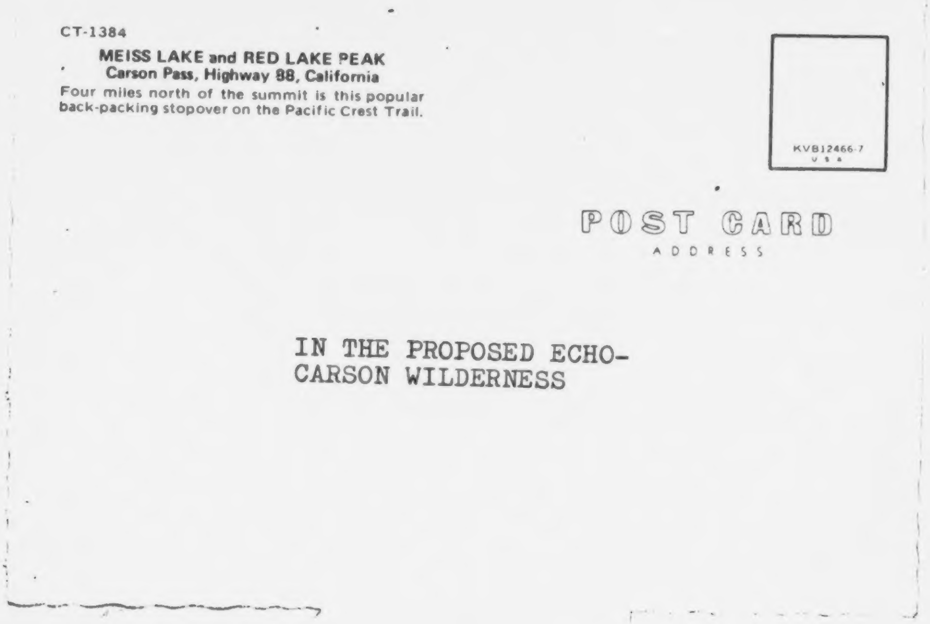
One of the many beautiful lakes in the Kit Carson Lodge area. The Lodge is located on Silver Lake on Highway 88, 50 miles east of Jackson. Offering Housekeeping and Hotel accomodations, General Store and Boat Facilities.

U.S.A.

IN THE PROPOSED CAPLES
CREEK WILDERNESS, WEST
OF SILVER LAKE



Meiss Lake, Carson Pass, California



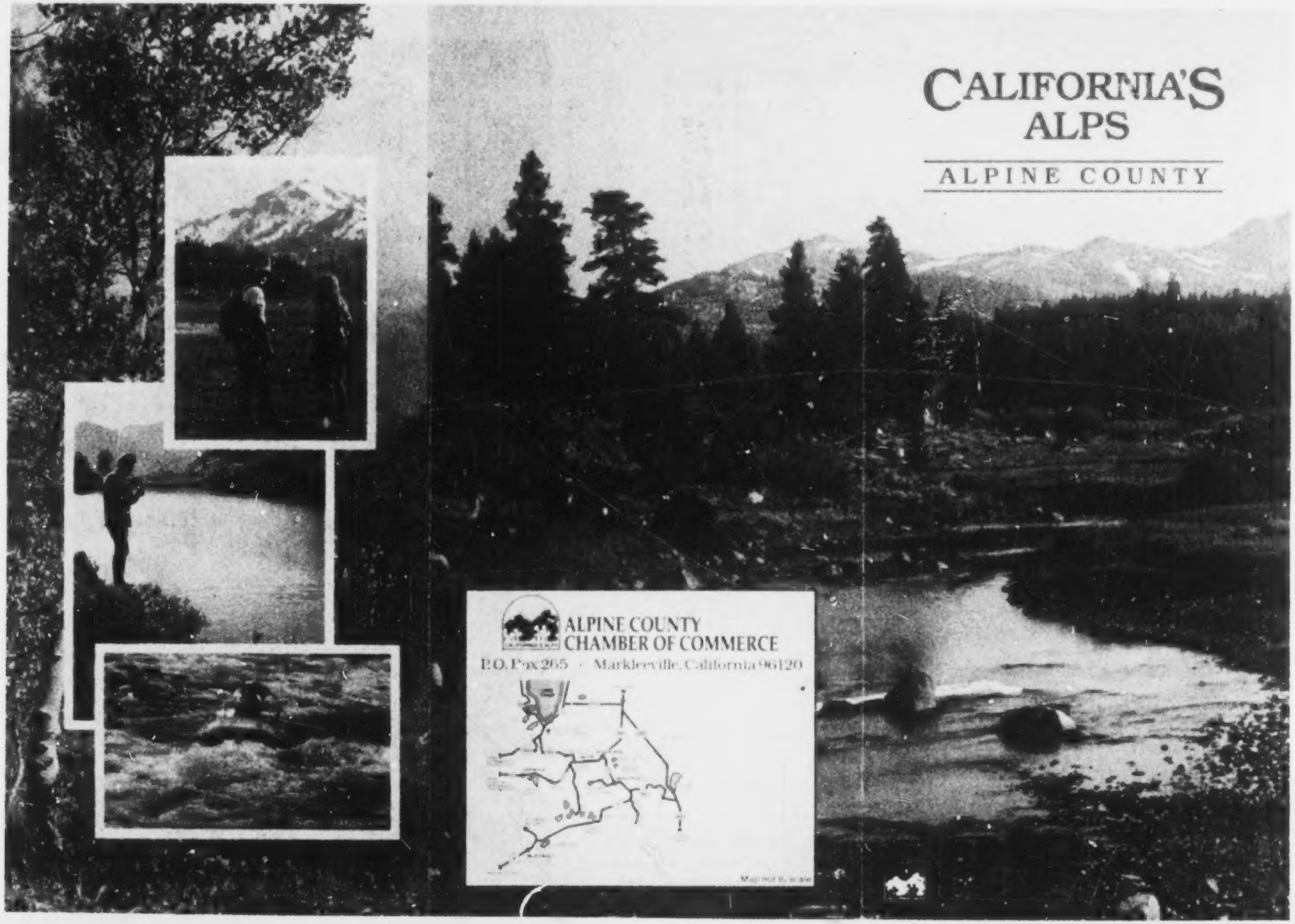
CT-1384

MEISS LAKE and RED LAKE PEAK
Carson Pass, Highway 88, California
Four miles north of the summit is this popular back-packing stopover on the Pacific Crest Trail.

KVB12466-7
U S A

POST CARD
ADDRESS

IN THE PROPOSED ECHO-
CARSON WILDERNESS



CALIFORNIA'S ALPS

ALPINE COUNTY

ALPINE COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P.O. Box 265 · Markleeville, California 96120

Map not to scale

CALIFORNIA'S ALPS

ALPINE COUNTY

ALPINE COUNTY fits its description as "California's Alps" admirably. Its incredible natural beauty is surpassed only by the endless wealth of recreational opportunities available to young and old alike.

Explore lush green mountain meadows beaming with wildflowers. Ascend an infinite variety of mountain peaks. Fish in blue mountain lakes and streams that abound throughout. Listen to the sizzle of fish cooking over a campfire. Take time out and relax in the high altitude sunshine that arrives each summer day.

Every major road in Alpine County is a designated Scenic Highway. Bicycle and motor touring bring endless vistas of color, contrast and natural beauty. Four mountain passes take you to crystal clear air and leave the city far behind. Photograph the colors of Hope Valley from spring to fall.

Each spring brings the exhilaration of white water on the East Fork of the Carson River. Sailboard on the waters of Alpine or Caples Lake. Enjoy the relaxation of the waters of Grover Hot Springs State Park.

Camp out under skies filled with an infinite array of stars. Reflect on each day's events around a quiet campfire with family and friends.

Alpine County is the Alps of California waiting to be discovered and enjoyed by you.

FOUNDED IN 1864, Alpine County's four distinct communities offer a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Its alpine mountains, wild rivers, streams and lakes are surrounded by National Forests. It truly is "California's Alps."

BEAR VALLEY. This premier California ski resort is also a relaxed summer haven with tennis, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, sailboarding and fishing at nearby Lake Alpine or mountain streams. There is camping in surrounding Stanislaus National Forest or choose from many lodges, condominiums and cabins. Music From Bear Valley and the Wine Festival are annual summer events.

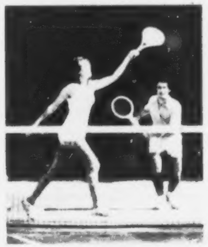
KIRKWOOD is another outstanding California ski resort. It is a blend of old and new. First used as a mountain pasture and summer stop in the 1860's, expansion began in 1972 with the opening of the ski area. Enjoy modern condominiums, conference facilities and a new tennis complex set in an alpine environment. In addition, hiking trails lead into El Dorado National Forest and Mokelumne Wilderness. Or fish at Caples Lake and many smaller lakes and streams.

MARKLEEVILLE, the county seat, is a charming mountain town. Distinct buildings line main street and provide food, spirits and lodging. Grover Hot Springs State Park draws thousands each year to its hot mineral waters and campground.

Nearby, the East Fork of the Carson River is popular with white water enthusiasts. Fish on the East Fork and on Markleeville Creek, noted for fly fishing. For the fall hunter, Markleeville is an ideal gathering point.

WOODFORDS is located on the West Fork of the Carson River. Since 1847, this community has been the eastern gateway to Alpine County. To the west is magnificent Hope Valley, with Sorenson's and Hope Valley Resorts, where fall's brilliant colors shimmer in the aspen groves. Summer activities feature fishing, hiking and camping. Lodging, restaurants, stores and other services are also available.

LOCATED IN THE CREST of the Sierra Nevada, Alpine County is accessible by highway from Stockton, Sacramento, Reno and Lake Tahoe. Commercial air service is available at Lake Tahoe and Reno, while the Alpine County Airport, north of Markleeville, is available to private planes in the summer.



During winter months, Alpine County has exceptional winter sports opportunities. Bear Valley and Kirkwood, two of California's most prestigious ski resorts, offer excellent downhill and cross country skiing. The wide open spaces of Hope Valley and Monitor Pass make outstanding snowmobile and cross country terrain. There is even ice fishing. And, of course, you can enjoy snowplay almost everywhere.

Contact the Alpine County Chamber of Commerce for more information, brochures, and literature on public use of Bear Valley Community Center, Turtle Rock Park and the Historical Museum in Markleeville.

ALPINE COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. Box 265
Markleeville, CA 96120
(916) 694-2475

Sierra Club
Mother Lode Chapter

P.O. BOX 1335, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95806

INACCURACIES IN THE CALIFORNIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS TO ADD NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN CALIFORNIA TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The inaccuracies to be discussed in this paper are limited to those referring to three areas -- Caples Creek, Echo-Carson, and Mokelumne Additions. Errors in other sections of the analysis have presumably been dealt with by others.

Caples Creek

The eastern boundary of the Caples Creek Wilderness would not interfere with existing snowmobiling, because snowmobiling in the area has been eliminated by the Kirkwood Ski Touring Center, which has its groomed tracks surrounding the eastern end of the proposed wilderness.

According to Appendix A of the statement of the Western Timber Association, timber impacts of the Caples Creek Wilderness would be minimal.

Wilderness designation would not prevent construction of the Sherman Dam. This dam and its reservoir, part of the South Fork American River Project, will be a considerable distance downstream from the boundary of the wilderness. Another proposed but not licensed dam, the small hydro Foottrail Project (FERC #3194), on the western boundary, would probably be affected by the wilderness; this project, however, is being strongly opposed by numerous interests on grounds other than its conflict with wilderness, and its economic feasibility is open to question.

A possible intertie between Sierra Pacific Power Company and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District is indeed being studied, but the route would not have to pass through any proposed wilderness. An ample corridor for an intertie exists between the proposed Caples Creek Wilderness and the proposed Echo-Carson Wilderness, and other possible intertie routes lie just north and south of these proposed wildernesses. The Sierra Club is confident, however, that the Interstate 80 corridor, which already has transmission lines and a railway as well as the freeway, will be the route selected for any trans-Sierra interties, because an intertie passing through the vicinity of Carson Pass, Luther Pass, or Echo Summit in Alpine County or El Dorado County would have adverse effects on many interests and would encounter serious local opposition, not to mention cries of outrage from motorists and environmentalists all over northern California and western Nevada.

Echo-Carson

In RARE II the Echo-Carson area (Dardanelles Inventoried Roadless Area) was assigned not to development planning, but to further planning, and indeed the largest part of it, in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, was subsequently recommended for wilderness designation in the tentative forest plan, which like all forest plans is now undergoing review and possible revision.

The area does have a range fence, along the ridge south of Sayles Canyon, but it is not a problem. Many outstanding wildernesses have such fences, because livestock grazing is an accepted use in wildernesses.

Contrary to the statement in the chamber's analysis, Echo-Carson does not have any roads, and the only trails open to vehicles are two short, little-used dead-end trailbike tracks, one going from Sayles Creek up Hansen Canyon toward Bryan Meadow (three extremely steep miles, very rarely used by bikes) and the other going north from Schneider Camp (two miles).

The boundary of the proposed wilderness was drawn carefully to allow maximum expansion of the Echo Summit Ski Area; Eldorado National Forest officers have assured us that there would be no conflict. Expansion of Sierra Ski Ranch in the direction of the proposed wilderness was completed a few years ago. In endorsing H.R. 1437 in a letter from its president to Representative Seiberling, the American Ski Federation made no objection to Echo-Carson.

As for a future water system needed to serve Forest Service recreation facilities, appropriate forest officers questioned on the subject could think of no such plan. There is an existing water line (a small pipe) near but presumably outside the southwestern boundary of the proposed wilderness. It runs from a spring to facilities at Caples Lake (a highway maintenance station, several summer homes, a small resort, and a campground). These facilities are unlikely to expand significantly and are not expected to need a large water system.

The most obvious misstatement with regard to Echo-Carson is that it has large private land inholdings. In reality it does not include a single acre of private land.

The comments with regard to a possible power intertie in the Caples Creek area apply also in the Echo-Carson area.

Mokelumne Additions

The claimed potential annual timber harvest of 1.5 million board feet would hardly be cost-efficient, coming as it would from sites scattered over 60,000 acres of rocky, mountainous country, almost all of it more than 7,500 feet above sea level. Moreover, the few sites that offer even a modicum of productivity in terms of potential for regrowth are located in areas that are very popular with hikers, backpackers, cross-country skiers, fishermen, horsemen, photographers, and botanists. Because of the mediocre timber yield, the high cost of harvesting, and the conflicts with substantial and well-established uses, even the best of the generally poor timber sites would not be logged under a rational forest plan.

The claim of 24,000 visitor days of use on twenty-six miles of off-road vehicle routes in 1982 is ridiculous. With the routes open only about ninety days last year (120 days in normal years) because of a heavy spring snowpack and an early autumn, the traffic would have had to average 267 persons a day, seven days a week. Since the ORV use occurs almost entirely on just fifteen miles of four-wheel drive routes and almost entirely on weekends, there would have been periods of heavy congestion; no such congestion was noted by field personnel.

If one were to insist on the technical definition of visitor day in Forest Service usage, the claimed figure of 24,000 would be even more outrageous, because a visitor day denotes a stay of at least twelve hours in the area, and almost all the ORV visitation in the proposed additions to the Mokelumne covers only a few hours during the day; only Beebe Lake receives substantial overnight ORV use, and even on weekends the campsite area there is not always filled to its capacity of ten jeeps.

The only Forest Service figures for ORV use in the vicinity of the Mokelumne Wilderness are from the very rough estimates in the RARE II data base. The total estimated use was 22,500 visitor days, reportedly counting even a couple of hours as a visitor day (an inconsistent use of the term), but this figure included use on the entire roadless area acreage of 106,930 acres, not just the 60,000 acres recommended by the Sierra Club for addition to the wilderness, and, moreover, it included use on routes that have since been closed administratively.

There is no television repeater switch in the proposed additions. There is a small passive radio repeater on the ridge south of Emigrant Lake.

Whatever water impoundment is referred to in the chamber's analysis can only be a small flow-maintenance dam of the type found in many existing wildernesses in California.

The statement that there are 109 mining claims or proposals within the proposed additions requires verification. As of April 5, 1983, only two claims definitely within the proposed boundary and seven more possibly within were on file at the California State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, where all claims must be registered to be officially recognized by the Forest Service. It is unlikely that many more claims or serious mining proposals have appeared or will appear, because the boundary was drawn with avoidance of known mineralized areas in mind.

No one who knows the Mokelumne area and understands the esthetic, recreational, and scientific values of wilderness could believe that the Mokelumne Additions do not qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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The undoubted virtues of the three proposed wildernesses that have been discussed above have been described elsewhere. The reasonableness of the proposals should be emphasized here.

The boundaries have been drawn carefully to avoid proposed ski developments (downhill, helicopter, and commercial cross-country), significant timber stands, known areas of concentrated mineralization, economically promising reservoir sites, and, to a great extent, off-road vehicle routes. For example, a beautiful 10,000-acre tract of inventoried roadless land on the western edge of the Mokelumne Wilderness was omitted from the proposed additions because it is very popular with off-road vehicle enthusiasts, apparently does not contain any ecotypes not found in the existing wilderness or proposed additions, and does not constitute an intrusion into sensitive surrounding areas. A large area of inventoried roadless land adjacent to the Desolation Wilderness a few miles to the north was not proposed for addition to that wilderness for similar reasons.

Our proposals reflect a determination to preserve extraordinary natural values with appropriate recognition of other interests. For Caples Creek we included only 78% (14,000 acres) of the inventoried roadless area (17,900 acres), for Echo-Carson only 80% (20,000 acres) of the inventoried roadless area (24,980 acres), and for Mokelumne Additions only 56% (60,000 acres) of the adjacent inventoried roadless areas (106,930 acres). Further reductions would be very undesirable.

Luis G. Ireland
November 4, 1983

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS AND WILDERNESSES IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA, 1931-1981

At the present time there are twenty-four national forest wildernesses in California. Nineteen of these were first given administrative protection as primitive areas in 1931 or 1932. Two others were first protected by administrative designation as wild areas in 1963. Three have been established as new entities since passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The acreage of most of the original primitive areas has been increased by administrative or legislative action, but a few areas have been significantly diminished (e.g., Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel and Marble Mountain).

In the state of Nevada there is one national forest wilderness, the Jarbidge. According to the sources cited in notes 2 and 5, below, this wilderness was designated administratively as a wild area in 1958 and contains 64,667 acres.

It is clear that the opponents of wilderness preservation have been very deceitfully overstating the growth of the wilderness preservation system in California. For decades they have sought, with considerable success, to convince politicians and the public that preservationists have been cleverly and ruthlessly "locking up" more and more stands of prime timber, the best undeveloped downhill ski sites, untold riches in minerals and energy sources, venerable and vital off-road vehicle routes, and countless other unspecified treasures.

Actually, conservationists have made only very modest gains for their cause of wilderness preservation in California and Nevada. With more than twenty million acres of national forest land in California, the increase in designated areas since 1932 has been rather small (about half a million acres, bringing the total to a little less than two and a half million acres), and the resources involved (timber, ski area sites, mineral and energy sources, etc.) are minimal; even the mileage of off-road vehicle routes eliminated by wilderness protection is a very small fraction of the mileage lost to timber harvesting and access roads. In Nevada, with more than four million acres of national forest land, there is still only one wilderness, of less than sixty-five thousand acres. Indeed, conservationists have some reason to feel disappointed and to question the strategy they have been following for many years in these two states.

The following table summarizes the development of the national forest wilderness preservation system in California. The acreages provided are, as far as can be determined or chosen, the gross acreages (i.e., including private inholdings). Minor discrepancies in acreage figures for the same year (1979) are not explained. Minor differences from one year to another may be due to recalculation of acreage, exclusion of private inholdings, or clerical errors. Major changes are accounted for by administrative reclassification of primitive areas to wild areas or wilderness areas before passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964 or by legislation since passage of the act.

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES AND PRIMITIVE AREAS IN CALIFORNIA

Name of Area[1]	Date First Designated[2]	Acreage in 1932[3]	Acreage in 1940[4]	Acreage in 1958[5]	Acreage in 1970[2]	Acreage in 1979[6, 12]
Agua Tibia	1931	25,910	35,116	34,533	25,995	15,934
Caribou (originally Caribou Butte/Peak)	1931	16,442	16,443	16,403	19,080	18,825 (19,080)
Cucamonga	1931	5,000	5,000	5,984	9,022	8,500 (9,022)
Desolation (originally Desolation Valley)	1931	41,380	41,380	40,700	63,469	63 475
Dome Land	1963	- -	- -	- -	62,121	62,695
Emigrant (originally Emigrant Basin)	1931	98,044	98,043	97,020	97,020	111,496[7]
Golden Trout	1978	- -	- -	- -	- -	306,000
High Sierra Primitive Area[8]	1931	761,790	826,601	393,899[8]	10,247[8]	11,656[8]
Hoover	1931	20,540	20,540	42,800	42,779	47,937
John Muir[8]	1931	- -	- -	- -	503,258[8]	483,155[8]
Kaiser	1976	- -	- -	- -	- -	22,500
Marble Mountain (originally Marble Mountains)	1931	237,527	237,527	212,551	213,363	214,390 (214,543)
Minarets (originally Mt. Dana-Minarets)	1931	82,181	82,376	82,181	109,484	102,040 (102,038)
Mokelumne	1963	- -	- -	- -	50,400	50,165
Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area	1932	196,420	280,260	220,999	223,340	287,337 (291,406)[9]

(Continued)

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES AND PRIMITIVE AREAS IN CALIFORNIA (Continued)

Name of Area[1]	Date First Designated[2]	Acreage in 1932[3]	Acreage in 1940[4]	Acreage in 1958[5]	Acreage in 1970[2]	Acreage in 1979[6, 12]	
San Gabriel (originally Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon)	1932	(missing)[10]	36,200	36,200	36,137	36,215	(36,137)
San Gorgonio	1931	20,000	20,000[11]	33,[illegible]09	34,644	35,255	(34,718)
San Jacinto	1931	33,291	33,291	16,646	20,564	21,951	(21,955)
San Rafael	1932	(missing)[10]	74,990	74,160	142,722	149,170	(142,918)
Santa Lucia	1978	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,250	
South Warner (originally South Warners)	1931	70,682	70,682	68,242	68,507	68,540	(69,547)
Thousand Lakes (originally Thousand Lake Valley)	1931	16,335	16,335	15,695	15,695	16,355	(16,335)
Ventana	1931	45,520	55,884	52,894	95,152	159,065	
Yolla Bolla-Middle Eel (originally Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly)	1931	143,386	143,426	107,155	108,451	113,030	
		1,925,638[10]				2,426,057[12]	

NOTES

1. The names of several primitive areas were changed when they were reclassified as wilderness areas or wild areas (before the Wilderness Act of 1964) or as wildernesses (after the Wilderness Act).
2. According to Search for Solitude, USDA Forest Service, June 1970, pages 12-16, for areas designated before 1970. (The 1931 and 1932 dates are confirmed by the source cited in note 5.)
3. According to "National Forests of California" (a map with visitor information printed on the back), USDA Forest Service, California Region, 1932, column 19.
4. According to The Living Wilderness, Vol. 5, No. 5 (July 1940), page 7.
5. According to the table on pages 54-57 of "National Wilderness Preservation Act, Hearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Eighty-fifth Congress, Second Session, on S. 4028, July 23, 1958."
6. According to "Wilderness on the National Forests in California" (a leaflet), USDA Forest Service, Region 5, May 1979. If the acreage given on the map accompanying the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (January 1979) is different, it is given here in parentheses.
7. Includes 6,100 acres of the original primitive area, recommended for addition to the wilderness in RARE II; present acreage 105,345, according to the table on the RARE II map.

8. Most of the original High Sierra Primitive Area became part of Kings Canyon National Park and the John Muir Wilderness.
9. Acreage of the administratively endorsed wilderness proposal for reclassification of the primitive area, as of 1979.
10. Because Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon (later named San Gabriel) and San Rafael were not listed in the 1932 source, even though other sources indicate their existence in that year, the acreage given in the 1940 source has been used in determining the total protected in 1932.
11. The San Gorgonio Wild Area embraced "some 35,000 acres (29,000 acres of Government land and 6,000 acres of alienated land)" in 1942, according to the 1942 visitor map of the San Bernardino National Forest.
12. The acreage given in parentheses has been used in computing the total acreage for 1979. The figures for 1979 were still valid as of March 1, 1982.

Luis G. Ireland
March 7, 1982

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Ireland. I appreciate the difficulty that the 3 minutes makes, and the distance that you had traveled. But I am trying to get others who have traveled the same distance a fair opportunity.

Chris Stromsness.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS STROMSNESS, MOUNT SHASTA AREA AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Stromsness**. Mr. Chairman and Senator Wilson. I do request that my full statement go into the record. I thank you for scheduling this hearing.

I live in Dunsmuir, 60 miles south of the Oregon border on Interstate 5. I have been there 15 years. I am a lawyer, a chamber member. I am a part-time justice court judge, and I am a school board member. I am not a backpacker.

Some say that if much of the proposed land in title II is put in the wilderness that the commercial logging base will be drastically reduced to the detriment of our mountain economy. If this Congress meant what it said in the Sustained Yield and Multiple Use Act in FMA and EPA, then that argument is largely false.

This is because so much of the proposed wilderness is too steep, too unstable, too high, or too delicate or sensitive to be logged under the constraints of those laws. The recent court decision in the recent G-O Road decision in California demonstrates that the Forest Service has not been falling those logs.

Moreover, if timber sales were scheduled in these areas, most of them would probably be deficient sales, losing money for the U.S. Treasury.

The roadless areas mentioned in title II are deserving of wilderness designation, and we ask that you consider each one of its own qualifications, and not simply as numbers in some formula.

Siskiyou County, where I live, has 2.2 million acres of productive timber lands. Right now, about 50 percent of the timber being cut in our country is being trucked out of the country to be milled. We have a huge backlog of timber sales which have not been cut.

And a new study shows that export to Japan is the most likely market for Siskiyou County wood products. So it is not exactly as if the mills of our country or the builders of America are desperate for our timber.

We may have more roadless areas than any other country in our Nation. And these have a tremendous potential for enhancing the recreation aspect of our economy. We are not opposed to logging. It is a vital part of our economy.

As a school board member, I am always concerned how much forest reserve money our county will receive. But the advantages of protecting these last few wild places far surpass the disadvantages of losing the few extra dollars that could be gained.

And you must realize that automation and interest rate fluctuations have much great impacts on lumber employment than even the full Burton bill would have.

Mount Shasta dominates the landscape of the north of the State. The RARE II proposal of 26,200 acres is just the tip of this massive mountain. An additional 10,800 acres is in S. 5. The timber difference between these two proposals is less than 20,000 board feet per year.

We ask you to please protect this last wild part of this magnificent mountain.

Russian Peak lies on the Salmon River-Scott River Divide about 30 miles west of Dunsmuir. The draft Klamath National Forest plan suggests protecting 38,040 acres in the research natural area, and about 13,000 acres for undeveloped dispersed recreation. Both parts should be wilderness.

I would just mention two other areas very briefly. Title I of Senator Wilson's bill proposes a small addition to Marble Mountain wilderness. The most important addition that we would also ask is the Wooley Creek portion of the Portuguese roadless area.

This area was recommended for wilderness in RARE II. And I am very happy to see how many witnesses here have endorsed the RARE II recommendations, because that means that they also endorse protecting Wooley Creek.

And Red Buttes lies on the California-Oregon border. The draft Klamath plan again proposes undeveloped dispersed recreation for about 46,000 acres of that. And since that does not allow extensive development, we would ask that it simply be put into a wilderness classification.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement and a subsequent letter from Mr. Stromsness follow:]

Testimony

for

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands

July 28, 1983

California Wilderness Bills

S 1515, HR 1437

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for scheduling this hearing. My name is Chris Stromsness. I live in Dunsmuir, 60 miles south of Oregon, on Interstate 5. For over 15 years I have had a small law office there, and been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club. I'm also in my second 6-year term as part-time Judge of the McCloud Justice Court, and in my 3rd term as member of the Dunsmuir High School Board. I'm not a backpacker.

Today I represent the Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society, the National Audubon Society, and myself. There are a few crucially important points I must try to impress upon you regarding these bills.

First, the Burton Bill, which has passed the House three times, is already a compromise. Great amounts of hard work have gone into drawing lines to exclude dense timber stands, potential mining sites, and potential ski areas. Many magnificently qualified areas have been omitted from all bills.

Some say if much of the proposed land is made wilderness, the commercial logging base will be drastically reduced, to the detriment of our mountain economy. If this Congress meant what it said in the Sustained Yield-Multiple Use Act, NFMA, EPA, and the Endangered Species Act, that argument is largely false. This is because so much of the proposed wilderness is too steep, too unstable, too high or too sensitive to be logged under the constraints of those laws. Even if these laws weren't on the books, the same reasons are why most of these areas have never been logged, after 130 years of statehood. If timber sales were to be scheduled in them, most would probably be deficit sales.

The Administration and the Forest Service can't have their cake and eat it too. If they insist on logging most of these Title II roadless areas, they should ask you to repeal or amend those laws which require real protection of all the other resources. They know the people won't let you do that, so they are trying to simply give lip service to the other laws, while "getting out the cut." Please don't let them do this.

Now to areas listed in the Bills. Everything in S 1515's Title I is deserving of wilderness designation, especially Castle Crags, which is about 5 miles from my house.

Most of the roadless areas mentioned in Title II are also deserving. Unfortunately we recognize the political reality that more compromise is inevitable. I only wish we could show each member of the Senate each of the areas on the Title II list. That would force you to consider each area on its qualifications rather than simply as numbers in a formula of how many acres are "politically acceptable."

Siskiyou County, where I live, is a magnificent mountain wonderland. We have 827,300 acres of private forest land, and 1,477,00 acres of National Forest land being managed for timber production.

Right now about 50% of the timber being cut in our County is being trucked out of the County to be milled, we have a huge backlog of timber sales which haven't been cut, and a new study shows export to Japan to be the most likely market for Siskiyou County wood products. So it isn't exactly as if the mills of our county or the builders of America are desperate for our timber. But we probably do have more roadless areas than any other county in the nation. And these have a tremendous potential for enhancing the recreation aspect of our economy.

14,162 ft. Mt. Shasta, 10 miles north of my home, dominates the landscape of the county. The RARE II proposal of 26,200 acres is just the tip of this massive mountain. The additional 10,800 acres in the Burton bill contain mostly lava flows and high mountain meadows, with a small amount of associated timber. But most of that timber is Shasta Red Fir so high that it would be extremely difficult to regenerate. The timber difference in the two proposals is less than 20,000 board feet/year. And skiing shouldn't be an issue, since we have a great ski area almost ready to start construction on private land on the mountain. Please protect the last remnants of wild land on this magnificent mountain.

Russian Peak lies on the Salmon River-Scott River divide, about 30 miles west of Dunsmuir. It contains a very botanically significant association of conifers, and the draft Klamath National Forest suggests protecting 3840 acres in a research natural area. The Klamath Plan also proposes another 13,000 acres for "undeveloped, dispersed recreation." Russian Peak is very heavily used. In fact, that heavy use is argued by the Klamath National Forest as a reason not to make it wilderness, if you can believe that. Both parts should be wilderness. Only 80,000 board feet of timber annually would be forgone. The heavily timbered parts of the Russian Roadless Area have been designated by the Klamath for general forestry, and we can accept that. Please protect this 17,000 acres.

Title I proposes 7,600 acres of additions to the Marble Mountain Wilderness. We support those, but parts of at least three other potential additions should also be included. Most important is the Wooley Creek drainage in the Portuguese Roadless Area at the southwest corner of the Marbles. This area was recommended for wilderness by the Reagan California administration, and by RARE II. California Fish and Game is very disturbed that any logging or roading is even being considered in this drainage, because of the summer steelhead and spring salmon there. Please protect this drainage. On the east side of the Marbles are the Shackleford Roadless Area (4,685 acres) and the Northern part of Snoozer (about 8,000 acres). Shackleford should be added to wilderness because it includes three important spawning tributaries of the Scott River, plus spotted owl and peregrine falcon nests. Only 80,000 board feet/year would be lost. The northern part of Snoozer includes the water source of the City of Etna, which is very concerned about sedimentation and herbicides. Please protect these two small additions.

The Red Buttes lie on the California-Oregon border. The Klamath Plan proposes undeveloped dispersed recreation for 46,591 acres, recognizing that other values and uses are more important here than timber. The area has a high percentage of hardwoods, and is heavily used for recreation by residents of Southern Oregon. Please protect at least that 46,591 acres, plus Cameron Meadows on the northeast side, as wilderness.

The Siskiyou Roadless Area lies on the Siskiyou-Del Norte County line. It is a magnificent, rugged, steep, unstable place, with important spawning tributaries of both the Klamath and Smith Rivers, as well as unusual associations of trees and plants, plus wolverines and other rare wildlife. Dillon Creek, at its Southeast extreme, is very important for summer steelhead. California Fish and Game is concerned about it also. I've fished the lower Klamath every year since 1952 for steelhead, and spent a lot of money doing so, and so have thousands of others, if you need an economic argument. Please add the Dillon Creek drainage to the Siskiyou Wilderness of Title I of Senator Wilson's bill. Blue Creek and 8-mile Creek also deserve protection.

The northern part of the Trinity Alps are in the Orleans Mountain Roadless Area in Siskiyou County. We support the position of the Trinity County spokesmen here on the boundaries of the Trinity Alps Wilderness. It will be the crown jewell of the wilderness system in California, a fact which the Trinity County Board of Supervisors appreciates. Please protect much of the Orleans Mountain Roadless Area.

And since the McCloud River is so important in Siskiyou County, we also support protection of its watershed in the Girard Roadless Areas. This is the last place in California where the Dolly Varden trout may exist. Please protect this last unspoiled section of the McCloud drainage.

You are also being asked to add to this bill so-called "hard release" language, closing the door on future wilderness consideration of places not made wilderness now. This is not necessary. Those lands can go through the normal planning process. If still unroaded in 10 or 20 years, you may want to add some to the wilderness system. Why reduce your options?

We aren't opposed to logging. It is a vital part of our economy. As a school board member, I am always concerned about how much forest reserve money Siskiyou County will receive. But the advantage of protecting these last few wild places far surpass the disadvantages of losing the few extra dollars which could be gained. And you must realize that automation and interest rate fluctuations have greater impacts on employment than even the full Burton bill would have.

Last week I took my first raft trip on the Klamath River. We passed many of the tributaries flowing out of the Siskiyou and Marble Mountains, and we hiked up some of them. The clarity of that water is a priceless resource. You have an opportunity to leave it as a legacy to future generations. Please do so.

Thank you,

CHRIS STROMSNESS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
5832 DUNSMUIR AVENUE
DUNSMUIR, CALIFORNIA 96025

August 9, 1983

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.
20510

re: California Wilderness Bills

A few more comments, to be added to my oral and written testimony of July 28, please.

Several anti-wilderness witnesses at the hearing spoke of wilderness designation as a "locking up" of resources for elite young backpackers. First of all, most of the backpackers I know are not at all wealthy. But more importantly, I am convinced that most supporters of the Cranston bill aren't backpackers and aren't especially concerned about recreation for backpackers. Water, soil, fisheries, wildlife, scientific work, and a simple reverence for God's handiworks are much more important reasons than recreation, so far as I am concerned.

There was testimony also about the need to rehabilitate streams as a reason not to make some areas wilderness. The places needing rehab are where the logging has occured, not the roadless areas.

In regard to what the people of Northern California want, I urge you to review the transcript of the House field hearing in Weaverville in 1981.

The tragedy of this whole debate is that the law is being broken now, as it was under the previous administration, to increase the allowable cut. Resource specialists for the Forest Service say privately that their input is buried because the timber goals are paramount. That isn't the way the system is suppose to work.

The other main objection to larger wilderness designation is loss of timber harvest. Certainly there are trees in many of the areas in question, but if the Forest Service isn't planning to harvest them, wilderness designation won't directly cut harvest levels. And if the Forest Service was counting the board feet in gross volume for purposes of setting allowable cuts, but didn't really plan to harvest, that is very close to fraud on the public.

In regard to the 37,000 acre Mt. Shasta wilderness proposal, please consult the Shasta-Trinity NF about how much planned timber harvest would be lost. It is miniscule.

In regard to Wooley Creek in the Portuguese Roadless area (one of the Marble Mountain additions), please follow the RARE II recommendation, as revised downward from 31,000 acres to about 22,000 acres. The entire drainage should be protected, and that includes Steinacher Creek, which is a tributary of Wooley Creek.

The issue is not wilderness vs. jobs. If the interest rate on home mortgages would drop to 8% tomorrow, our mills would be humming. The mills are closed because of the economy and interest rates, not because of wilderness. We have huge amounts of timber available, if it were economical to cut it and sell it.

Please consult the Klamath National Forest also, on the fact that timber harvest isn't planned for Red Buttes, Russian Peak, and Shackleford. Why clutter things up with a backhanded wilderness category. Make them wilderness, please.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

CHRIS STROMSNESS
CS:jd
cc: Senator Pete Wilson

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, very much.

Senator Wilson, do you have any questions?

Senator **Wilson**. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate all of your testimony. I also appreciate your understanding of the time limitations. But it does at least provide one element of fairness to everyone. Thank you.

The panel 18 is Delphine Fountain, Hoopa Valley Tribe of Salyer, Calif.; Larry Moss, Siskiyou Mountain Resource Council; Matthew Roberts of Taylorsville, Calif.; Donna Carnagey, vice president. California Off-Road Vehicle Association; Mr. Larry Pratt, Gun Owners of America, Falls Church, Va.

Perhaps, Mr. Moss, you would be willing to proceed.

STATEMENT OF LARRY MOSS, SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr. Moss. I am Larry Moss testifying for the Siskiyou Mountains Resources Council. I was formerly deputy secretary for the resources of the State of California, and consult with the State of California on the development of its two RARE II recommendations, and as an expert witness in the recent State lawsuit which resulted in an injunction against the G-O Road, and development of the Blue Creek area in the Siskiyous.

And I am here today to testify just about the Siskiyou. We support the provisions of H.R. 1437, which would designate approximately 187,000 acres out of the unroaded 240,000 acres in the Siskiyou Mountains as wilderness.

We think that this position is a substantial compromise, and we hope that it will be so recognized in the U.S. Senate as it was in the House of Representatives. That would release over 50,000 acres for general multiple-use management which includes the substantial timbered areas outlying around the Siskiyou Mountains for general development.

We also ask that wilderness designation of the G-O Road Corridor, the Chimney Rock section of the G-O Road Corridor, which was left open in the House bill, but was recently permanently enjoined from development by Judge Stanley Weigel because of Indian religious freedom issues, the 17,000 acres that goes throughout the G-O Road Corridor, is not dependent upon the Forest Service developing an EIS or anything of the sort. It is permanently enjoined from development unless in fact the U.S. Congress changes the statute that gave religious freedom. In other words, the first amendment of the U.S. Constitution was what it was based upon.

Establishment of the Siskiyou Wilderness is outlined in H.R. 1437, and would provide for preservation of Indian religious and cultural sites, exceptional wildlife and fish habitat, a unique plant community, and exceptional opportunities for outdoor recreation, which is multiple use in its best sense.

The potential timber yield of the Siskiyous in the House bill has been consistently overstated in the past, the most recent on the ground estimate by the Forest Service of the potential timber yield of the area designated as wilderness in the Burton bill is 19 million board feet.

And I would like to submit for the record the Forest Service's table of the recent estimate. And the 45 million board feet figure that you have had before you is highly inaccurate according to the Forest Service studies.

The economy of northern California is changing, and it is becoming more broadly based, and one of the growing elements is wilderness recreation. Preservation of the remaining unroaded area of the Siskiyous would benefit the retail and manufacturing businesses in our area which supply the goods and services needed by those who visit the wilderness.

In summation, we ask that you pass out whichever bill is used by the committee as a vehicle of wilderness in the Siskiyous as 187,000 acres as contained in the House bill, plus the G-O Road Corridor, which is now permanently closed to development.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement and tables submitted by Mr. Moss follow:]

SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS
RESOURCES COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 4376 ARCATA, CA. 95521

TESTIMONY OF LARRY E. MOSS

FOR THE

SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS RESOURCES COUNCIL

HEARING ON H.R. 1437, S. 5, AND S. 1515

U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

JULY 28, 1983

My name is Larry E. Moss and I am testifying for the Siskiyou Mountains Resources Council, a broadly-based citizens organization with a long history of involved interest in the protection and use of the Siskiyou mountains in the northwestern corner of California. Formerly I was the Deputy Secretary of the Resources Agency of the State of California and a consultant to the Resources Agency for the purpose of developing the State of California's recommendations for disposition of the National Forest lands inventoried as roadless in California through the RARE II process. Recently I was as expert witness on wilderness for the State of California in the lawsuit against the Federal Government which resulted in a permanent injunction against any development of the remaining roadless portion of the G-O road corridorand the roadless area in the Blue Creek watershed of the Siskiyous. For five years I have lived in Humboldt County, California within 40 miles of the Siskiyou mountains. At present I am an author and investor.

The Siskiyou Mountains Resources Council supports the provisions of H.R. 1437 which would designate approximately 187,000of the unroaded 240,000 acres in the Siskiyou mountains as wilderness. We think this position is a substantial compromise and we hope it will be so recognized in the U.S. Senate as it was in the House of Representatives. We also support wilderness designation for the so-called Chimney Rock section of the G-O road corridor between the Blue Creek watershed and the roadless wilderness lands to the north. The recent decision by Judge Stanley Weigel in the consolidated cases Northwest Indian Cemetary Protective Association et al., C-82-4049 SAW and California v. Block, et al., C-82-5943 SAW in which the Forest Service was"permanently enjoined from constructing the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road and/or any alternative route for that Section which would traverse the high country" of approximately 17,000 acres indicates that a reconsideration of this area as wilderness is in order. The Forest Service is also"permanently enjoined from engaging in commercial timber harvesting and/or from constructing any logging roads" in that 17,000 acres.

More than 40 international, national, state, and local conservation groups endorse our proposal for a Siskiyou Wilderness which includes major portions of the upper South Fork Smith River. Eight Mile Creek, Blue Creek, Dillon Creek, Clear Creek, and upper East Fork Illinois River watersheds. During RARE II, the U.S. Forest Service received more letters on the Siskiyous than any other roadless area in the California Region and 85% of those letters favored wilderness designation for the area.

Establishment of a Siskiyou Wilderness, as outlined in H.R. 1437, would provide for preservation of Indian religious and cultural sites, exceptional wildlife and fish habitat, a unique plant community, and exceptional opportunities for outdoor recreation.

As clearly established in the above-cited decision by Judge Stanley Weigel, the area is of great value to the traditional religious practitioners of three Indian tribes and 17,000 acres have been proscribed from development in order to protect their religious rights. Inclusion of these 17,000 acres in the Siskiyou Wilderness has been generally acclaimed as an excellent way to ensure Indian religious rights are honored.

Habitat values in the Siskiyous are very high for salmon, trout, and the rare summer steelhead. Blue Creek alone is estimated by the California Department of Fish and Game to produce 5% of the salmon for the entire Klamath River. Thereare approximately 50 miles of anadromous fish habitat in our proposal for the Siskiyou Wilderness which is 1/10 of the 500 miles of good habitat remaining in California. Such habitat has been heavily damaged elsewhere in California by logging, grazing, roadbuilding, development, and water diversions.

The Siskiyou mountains are of exceptional value to wildlife, including the rare wolverine, great grey owl, spotted owl, fisher, pileated woodpecker, and other wildlife species dependent on old growth trees and snags. In 1975, the California Department of Fish and Game concluded that there would be negative impacts on more than 140 species of wildlife if the roadless Siskiyous were managed like the adjacent non-roadless national forest lands.

The Siskiyou plant community is a throwback to the Eocene epoch. More than 20 species of cone bearing trees, ranging from redwood to weeping spruce, are found in the area. Such areas are important genetic banks which deserve preservation. Many other plants, such as the pitcher plant and pityopus, areof limited distribution. A number of botanical scientists have recommended this area be given permanent protection.

The potential timber yield of the Siskiyous has been consistently overstated in the past. The most recent, on-the-ground estimate by the Forest Service of the potential timber yield of the area designated as wilderness in H.R. 1437 is 19 MMBF. This is less than 1/2 the potential yield which the Washington office of the Forest Service previously estimated for the area.

The economy of the north coast of California is changing. It is becoming more broadly-based and one of the growing elements is wilderness recreation. Preservation of the remaining unroaded area of the Siskiyous would benefit the retail and manufacturing businesses in our area which supply the goods and services needed by those who visit the wilderness.

The Siskiyou mountains are truly a wild place - rugged craggy peaks, shear canyons riven by tumultuous streams, pure water, inspiring forests, a painter's palette of color when the wildflowers bloom, lakes as beautiful as a dream, and an abiding silence. It is time to place this crown jewel in the setting it deserves - the Wilderness Preservation System.

We ask that any bill reported from this subcommittee create a Siskiyou Wilderness which includes the 187,000 acres designated in H.R. 1437 and the land between Blue Creek and the rest of the roadless area which was previously made available for the now-enjoined Chimney Rock section of the G-O road.

Forest Service Estimates

ROADLESS AREA	TOTAL ACRES	COUNTY	RESOURCES													
			DISPERSED RECREATION (M RVD) 1/							WILDLIFE HABITAT				ANADROMOUS FISH HAB. (MILES)	POTENTIAL TIMBER YIELD (MMBF)	STANDING TIMBER VOLUME (MMBF)
			MOTORIZED			NON-MOTORIZED			DEMAND FOREST-WIDE 2/	T&E	SENSITIVE	OTHER				
			CURRENT	NON-WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS	CURRENT	NON-WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS		PEREGRINE FALCON HABITAT	SPOTTED OWL HABITAT (M ACRES)	DEER	OLD GROWTH HABITAT (M ACRES)			
HP 1437																
Siskiyou	187,500	Del Norte 45% Siskiyou 55%	0.2	0.5	0	13.4	54.4	26.5	1.5-2% increase per year	Potential habitat	10.0	Summer range	36.5	52	19.0	3659.6
Trinity Alps	504,800	Hum. 3% Sisk. & Trin. 97%	0.8	17.7	0	215.73	268.7	240.3	1.4-1.5% incr. per year	Potential habitat	18.8	Summer range	74.7	50	39.9	3402.3
North Fork	8,310	Trinity	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	0.5	2% incr. per year	Suspect. occupied habitat	0.7	Winter range	3.0	12	0.6	135.7
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	40,500	Tehama 30% Trin. 67% Mendo. 3%	0	1.1	0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1% incr. per year	0	14.2	Summer range	19.2	6	4.8	570.8
Red Buttes	27,900	Siskiyou	0	0	0	3.5	17.0	7.3	1.5% incr. per year	Suspect. occupied habitat	0.5	0	3.2	0	3.6	282.4
Marble Mt. Add.	42,400	Siskiyou	0	0	0	7.[illegible]	28.5	12.7	1.5% incr. per year	Occupied habitat	3.2	0	14.3	11	9.2	523.3
Pattison	29,900	Trinity	0.6	0.7	0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4% incr. per year	0	0	Summer range	0	20	1.9	153.9
Snow Mt.	37,000	Lake 40% Glenn 30% Colusa 30%	0	0	0	13.5	13.5	13.5	no incr. 3/	Potential habitat	6.7	Summer range	3.6	0	0.9	350.8
Orleans Mt. (Study)	30,000	Humboldt	0.2	0.2	0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2% incr. per year	Potential habitat	1.7	Summer range	14.8	0	8.4	1065.0
TOTAL WILDERNESS	878,310		1.7	20.1	0	259.2	386.0	304.6			54.1		154.5	151	79.9	9,078.8
TOTAL (W/ STUDY)	908,310		1.9	20.3	0	260.7	387.6	306.4			55.8		169.3	151	88.3	10,143.8

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Moss.

Ms. Fountain.

Ms. FOUNTAIN. May I stand here and point, if I speak loudly?

Senator WALLOP. Yes.

STATEMENT OF DELPHINE FOUNTAIN, HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN TRIBE, SALYER, CALIF.

Ms. FOUNTAIN. These lands here are the lands that I am talking about. I am from the Hoopa Valley, and I am a member of the Hoopa Tribe. And I am also representing the tribe here.

These are called the Orleans Mountains area. And it is also called the Trinity Summit section. It is right adjacent to the Hoopa Reservation, which is right in here. And for centuries, these lands have been used for hunting and religious purposes.

We have the Doctor Rock here, and we also have the Doctor Rocks down here in this area. And the people continue to use these areas for their dances there. And, also, the Indians built all of the trails all over these areas.

And when General Grant established this fort here at Fort Gaston, he used to take the Indian guides up here to go through these trails to go over to the Salmon River area to stop skirmishes between the miners and the whites. And also in the Gunney area.

Now the trails never were closed out. Because later on, they started using them for driving cattle through and from there. And right now, the Indian people still drive their cattle in there, and they expect to continue to use these, even under a wilderness, if it should be put into a wilderness. They want to use them for trails for grazing lands, and that is what they expect.

Senator WALLOP. Are they horse and animal trails or are they vehicular trails?

Ms. FOUNTAIN. Animal trails and foot trails for walking on or for packing horses on. You see, they run cattle in there, too. But they also use them for their religious rites.

Senator WALLOP. Do they drive to those, or do they walk the trail into those?

Ms. FOUNTAIN. They do both. There is one woman and her brother that walk in there all the time to drive their cattle in, and they also gather their cattle the same way.

Senator WALLOP. I am not taking this out of your time, but I am curious to know whether you drive in some kind of motorized vehicle to the religious ceremonies?

Ms. FOUNTAIN. Oh, no, they have the trails for them.

Senator WALLOP. They walk in?

Ms. FOUNTAIN. But there is a little Jeep road that had been pushed in there that should be closed out if it goes into wilderness. It was put in when we were protesting it at the time. And I understand that wilderness areas would be recognized like that. If they are under protest, they should be taken out.

You know, I heard someone say here awhile ago that wildlife is being protected. Well, I know a friend who said that he was driving back on an area where the Forest Service was putting permanent roads. And he pulled out his gun, and he shot a little animal, and come to find out it was a badger. Those are becoming extinct.

And anytime that we build roads into an area, people are going to have that senseless killing there. There is no other way about it. And we need these lands to provide places for the wildlife in there.

And then there is a ski site right in here. And their own ski site report has already been made. And it says that I will have to give a negative report because it is only 35 miles to the Pacific Ocean, and too many warm breezes will come in there and melt the snow, if there is any snow. And the low base of it is 4800 feet.

And there are other sites. One is Hayfork Bally that can be used. You know, this is decomposed granite in here. And if we build roads up in there, and develop it, and log it, we will have the same kind of situation that we had over in the Grass Valley Creek, where the mountain is sliding into the river because they logged it, and it is continually washing.

And we have got $7 million from the Government right now to clear that fish hatch to clear the fishing in there because of the habitat there. And we will have the same situation here, if we continue that. We will be asking for $10 million the next time.

I guess that I am about through, although I had much more to say.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate it. And, of course, your entire statement goes into the record.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Fountain follows:]

July 22, 1983

My name is Delphine Fountain from Salyer, California. I'm a Native American originally from the Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe, and I'm here representing the Hoopa Tribe.

I'm speaking on the Trinity Summit area known as Orleans Mtn. 079 in the RARE II study. And I am here to support SB-5 except that the planning areas on the Six Rivers National Forest should be designated as wilderness and that there is no need for a ski study in the Orleans Mountain Planning Area, which I will talk about later.

All these lands from the Red Cap area to Grizzly Camp were used by the Indians from Hoopa and from the Willow Creek areas for hunting grounds and religious purposes. Around the Water Dog Lake areas we have two doctor rocks and all the trails on Orleans Mtn. were sacred to the people. On the South end there is the doctor rock at Ladder Rock and another one just out of Graveyard Prairie also. The people went to these places to pray for many spiritual desires such as, wisdom, health, protection during wars, becoming an Indian doctor and these places marked as a connection that kept the Indian people together spiritually.

Until recent years the ancient Indian smoking pipes that were beautifully decorated with embedded abalone shells were laying on some of these medicine rocks for years. The Indians never toched them as it was against the Indian law, but an unknown archeologist removed them to the bay area unbeknownest to the

Indian people. The Indian people still practice their ceremonial dances on the Reservation that are connected to the religious sites on the Trinity Summit, in the Orleans Mountains unit. Similar Indian ceremonial sites also exist further north in the Siskiyous in places like Peak 8, Doctor Rock and Chimney Rock. The Hoopa Tribe in particular and Indians in general in Northern California have long supported wilderness designation to protect these religious sites in both the Trinity Summit area and the Siskiyous.

The Indians made the first trails all through these lands, they had trails up through the area called Tish Tang to the Summit and they built the trail up from the South and from Horse Linto to the summit. The Indian trails always followed the ridge tops and down into the draws as this way they did not have to cut into the sides of the mountains. Since these lands were full of green meadows with an abundance of water and feed, wildlife thrived there. The Indians would camp all summer up there and kill elk and deer, dry it and carry it back to their villages in the valleys. They also gathered the sacred root they burned for spiritual and medicinal purposes. There was a large summer camping area near Trinity Summit at the Lane's stump house, we have found arrow head chips there ourselves.

The army personnel also used these lands for hunting of deer, bear, and elk with Indian guides. We know positively there were elk that lived in the Trinity Summit lands as my father, Bill

Johnson, found several elk horns in these lands. The white hunting pressure killed off all the elk - they killed them for for their hides as well as for meat. These lands need to be protected so as to allow the wildlife to thrive and multiply, where you have roads, you have that senseless killing of wildlife.

These trails represent a major prehistoric Indian trail system used by Native Americans, long before being adopted and improved by the arrival of the whiteman. The U.S. Army soldiers stationed at Fort Gaston on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation needed these trails to stop skirmishes between Indians and the miners who started mining in the Salmon River and New River areas which was in the 1800's. These trails were never abandoned as they were later used to drive cattle to and from the grazing areas. We still will run cattle in these lands and so do several other Indian people. Indian people know and understand that the wilderness act and SB-5 in particular guarantees present grazing rights as well as future grazing rights.

The old time packers with their strings of mule trains and horses made history in these lands. Many places there have names such as Graveyard Prairie, Packers Camp, Domingo Camp, Bell Swamps, and each name has an interesting history story with it. The lands have beautiful meadows with small creeks flowing through them and trails that wind through the timber and come out into a grassy green opening where you can see a trout dart by in the crystal clear streams. The trails have a good walking grade and the area is made up of so many flat meadows and has plenty of water which many places don't have. To the east you can see the spectacular scenery with saw-toothed ridges and sharp snow capped peaks of the Trinity Alps Primative Area and from the top of North Trinity Mtn. in the Orleans Mtn. unit which is over 6000 feet, on a clear day one can see the Pacific ocean.

This brings me to the subject of the suggested Ski Site in Brett Hole in the Orleans Mountain study area. SB-5 would designate a special ski study area in the Trinity Summit area. However, the area has already been studied. The study that the Ski Site people made said they would have to give a negative report on this ski site because for one thing, it is only 35 miles to the Pacific ocean and the warm breezes that come in from there would melt any snow if it should fall. It also said the lower part of Brett Hole is only 4,800 feet in elevation and that is too low. It stated a lot of rock cropping out are not condusive to skiing which Brett Hole has. There are a lot more years of very little snow than there is enough snow in that area. This claim of studying Brett Hole for a ski site is only a sham, the point is to do anything to get roads built into this area that should be saved as it is. Roads would have to be developed and this land is made up of decomposed granite and the same thing that happened to Grass Valley, after building roads and logging will happen here. The Mountain of Grass Valley is sliding into the Trinity River and we asked for seven million dollars from the government to try to correct that, as it is ruining the fish habitat. If we build roads and develop the Orleans Mountain area, it will slide into Horse Linto Creek and into Tish Tang Creek and run down into the Trinity River to ruin even more fish habitat. Then we will be asking the government for 10 million dollars to correct that situation.

The Orleans Mountain area lies right adjacent to the Trinity Alps Primitive Area, in fact it acts as a border for the West end of the Primitive Area, which is to go into wilderness. It's a land that is ideal for inclusion into the Primitive Area for Wilderness.

There is a trail called the "Horse Ridge Trail" that is about 15 miles long with no vehicle roads near it that has been put into the National Recreation Trails System of America. One can find pleasure hiking or riding a horse on this trail and camping out overnite on the way. It now meets all the requirements to be listed in this system, but if these lands are developed that will ruin the trail solitude too.

There was an ethnohistoric study made of the Trinity Summit lands in the Orleans Mtn. unit and it shows definitely that the Hoopa Indians used these lands as theirs. This book can be obtained from the Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, California - its prepared by Kathy Heffner, anthropologist. It's called "ETHNOHISTORIC STUDY OF THE TRINITY SUMMIT, HUMBOLDT COUNTY CALIFORNIA". But, the study covered only the north half of the summit. So a study should be made and recorded on the South half too as there is evidence the Hoopa Indians used it also since there are Doctor Rocks there and evidence of camps, etc.

So one can readily see why Orleans Mtn. should be added to the Trinity Alps Wilderness, with all its archaeological values and its scenic beauty and its historical values as well. This country is a paradise to behold as well as a place for wildlife to thrive. We've mined away thousands of acres of good farming land, left it blighted, scarred, and unusable, this is one of our last resources so let us save something behind us for those who come after us.

Sincerely,

Delphine Fountain
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Box 36
Salyer, CA 95563

Sno-engineering inc.
Resource Management

Brett Hole Ski Site
Summary Report –
(sheet)

Mr. William F. Barnum
October 8, 1979

Page Five

call to [illegible]

However, with a base elevation of 4,800' and a distance of only 35 miles to the Pacific Ocean, serious questions remain as to the adequacy of snowfall in the area to support ongoing skiing.

It is our understanding that Ms. Michelle Peacock of Humboldt State University will be conducting a snow survey this winter, and her work will allow an inference of long range trends in snowfall for this area. This information will be critical in establishing the overall physical feasibility of skiing at this location.

[illegible] at Hole [illegible]

In all candor, the Bret Hole site is limited due to the access and base site problems described above. If we were reviewing [illegible] this area under an assumption of purely private development, we would have to render a negative opinion at this point. However, with Federal or State governmental assistance this area could be developed and depending on market and capital costs could operate on a self-sustaining basis. I was told the fed. assistance would purchase equipment and create snow there since there is plenty of water there.

mitigate

Due to the captive, recreationally oriented population in Eureka/Arcata and the absence of intervening, quality skiing opportunities, we feel that further investigation of this site is well warranted. It looks like a good opportunity might be had for use of regionally directed EDA funds or a similar funding to accomplish the next round of planning studies enumerated above. The information gathered from this exercise together with evidence of reliable snowfall would provide you with a convincing application for government sponsored planning assistance. In the long run skiing at this area would provide significant employment opportunity.

XC

Hopefully, the comments presented here will be helpful to your efforts in getting things underway at Bret Hole. I most enjoyed the opportunity to have visited a most spectacular part of California. It is hard to imagine a more scenic spot for skiing.

I have the highest admiration for the energy and enthusiasm exhibited by your group in trying to develop skiing in Humboldt County. Best wishes.

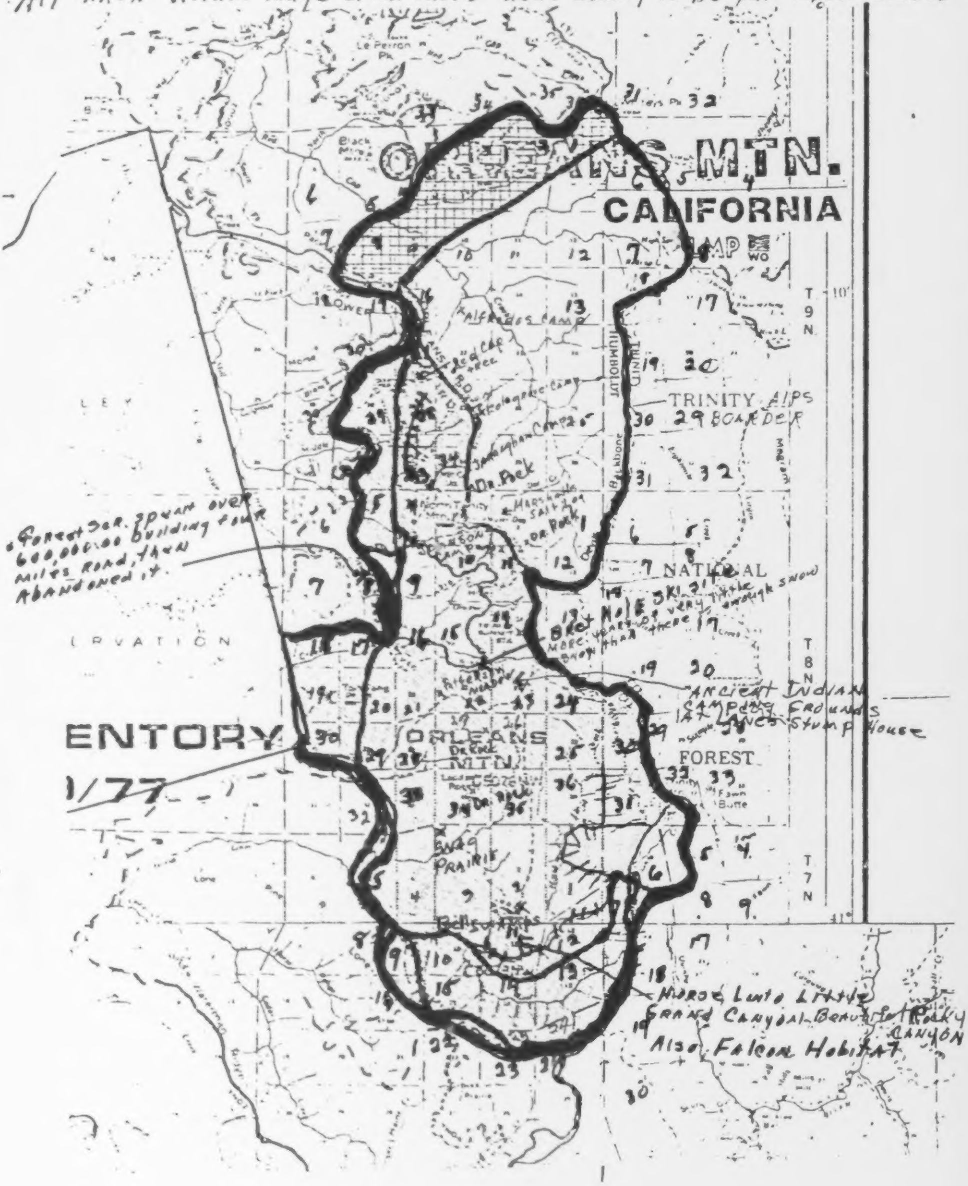
Sincerely,

William G. Kane

William G. Kane
Vice President/Planning

Trinity Summit Area in the Orleans Mtn Unit

All area within large black lines we're asking to be put into Wilderness


Le Perron Pk
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Red Cap Tree
Kelogade Camp
Jaminghan Camp
Dr. Rock
Marsh or Salt Lake or Dr. Rock
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
Backbone
TRINITY ALPS BOARDER
NATIONAL
FOREST
Fawn Butte
T 8 N
Brot Hole ski
More years of very little snow than there is enough snow
Ancient Indian Camping Grounds
Lat Lanes Stump House
Forest Ser. spent over 600,000.00 building four miles road, then abandoned it.
LEY
RVATION
ENTORY
1/77
ORLEANS MTN.
Snag Prairie
T 7 N
11'
Hiroe Lunto Little Grand Canyon Beautiful Rocky Canyon
Also Falcon Habitat

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Roberts.

STATEMENT OF MATTHEW ROBERTS, QUINCEY, CALIF.

Mr. **Roberts**. Good afternoon, my distinguished Senators. My name is Matthew Roberts, and I live in Quincy, Calif. And I am here to speak about the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area as a representative of Plymouth Wilderness.

The reason that I was chosen to represent Friends of Plymouth Wilderness is because I have hiked in this area many times. I was practically raised there, and my family and I have been there a lot together. Also, my Boy Scout troop may use this area to hike in for their 50-mile award.

We want you to know that there is a large cross section of our community which uses and loves this land. It is special to me and to a lot of others that I represent.

The most recent timber information that we have is found on this Forest Service map dated June 3. The blue shaded areas show that most of the proposed land is not suitable for timber production. And the main area which is suitable for timber production is represented in yellow.

But there is a problem with this area. This is the head of Mill Creek drainage, and it drains into the Bucks Lake. And if even slight logging is done there, it could have a very bad effect on the quality of water and fish spawning habitat of the trout fishery in Bucks Lake.

I would like to ask you some questions. Have you ever been in the wilderness watching the animals play? Have you ever been on the top of Spanish Creek where you can see at least 50 miles in every direction? Have you ever been down in Loss Lake where fish and animals are everywhere?

It gives you a good feeling that you cannot get anywhere else. You feel like you are a part of nature, and you feel a closeness to everything. There is another area that I used to go to that I enjoy that was much like this.

The first time that I went there it was beautiful. I remember seeing a mother bear with its cub playing there. But the last time that I went there, there were jeep trails and there were miners all over. And instead of the beautiful little path that used to be there, I saw a big dirt road. I saw no more animals and not much beauty. And the good feeling that I once had there I did not have anymore.

I think that this land needs to be preserved. It is one of the last areas that we have. It means a lot to us. The last thing that I want to say is when you are making your decision, I hope you will deeply consider what I have said. Thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Roberts.

Ms. Carnagey.

STATEMENT OF DONNETTA CARNAGEY, VICE PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA OFF ROAD VEHICLES ASSOCIATION, NEWBURY PARK, CALIF.

Ms. **Carnagey**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Roberts is a very hard act to follow. In addition to CORVA, I am retained to represent the 300,000-member National Outdoor Coalition based in California.

California has 2.5 million acres of Federal wilderness, 4 million more in desert set-asides, scenic, and wilderness study areas, and still more restricted by State and local government. Demand for existing wilderness does not justify anymore.

The Forest Service data says that only 4 percent of visitor use occurs in wilderness, while 31 percent use off-road vehicles. Any vehicle used on a dirt road or trail must be considered off-road, since all vehicle use is prohibited in wilderness regardless of the purpose.

Clearly, most who seek the outdoors do not desire a primitive wilderness experience. Many, particularly the aged and afflicted, are not capable of it, yet they may enjoy similar freedoms and solitude in vehicle supported recreation.

Many truly enjoy participating in volunteer trail routing and maintenance programs as a form of recreation as well. Overcrowding in the national park system is well documented. Yet H.R. 1437 and S. 5 seek to remove 1 million acres of other developed multiple-use areas from recreation by drawing lines around them, and calling them wilderness.

Recreation is a critical but unrepresented issue. 2.5 million Californians enjoy some vehicle-supported recreation like hunting, or fishing, or family camping and picnicking by remote streams. Less than 10 percent of them join groups or care at all about politics, and even are lesser aware that their favorite use areas will be lost to wilderness.

However unrecognized, their rights must be retained. Title I of S. 1515 will minimize their losses, and seven amendments proposed by our written input will reduce them further.

Title I is a compromise acceptable to the majority of users, CORVA, and the National Outdoor Coalition. We also strongly recommend permanent release of title II of other nonwilderness areas and declaring RARE II sufficiency.

The creative wilderness in H.R. 1437 and S. 5 range from the marginal like Snow Mountain when dirt roads and trails already exist to the ridiculous like the Monache where paved roads, camp grounds, and brick buildings stand. Yet these areas appear annually as proposed wilderness for improper reasons.

Therefore, permanent release of these areas must be supported. We urge your endorsement of title I, and release of title II lands, or to support no bill at all. We really appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on this critical issue. Please consider our written input, and advise us if there is additional information that we can provide. 2.5 million Californians and I thank you for hearing our concerns.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Carnagey and attachments follow:]

CORVA
CALIFORNIA OFF ROAD VEHICLE ASSOCIATION, INC.

28 July 1983

TESTIMONY ON CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION OF 1983 - HR 1437, S 5, AND S 1515

Presented to The United States Senate, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters; The Honorable Malcom Wallop, Chair

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(805)646-5803

I am Donnetta Carnagey, from Thousand Oaks, California. I am Vice President of the California Off Road Vehicle Assn. (known as CORVA) CORVA represents 5,000 individuals and 55 businesses concerned for the integrity of multiple use recreation in California. It is also my privilege today to represent the National Outdoor Coalition, its 13 member organizations representing 300,000 individuals and families with interests in recreation and the rights of inholders, miners, ranchers and related businesses.

The most serious dilemma facing this Committee today is not whether what Federal law defines as "untrammeled land where human impacts are substaintially unnoticeable" should be designated as wilderness. The dilemma is whether or not to enact measures that attempt to create wilderness where none exists.

The second critical issue is to assure that this Committee the 98th Congress, the the public understand the impact of, and have a real interest in additional "wilderness" within California.

The measures before you seek to designate up to 3.9 million acres as wilderness. California has 2.5 million acres of existing wilderness, and 4.2 million additional acres set aside as scenic areas, preserves, and wilderness study areas. The demand for and use of existing wilderness does not indicate the need for more. According to Forest Service data for 1982, only 3.8 percent of visitor use days of recreation occurred in wilderness areas, while 31 percent of recreation involved off-road vehicle use. For the purposes of wilderness discussion, any vehicle used on a dirt road or trail should be considered an "off road vehicle", regardless of its design purpose, since all vehicle use, regardless of its intent is prohibited in wilderness areas. Clearly, the vast majority of people who seek an outdoor experience do not desire the primitive experience wilderness provides. Many, particularly the aged and disabled, are not capable of a "true wilderness" experience, but may enjoy a similar freedom and solitude in vehicle supported recreation in non-wilderness areas. Overcrowding in the National Park System is well documrented, resulting in an outdoor expereince likened to a noisy trailer park. Yet, these measures seek to remove over one million acres of non-wilderness from multiple use by ignoring the recommendations of the US Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, and creating wilderness simply by drawing lines around developed multiple use recreation areas and calling them "wilderness."

To those who would say that recreation is not a critical issue, I answer: It is only a non-represented issue. The most critical resource in California is its people. About 2.5 million Californians enjoy some form of vehicle supported recreation, from off road vehicle play, to hunting and fishing, to family camping by a remote stream. Less than ten percent of "off road vehicle" users join groups, even less care about political concerns, and fewer still are aware that their favored use areas are in jeapordy of loss by becoming false wilderness. It would seem to be in the best interests of all concerned to assure that major recreation opportunities are not lost to "creative wilderness" based on the well-organized and well-funded over-representation of primitive wilderness recreation seekers.

The majority of wilderness designations and additions proposed by S 1515 (Wilson) are based on the RARE II recommendations and therefore minimize losses to multiple use/recreation. CORVA has provided in its formal input to this Committee certain recommended amendments to S1515 that would eliminate key losses to the recreation needs of persons living in the Los Angeles area, and of a large group of retired persons in Northern California. With or without amendment, S1515 is a reasonable compromise, acceptable to the majority of users, to CORVA, and to the National Outdoor Coalition.

The "creative wilderness" in HR1437 (P. Burton) and S 5 (Cranston) range from marginal, such as the proposed Mokelumne wilderness, where the substantial impact of man is a series of fire roads, to the ridiculous, such as the Monache addition, which contains a 60 foot wide paved road, graded and paved campgrounds with restroom facilities, and the Black Rock Forest Station, complete with a brick, two story barracks for workers and trainees. The Monache has been designated as a major off road vehicle recreation area by the Sequoia National Forest, and the trails are maintained by volunteer labor, educated by a Motorcycle Industry Council-sponsored Trails Workshop to be both environmentally sensitive and capable of making effective improvements and repairs. Yet, this area apparently appears annually in proposed "wilderness" legislation as a candidate because it is desired by primitive recreation advocates as an expansion of the hiking trails aligned with the Pacific Crest Trail. There are similar impacts in at least five other areas proposed by HR 1437 and S5.

For these reasons, CORVA and the National Outdoor Coalition request your endorsement of The California Wilderness Act of 1983, S 1515 (Wilson), and of the amendments provided in our formal submittal to avoid further and inappropriate losses to multiple use by "creative wilderness." We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on this issue of critical concern to Californians. Please advise us if there is any additional information we can provide.

Thank you

CALIFORNIA OFF ROAD VEHICLE ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL OUTDOOR COALITION

RECOMMENDATIONS ON
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION OF 1983

HR 1437 (Burton)
S5 (Cranston)
S1515 (Wilson)

Presented to:

The United States Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

The Honorable Malcom Wallop (Wyoming), Chair

28 July 1983

Presented by:

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LIST OF ENCLOSURES

(1) News article re: wilderness abuse; "The Sun" Newspaper, San Bernardino, CA, Sunday February 22, 1981

(2) News article re: wilderness legislation: "The Daily News" Newspaper, San Fernando Valley, CA, July 18, 1983

(3) Maps of Areas Proposed for Wilderness Addition that Contain Prime Recreation Trails and Facilities for Vehicle Supported Outdoor Experiences

(4) News article re: Trouble in National Parks; "Parade" Magazine, November 9, 1980

(5) California Department of Parks and Recreation proposed staging areas for California OHV Trails Plan; losses that will occur under proposed legislation

(6) Areas of Critical Recreation Losses under S1515; recommended amendments to minimize losses

SYNOPSIS

Three measures have been introduced in the 98th Congress to designate up to 3.9 million acres in California as "wilderness." The proposed additions will convert many multiple use areas, falsely identified as suitable for wilderness, into exclusive-use recreation areas for "primitive" visitors.

California has 2.5 million acres of designated wilderness, with 4.2 million additional acres restricted from use as scenic areas, preserves and wilderness study areas. Demand for and use of existing wilderness does not justify further additions. Losses tc multiple use recreation from additional set asides are intolerable. CORVA and NOC recommend no increases in wilderness occur in California that will result in such losses.

The California Wilderness Act of 1983 (S1515), introduced by Senator Pete Wilson (California), with amendments to remove prime recreation resources from inappropriate designation as wilderness, represents the only acceptable compromise.

CORVA

CALIFORNIA OFF ROAD VEHICLE ASSOCIATION

The California Off Road Vehicle Association (CORVA) is a non-profit organization formed for the purpose of promoting and furthering the cause of off road vehicle recreation through social events, education, representation and, when required, litigation.

CORVA's current membership of approximately 5,000 individuals enjoy a wide variety of vehicle recreation, including off road motorcycles, four wheel drive vehicles, all terrain cycles, dune buggies, snow mobiles, and others in family oriented recreation.

In addition CORVA represents 55 Associate Member businesses who support off road recreation, and who donate products and services for fund-raising when necessary for litigation and representation. A list of CORVA's Associate Members is attached.

NOC

NATIONAL OUTDOOR COALITION

The National Outdoor Coalition (NOC) is an "umbrella" organization with the primary purpose of sharing information, education and litigation whenever necessary to assure multiple use of public lands. The goals of NOC are the responsible use of all public lands, local, state and federal, and the intelligent resolution of conflicts or problems that arise without land closure. It is NOC's firm belief that resources can be managed for both use and protection without closure.

NOC MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS:

World of Rockhounds
CORVA
California Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs
Desert Area Research Team
Western Mining Council
Nevada Public Land Users Alliance
United Mobil Sportsfishermen (National)
United Four Wheel Drive Association (National)
American Metal Detector Association
Virgin Valley Opal Miners Association
Specialty Equipment Marketing Assocition (SEMA)
American Society of Paleontological Suppliers
Associated Blazers of California

Representing 300,000 individuals and families.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

We now have 55 Associate Members in CORVA. Please remember to patronize these terrific businesses whenever possible. Keep this list by your telephone and give them a call. Be sure to let them know CORVA sent you.

A & D Buggies-22632 S. Normandie Bl. Torrance, CA 90502 — (213) 320-0642
American Precision Silkscreen-5401-C Linda Vista Rd. San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 299-8000
A-RPM Corporation-1356 N. Santiago, Santa Ana, CA 92701 — (714) 558-9444
Autocessories Wholesale-8801 N. Sepulveda, Sepulveda, CA 91343 — (213) 894-4045
Auto-Haus-see yellow pages for store nearest you or call — (714) 521-5120
B & G Metal Products-138 Viking Ave. Brea, CA 92621 — (714) 990-8176
Blu-in Park-Box 640 Star Route 78, Borrego Springs, CA 92004 — No telephone
B & R Buggie-2379-A Industry, Oceanside, CA 92051 — (714) 757-8883
Barrett Enterprises-823 W. Foothill Bl. Azusa, CA 91702 — (213) 334-2012
Boardmanville Trading Post-P.O. Box 36, Glamis, CA 92248 — No telephone
Buds Bugs-4010 Folsom Court, Concord, CA 94520 — (415) 825-8338
Carmichael Machine-8210 Fairoaks Bl. Carmichael, CA 95608 — (916) 944-2853
Conejo Off Road & RV Center-1520 Newbury Pk., CA 91320 — (805) 498-9880
Dick Cepek Inc.-5302 Tweedy Bl. Southgate, CA 90280 — (213) 569-5171
Dico Company-323 E. Ball Rd. Anaheim, CA 92805 — (714) 956-2950
Dometic Sales Corporation-No retail sales — (213) 968-9431
D J Transaxle-2022 1st Street, San Fernando, CA 91340 — (213) 361-3033
Dee Engineering-(Bugpack Products)-No retail sales — No telephone
Delivered Auto Parts-P.O. Box 211, Reseda, CA 91335 — (213) 363-0404
Dewi-Bug Off Road Center-45248 Trevor St. Lancaster, CA 93534 — (805) 942-2344
Dune Buggy Enterprises(Fun runner)-8024 E. Garvey, Rosemead, CA 91770 (213) 280-1511
Earl's Supply Company-No retail sales — (213) 830-1620
Esslinger Engineering-712 Montecito Dr. San Gabriel, CA 91776 — (213) 289-3073
Fiber-Tech Engineering-10809 Prospect Ave. Santee, CA 9207 1 — (714) 448-0221
Fredson RV Supply-818 N. Harbor Bl. Santa Ana, CA 92703 — (714) 839-5555
Fullerton Sand Tires-11900 Beach Bl. Stanton, CA 92680 — (714) 898-2049
Fun Rentals-P.O. Box 415, Oceano, CA 93445 — (805) 481-6880
German Auto Machine-739 Grandview, Covina, CA 91722 — (213) 332-4738
Jamar Off Road Products-No retail sales — (714) 676-2066
Johnny's Speed & Chrome-6411 Beach Bl. Buena Park, CA 90620 — (714) 521-4947
K.C. Hilites-No retail sales — (602) 635-2607
K & N Engineering-No retail sales — No telephone
KYSH 3x4-17743 Saticoy Street, Reseda, CA 91335 — (213) 342-1752
Kamp-Anza Kampground-41560 Terwilliger Rd. Anza, CA 92306 — (714) 763-4819
Kennedy Engineered Products-10212 Glenoaks Bl. Pacoima, CA 91331 — (213) 899-2612
Lindsey Auto Parts-1213 Simpson Way, Escondido, CA 92025 — (714) 743-0551
Livermore & Associates Inc.-P.O. Box 2449, Pomona, CA 91766 — (714) 629-4001
Low Manufacturing-245 W. Foothill Bl. Monrovia, CA 91016 — (213) 358-2555
Mr. Bug Company-No retail sales — (714) 633-1093
Oceano ATC Rentals-P.O. Box 867, Oceano, CA 93445 — (805) 481-6770
Off Road Warehouse-7739 Othello Street, San Diego, CA 92111 — (714) 565-7792
Quality Mfg. & Dist.-P.O. Box 3085, La Mesa, CA 92041 — (714) 286-6960
Dick Roy's VW Repair-12913 Central Ave. Chino, CA 91710 — (714) 627-5018
Sam Hill & Sons-P.O. Box 381, Oak View, CA 93022 — (805) 646-3071

San Fernando Buggy Center-1535 Truman, San Fernando, CA 91340 — (213) 361-1215
Sand Center-P.O. Box 486, Oceano, CA 93445 — (805) 489-6014
Sand Tires Unlimited-2990 Grace Lane, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 — (714) 641-2957
Scat Enterprises Inc.-1440 Kingdale Ave. Redonda Beach, CA 90278 — (213) 370-5501
Smittybilt Inc.-2124 N. Lee Street, El Monte, CA 91733 — (213) 442-1788
The Silencer Shoppe-3022 Sycamore, Kingman, AZ 86401 — (602) 757-4744
Transaxle Engineering-9833 Deering #H, Chatsworth, CA 91311 — (213) 998-2739
Tri-Mil Industries-2912 Compton Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90011 — (213) 234-9014
Vacation Enterprises-2656 N. Rosemead Bl. So. El Monte, CA 91733 — (213) 442-4194
Ventura 4x4 Center-1586 Morse Ave. Ventura, CA 93003 — (805) 642-5459
3 Pine Lodge-P.O. Box 5393, Big Bear Lake, CA 92315 — (714) 866-4103

CALIFORNIA OFF ROAD VEHICLE ASSOCIATION/
NATIONAL OUTDOOR COALITION

RECOMMENDATIONS ON
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS LEGISLATION OF 1983
HR 1437 (Burton), S5 (Cranston), S1515 (Wilson)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to show that multiple use recreation (i.e., motorized vehicle-supported recreational activities) will suffer inappropriate and unacceptable losses under the three measures introduced in the 98th Congress to add certain lands within the State of California to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This report will also provide recommended amendments that will exclude prime multiple use areas from wrongful inclusion in the proposed wilderness set asides.

B. Scope

Of the three California wilderness measures introduced, only S1515, the California Wilderness Act of 1983 introduced by Senator Pet Wilson on 21 June 1983, is based on a reasonable source of data for selection of areas to be considered for wilderness classification: The US Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) process. The other measures, HR1437 (Burton) and S5 (Cranston), capriciously expand on the area recommended in RARE II, apparently based upon the input of special interest groups. It is felt that S1515 is the only measure that should be seriously considered for enactment.

For these reasons, site-specific recommendations in this report will generally be limited to those areas identified in S1515. However, areas of gross misrepresentation and of critical concern to recreation in HR1437 and S5 that would result in major losses to multiple use will also be presented.

II. DISCUSSION

Where true wilderness exists, it should be managed to preserve it in the most natural condition possible. Few would argue with the need for it. However, the California Wilderness Legislation introduced in 1983 goes far beyond "preserving the untrammeled places" and seeks to create wilderness where none exists. It is in this that the legislation runs afoul of the best interests of the people of the State of California.

Previously, similar legislation has become law, such as formation of the Golden Trout Wilderness in 1978 under the Carter Administration, as the result of skillful lobbying and lack of knowledge on the part of lawmakers of the areas under consideration and the effects of wilderness designation. It is hoped the following information will prevent similar errors in the 98th Congress:

A. Myths and Misconceptions

1. Wilderness "Protection" of Resources.

The most serious misconception about wilderness is that it protects the lands set aside from the impacts of man. "Wilderness" as managed under the Wilderness Preservation System provides access to all wilderness by hikers and backpackers. Motorized vehicle access and commercial development are denied in wilderness, but little else is done to protect it. Enclosure (1) indicates that "people bring their lifestyles into the wilderness," leaving trash, vandalism, and occasional arson behind.

Although human access to wilderness should continue, it is inappropriate to assume that restricting access to hikers only will effect protection.

2. Desire for Additional Wilderness.

It should be of primary concern to lawmakers that the majority of persons do not understand the impact of wilderness designation. It is promoted as designed to "protect pristine lands from commercial development," and most people believe that is the extent of the restrictions. However, the proposed measures also prohibit access to all but "primitive" visitors. This fact is generally misunderstood. Most people believe wilderness is something they can go and see and enjoy.

According to US Forest Service 1982 data, the demand for and use of wilderness areas does not justify further additions. Of the 54 million visitor use days of recreation reported in National Forests within California, only two million (3.8 percent) occurred in "wilderness" areas. Access by disabled persons, the elderly, and those who prefer or require motor vehicle support requires lands managed for multiple use, rather than additional wilderness.

The concept of wilderness is "sold" to the public through media releases that indicates the restrictions are limited to commercial development (see enclosure (2)). When informed that wilderness designation means non-access, except to hikers, most are not in favor of additional government "land grabs," or restriction on recreation and multiple use.

3. Creative "Wilderness-Making"

Of serious concern is the attempt in the current legislation to create wilderness. A clear example of "Creative Wilderness" is the proposed Monache Addition (029) of HR 1437. By definition, wilderness is "untrammeled by man; where man is a visitor whose mark does not remain; more particularly it is an area of Federal and of at least 5,000 acres in size where human impacts are 'substantially unnoticeable'...." Yet, within the Monache Addition are 60 foot wide paved roads, graded and paved campgrounds with restroom facilities, and the Black Rock Ranger Station, complete with a two story brick "barracks" for workers and trainees. In addition, the area is laced with multiple two and four wheel routes of travel that have been maintained by volunteers under the adopt-a-trail program. There are at least five other areas that contain similar impacts of man that are recommended for wilderness designation by HR 1437 and S5.

Another method of "Creating" wilderness is a process called "cherry stemming", where the proposed additions are drawn up as "patchwork" around major highways, developed recreation and commercial areas and other major "intrusions of man." This process does not create wilderness, but simply removes access between developed areas by non-hikers by converting access roads to hiking trails.

The ability to "create" wilderness is based on the author's ability to misguide fellow lawmakers. This process should be carefully and systematically denied. Adherence to the US Forest Service RARE II recommendations would be a reasonable method of doing so .

4. Motor Vehicle "Access" vs "Play"

In both wilderness and non-wilderness areas, there has been an attempt on the part of self-styled environmentalists to cause separate management policies for motor vehicle "access" and motor vehicle "play." A recent example was seen in the Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management's California Desert Conservation Area decision process where severe restrictions were requested on off road vehicle "play", but permission should be granted for "car camps requiring high clearance vehicles" for so-called "environmentalists" to "study the desert environment."

For the purposes of recreation, there can be no differentiation between access and play, since regardless of what is done at the end of the trip, the travel is part of the total enjoyment of the experience.

The desire to classify vehicle "play" separately is part of a long history of misrepresentation and malignment of off road vehicle recreation as a destructive, high speed, dangerous undertaking, with disastrous consequences for the user and the land alike. The typical off road vehicle user -- and for the purposes of discussion any vehicle used on a dirt road to access recreation should be considered an "off road vehicle" regardless of its design purpose -- is a middle income, taxpaying family member whose purpose is to explore and enjoy the outdoors. More than half of the "play" users are using the off road trails to access recreation: fishing, hunting, or a family picnic by a remote stream. The image that motorized vehicle users are insensitive vandals and destroyers must be dispelled, especially when used as a justification for "creating wilderness" to reserve access to "sensitive" areas for hikers (also, see enclosure (1)).

5. The Recreation "Non-Issue"

Proponents of the wilderness "creations" (as opposed to wilderness additions recommended in RARE II) in HR 1437 and S5 strongly protest any suggestion that land acquisition for primitive recreation is the motivation for "creating" wilderness. However, of the 31 maps that include "creative wilderness", 28 of the proposed additions are aligned along the Pacific Crest Trail (hiking only) existing and proposed routes. The Pacific Crest Trail is an important California recreation resource; however, it should not be improved and expanded at the expense of all other forms of recreation. Recreation in all forms must be recognized as an important and valid issue in considering wilderness set asides.

B. Human Impacts of Inappropriate Wilderness Designation

1. Loss of Prime Recreation Areas

As previously stated, only 3.8 percent of National Forest recreation in 1982 was primitive, wilderness hiking or camping. The majority of recreationists prefer and require vehicular support for their "wilderness" experience.

Several of the proposed additions will convert key recreation routes of travel to hiking trails. Of particular concern to persons in the Los Angeles area are the Monache addition (029, described in paragraph I.A.3, above), The South Sierra addition (029) and the Domelands Addition (206/207) of HR 1437, and similarly described in S5. All of the proposed additions contain manmade structures, roads, and a well-maintained recreational trail system. These additions will remove from use the only upper altitude recreation experience available to persons in the Los Angeles area. The nearest comparable area is at Huntington Lake near Fresno, a six to eight hour drive.

Proposed additions in the Scodies Mountains (212) and Fish Canyon area of the Angeles forest will cause similar impacts on Southern Californians. Closure of Dinkey Lakes, Excelsior, and Jennie Lakes access routes will adversely affect recreation for Northern Californians, particularly the elderly who use four wheel drive vehicles to travel to various lakes in the proposed additions for fishing and camping. (Maps provided in Encl. (3)).

Approximately 2.5 million Californians enjoy vehicle recreation. Many will experience loss of a favored use area through the proposed wilderness "creations."

2. Displaced Use

The loss of prime multiple use areas does not mean that vehicle-supported recreation will cease. It simply means that the use will be displaced to another area. The 1978 establishment of the Golden Trout Wilderness is a prime example of the results of displacing use without planning. Nearly 200 miles of vehicle recreation trails were consumed in the Golden Trout. The use then concentrated in the Kennedy Meadows area (now the Monache, South Sierra and Domelands additions proposed in HR1437 and S5), resulting in overcrowding and heavy impact on the remaining trail system. Many hours of volunteer labor are required annually to maintain the overcrowded trails. The proposed additions would concentrate the use to an area less than one-fifth of that currently available, which would mean either dangerous overcrowding and subsequent resource damage or restrictions.

The loss of multiple use areas does not affect only off road vehicle users. As wilderness "creation removes more recreation land from use, the impact on National Parks grows tremendously. Enclosure (4) shows that serious overcrowding already exists in most of the system, resulting in "significant and demonstrable damage" to resources and facilities, and creating an atmosphere that is likened to "a noisy trailer park."

With this fact in mind,,every effort should be made to retain and promote existing multiple use recreation areas, rather than converting them to already under-utilized wilderness recreation.

3. Displaced Faith

Because of media descriptions of wilderness planning (see Enclosure (2)), the user public believes that the Federal government is creating wilderness to preserve it for them. Prior to enforcement of the California Desert Conservation Area, for example, most desert visitors were complacent about the planning process because they felt that "conservation" meant that the area would be managed, but would continue to be available to them. After implementation, the public outcry grew tremendously; however, once in place, the wilderness remains. The vast majority of users do not join organizations (about ten percent do), care little about "political matters", and are not aware that their use areas are jeopardy of loss. Once aware, these currently uninformed and unrepresented users will be helpless to act against the laws imposed on them without their knowledge or consent, creating anger and mistrust. It would seem to be in the best interests of all concerned to assure that major recreation opportunities are not lost to "creative wilderness."

C. Economic Impacts of Inappropriate Wilderness Designations

1. Loss of California Statewide OHV Trails System

In 1974, the State of California, at the request of off road vehicle (called "Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs) in California) users, imposed a fee on registered off road vehicles. Called "The Green Sticker Program", it is a registration fee collected bi-annually. The revenue from these fees is to be used to develop and maintain OHV recreation opportunities. Initally, funds were used only to develop and oversee park-like State Vehicle Recreation Areas (SVRA's) close to major urban areas, which appeal to a limited number and type of OHV user.

In 1980, the State expanded beyond the SVRA system and contracted with Edaw, Inc., to develop a border to border Statewide OHV Trails System plan, like that currently existing for the Pacific Crest Trail System (available to hikers only). As of January 1983, a user needs identification study, extensive on-site trails and campsite inventory and evaluation process, and identification of potetial staging areas has been completed. Approximately $175,000 of "Green Sticker Fees" have been expended on the project.

As may be seen in Enclosure (5) access to ten of the proposed staging areas, and in three cases the actual campsite, will be lost under the proposed wilderness additions of S5 and HR1437. Access to three sites would be lost under S1515. The losses under HR1437 and S5 would irretrivably interrup the proposed Statewide Trail System route. Alternate routes in the Mendocino and Lassen National Forests may permit re-routing at minimum cost under S1515. This constitutes an intolerable loss of both OHV recreation opportunities and OHV user fees for the questionable good of "creating" wilderness.

2. Loss of Business Revenue

It is estimated that $850 million are spent annually on the purchase of vehicles capable of off road travel in the State of California. An additional $700 million are spent on after-market sales of products such as engine accessories, chassis modifications, suspension modifications, helmets and accessories for the user, security equipment and safety equipment. The Motorcycle Industry Council estimates that $351 million is spent on off road motorcycles, alone. A survey done by CORVA indicated that of the persons who cease to participate in off road recreation cited "favorite areas closed; other use areas too far to drive," as their second most frequent reason for leaving, "economic considerations" being the first.

If the "creative wilderness" closures occurred as recommended by HR 1437 and S5, it is estimated that desirable vehicular supported recreation would be out of the reach of perhaps half of the users in the Los Angeles area, and 20 to 30 percent of the users in Northern California. If only ten percent of current vehicle recreationists ceased their sport as a result of the losses of prime recreation areas to "wilderness", the loss of business revenues in the first year after implementation would be approximately $180million in direct sales alone. These figures do not consider the cost of travel and support vehicles, and the fuel and equipment consumed by them. It is suspected that the contribution of vehicle supported recreationists to California revenues is somewhat higher than estimated, and that the loss would be greater than ten percent since the recreation opportunity losses proposed are of a high magnitude.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary of Findings

It has been shown that those areas proposed as wilderness by HR1437 and S5, beyond the recommendations of RARE II, result in the most critical losses to vehicle-supported recreation. These losses will cause overcrowding in remaining areas, complete loss of upper altitude recreation opportunities for many Southern Californians, and a major loss of business revenue. In addition, access to outdoor experiences for the disabled, the elderly, and those with niether the time nor the desire for a "primitive" recreation experience will be severely limited by the losses of off road trails in the proposed wilderness areas.

The process of "creating" wilderness has brought developed recreation, timber and cattle grazing areas into consideration as wilderness. Some of these areas include major manmade structures.

Displaced use currently occuring in recreation areas that would be lost under the proposed legislation will adversely impact the National Park system and remaining multiple use areas.

B. Recommendations

It is strongly recommended that, if wilderness additions must be considered within the State of California, no losses to multiple use recreation should occur as a result. Because of the large amount of "creative wilderness" in HR1437 and S5, it is recommended that these measures not be considered, and that S1515 (Wilson) should be the only measure given serious consideration.

Enclosure (6) contains an outline of the proposed wilderness areas in S1515 where losses to recreation access would occur. It is recommended that S1515 be amended to minimize these losses.

It is further recommended that the areas identified in Title II of S1515 be released from further consideration as wilderness, since the 33 areas designated for "future consideration" have been under consideration for five years and have been repeatedly found to be unsuitable for wilderness; and that strongly worded release language be included to assure that no additional "creative wilderness" will be considered in the future.

fontana

Sunday, February 22, 1981 — The Sun, San Bernardino, California — B Section

Clem Lagrosa — at work on the trail.

Staff photo by Pat Brown

Despite being on his feet and alone, he loves work

By PAT BROWN
Sun Staff Writer

LYTLE CREEK — Clem Lagrosa's job centers around his two feet, hours of solitude and some 67 miles of trails.

"This job, it's so free — I love it," Lagrosa, 29, said while hiking past the middle fork of Lytle Creek Friday morning.

The U.S. Forest Service wilderness technician scanned ridges for Bighorn sheep, swooped down to scoop up beer cans and looked for hikers without wilderness permits.

During a four-hour trek, Lagrosa did not encounter a single person.

The forestry worker, who hauls out three large trash bags of litter each week, spurned the lifestyle some visitors bring into the forest and told how long hours of hiking had affected his own.

"A lot of people don't care. They bring their lifestyle into the wilderness. It's really sad."

Lagrosa mopped his forehead with a red bandanna. His green, forest-service jeans brushed past fragant dull green yerba santa leaves, clumps of buckwheat and annual grasses.

"I pack out mostly — I'm not afraid to say a company name — Budweiser in cans and bottles."

Lagrosa pointed out the glint of a can discarded by a pool of water. "That's a Bud," he said.

The compact 5-foot-4, 135-pound man moved easily over the upward tugs and downward undulations of the trail.

But it was not always that way.

When he began his career in the Forest Service, some five years ago, he weighed 198 pounds.

"I made Buddha look good," the easy-going Lagrossa quipped. "I used to be last in everything when I first started (the Forest Service job)."

He began by fighting fires and became foreman of the Del Rosa Hot Shots, a highly-trained crew of seasonal firefighters, before switching to the trails and solitude.

Lagrosa spends about 20 hours a week on the trails. The remaining time is devoted to paperwork.

"Nah, I'm not lonely," he responded to an often asked question. "I was a loner when I started."

Job benefits have included a free and easy outlook and a wife "who says I'm not as uptight as I used to be."

Lagrosa, with his pad of wilderness citations tucked away in a teardrop-daypack, is a kind of pine-tree cop. But he says he stresses alternatives, like sending hikers back down the trail, rather than the $35 ticket they can get for touring the wilderness without a permit.

The forestry worker sets what he calls a "mellow" hiking pace to traverse a network of trails. The Pacific Crest, Arrowhead Peak, Cable Canyon, Cucamonga West End, Wilderness Crest, Middle Fork and Bonita Falls trails all are under his jurisdiction.

Lagrosa, sitting on a flat, sun-baked rock at Third Stream Crossing, and dipping into a baggie of granola, described himself as "lucky."

His friends on the fire lines apparently think so, too.

"I was kicking back, waiting for (my old fire crew) at the heliport landing pad one day. They called out, 'You and your blank blank job.' "

ENCLOSURE (1) - DAMAGE TO WILDERNESS

Wilderness-bill debate nears

DAILY NEWS
7-18-83

By JEFF NESBIT
and MELISSA HEALY
Special to the Daily News

WASHINGTON — Democrat Alan Cranston calls his bill the "California Wilderness Act." Republican Pete Wilson calls his the "Oil and Gas Incentive Act."

The titles of the two bills, almost as much as anything either office has said publicly, illustrate the tough problems that still need to be worked out before a bill protecting dozens of national forest areas in California is likely to clear the Senate.

Aides in both offices say Cranston and Wilson are trying to move toward a position both can support on the Senate floor this session, especially now that the California wilderness bill is likely to serve as the the prototype for more than a dozen similar wilderness bills for other states pending before Congress.

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee kicks off debate on the two California senators' bills July 28 during a scheduled hearing.

The House passed a California wilderness bill almost identical to Cranston's in April, just days after the sudden death of San Francisco Democrat Philip Burton.

"There couldn't have been a finer tribute to Phil," said an aide to Jerry M. Patterson, D-Orange. "It was his bill. He was always so meticulous about things like that."

The Cranston/Burton bill would protect 58 national forest areas, or roughly 2.3 million acres, from commercial development. The wilderness designation would block the development of logging or mining facilities or the construction of ski resorts, hydroelectric power, electric transmission lines or roads.

Cranston's measure would cost 1,800 jobs — developers

Two wilderness areas in the Angeles National Forest — Cucamonga and Pine Creek — would be protected in the Cranston/Burton bill along with more than half a dozen areas in the Los Padres and San Bernardino national forests.

Wilson, meanwhile, has presented an alternate bill, which leaves the actual areas to be protected from commercial development open-ended. Wilson's bill does, however, follow the administration's own recommendations to protect roughly 1.3 million acres of forest land — 1 million less than Cranston's bill.

Spokesman Otto Bos said Wilson sees his bill as the only possible vehicle for negotiation in the Senate, which refused to act on a Burton wilderness bill last session.

Wilson met with environmentalists, resource development advocates and state and local officials in Sacramento and San Francisco during the recent July 4 congressional recess, aides said.

But the San Diego freshman has repeatedly declined to say how far he is willing to go to accommodate Cranston, whose bill decidedly addresses the concerns of statewide environmental groups.

Cranston's bill is bitterly opposed by developers and local representatives in areas proposed for wilderness designation, who argue that prohibiting development in the extra 1 million acres — the difference between Cranston's and Wilson's bills — would mean a loss of $25 million in timber sales per year and 1,800 jobs in an area where unemployment has reached up to 30 percent.

Since 1979, when revisions in California wilderness areas were first considered, ideological rifts in the state's congressional delegation have doomed any action to protect wilderness lands from commercial development.

Cranston's differences with former Sen. S.I. Hayakawa on plans to designate wilderness areas had the net effect of killing off any serious debate on the issue in the Senate. Unlike Wilson, who has attempted to take a moderate position, Hayakawa favored large-scale release of lands for commercial development.

If early indications hold up, Wilson's and Cranston's apparent willingness to forge a compromise may free the wilderness bill from a similar fate this year.

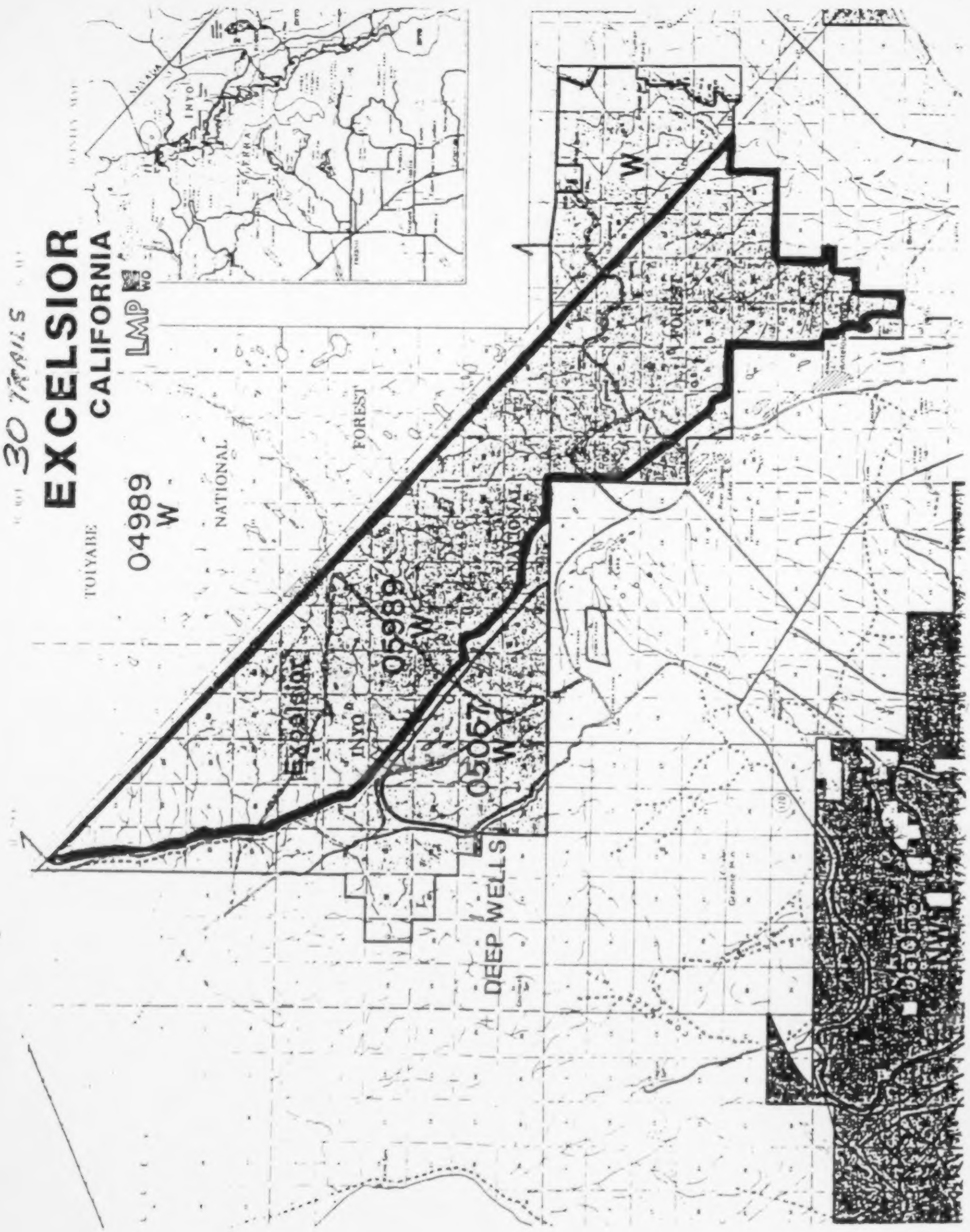
— States News Service

ENCLOSURE (2) - MISREPRESENTATION OF
WILDERNESS IMPACT

ENCLOSURE (3)

AREAS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS ADDITION THAT CONTAIN PRIME RECREATION TRAILS AND FACILITIES FOR VEHICLE-SUPPORTED OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES

HR 1437 & S5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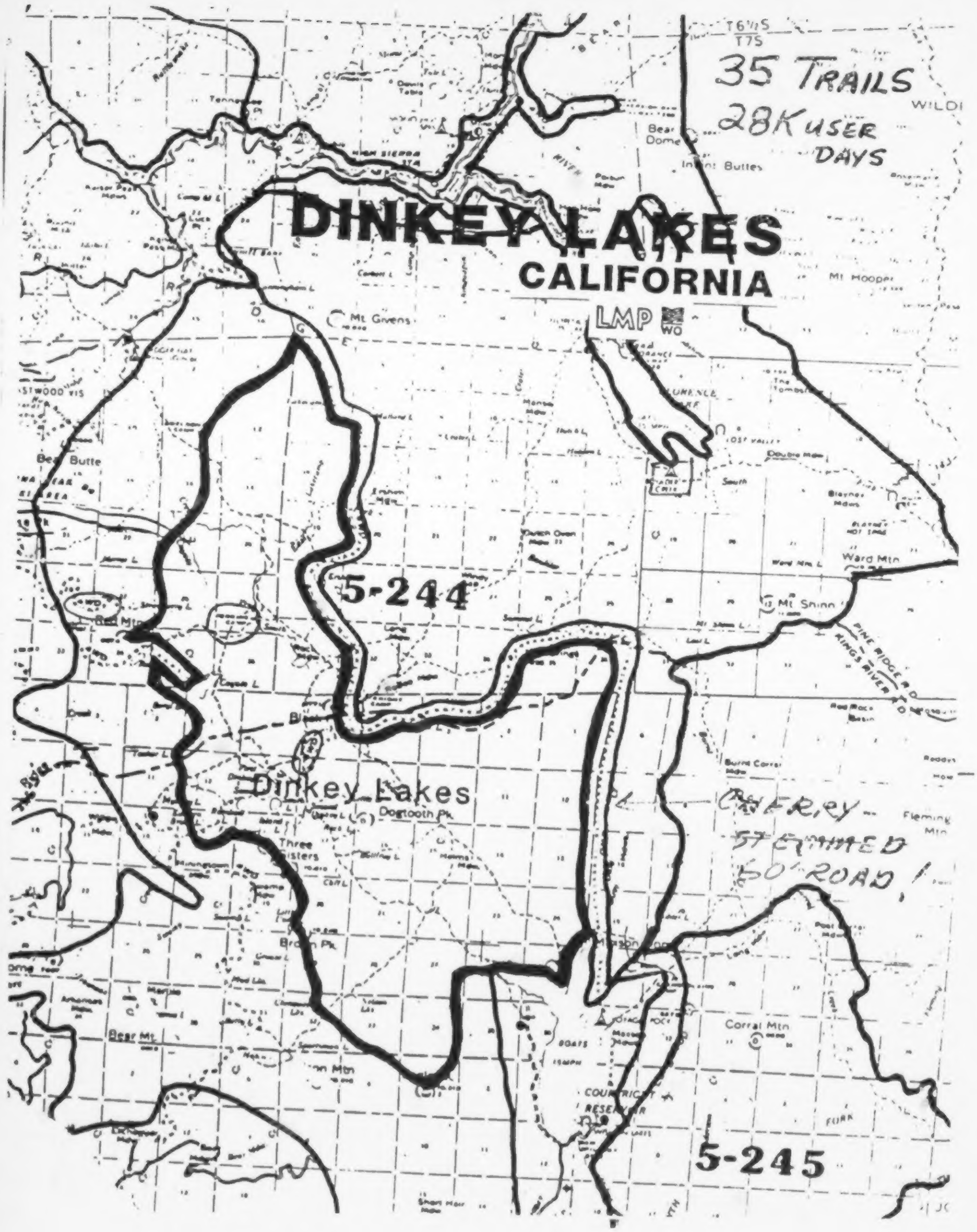
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Ward Mtn
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Red Rock Basin
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Dogtooth Pk.
Three Sisters
Brown Pk.
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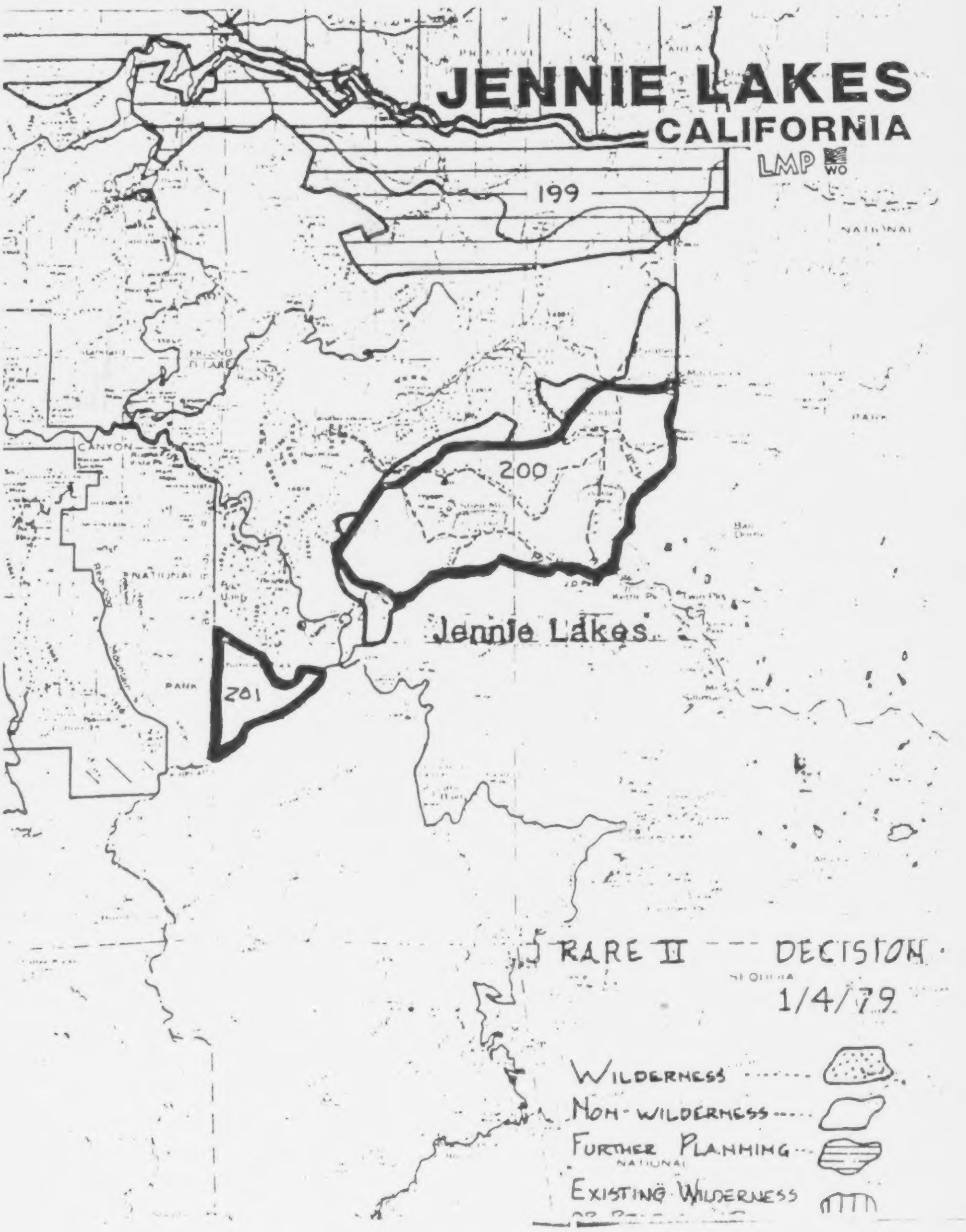

JENNIE LAKES
CALIFORNIA

RARE II DECISION
1/4/79

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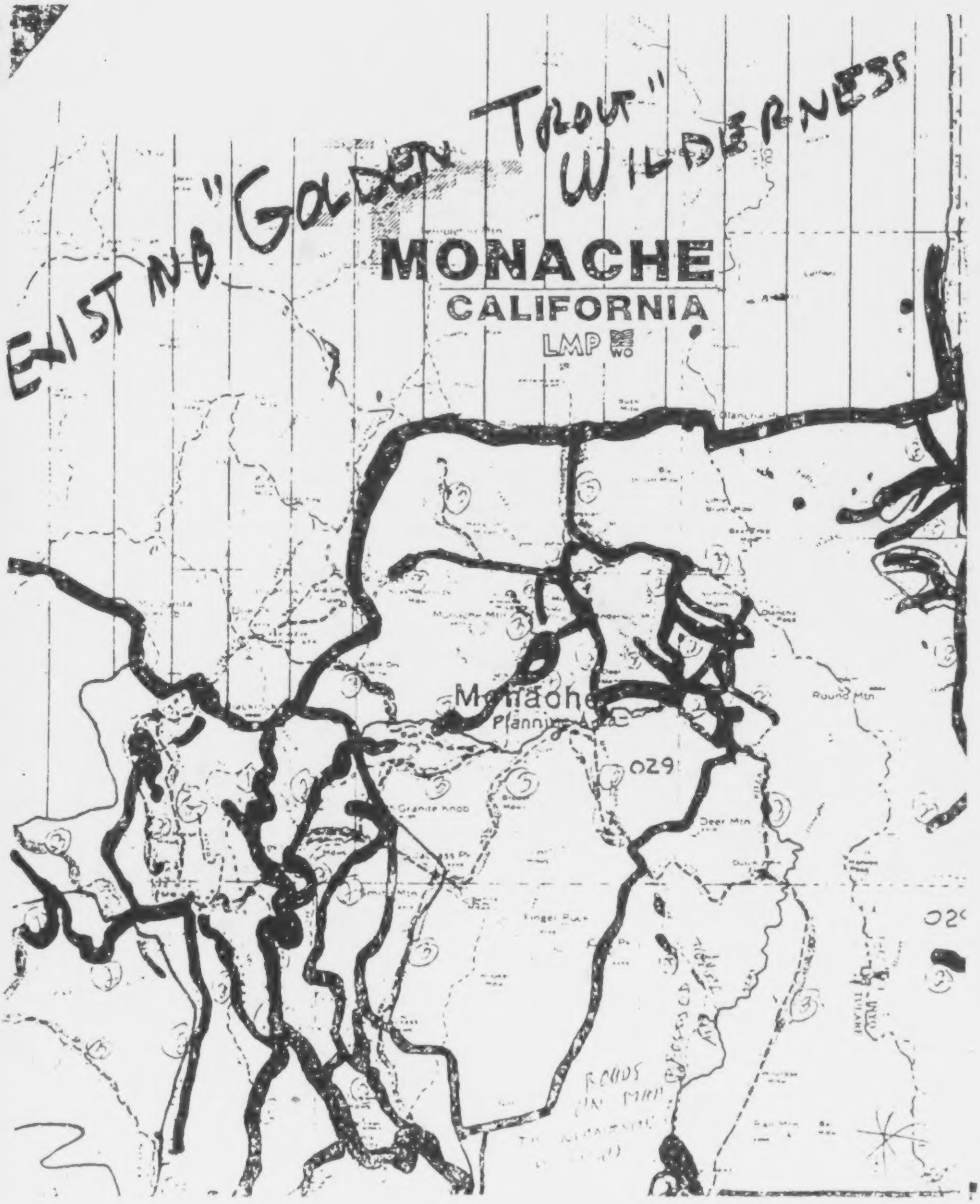
Wilderness
Non-wilderness
Further Planning
Existing Wilderness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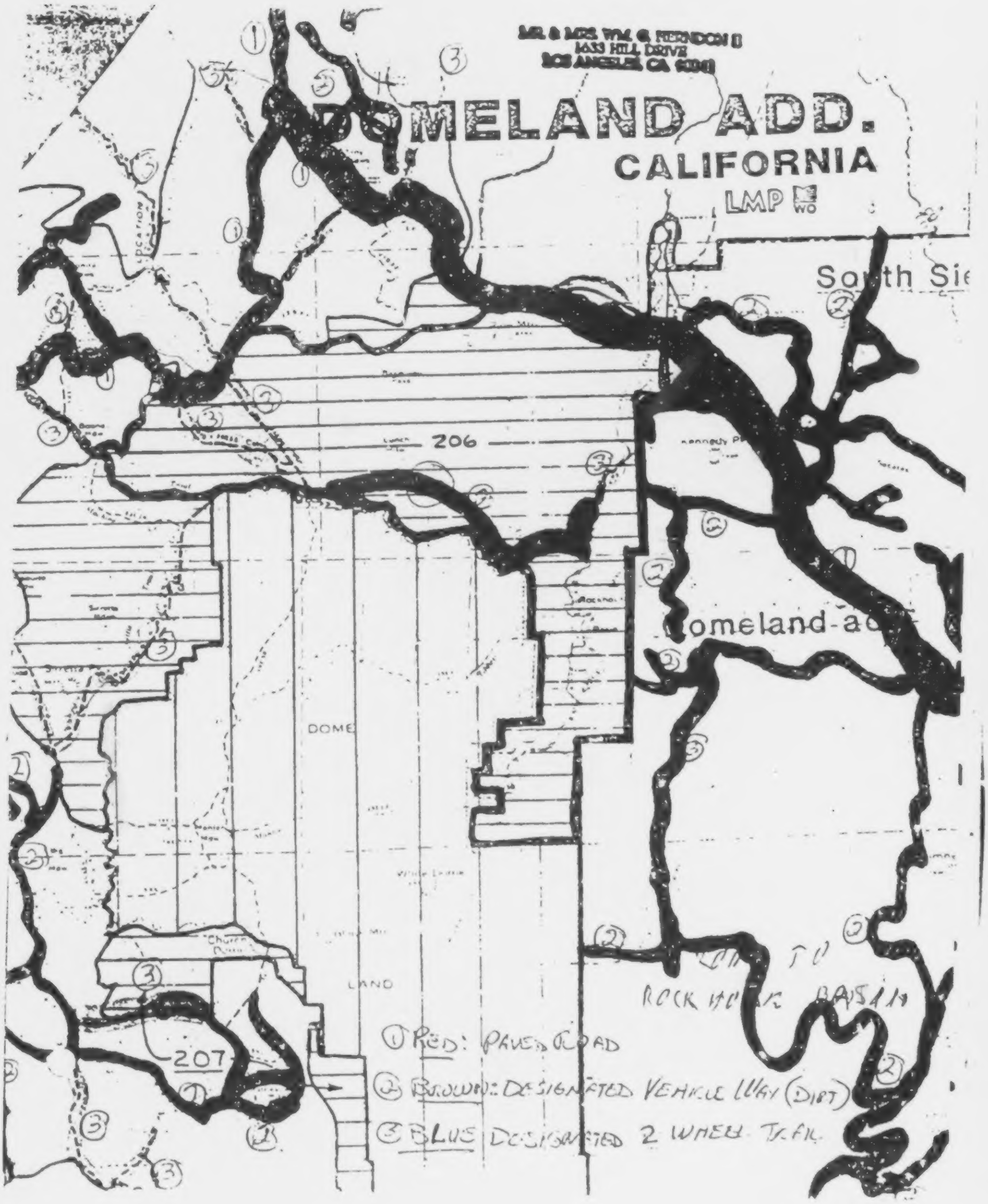
029
Granite Knob
Deer Mtn
Round Mtn
Finger Rock
029
TULARE
ROADS ON MAP

MR. & MRS. WM. G. HERNDON II
1633 HILL DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CA [illegible]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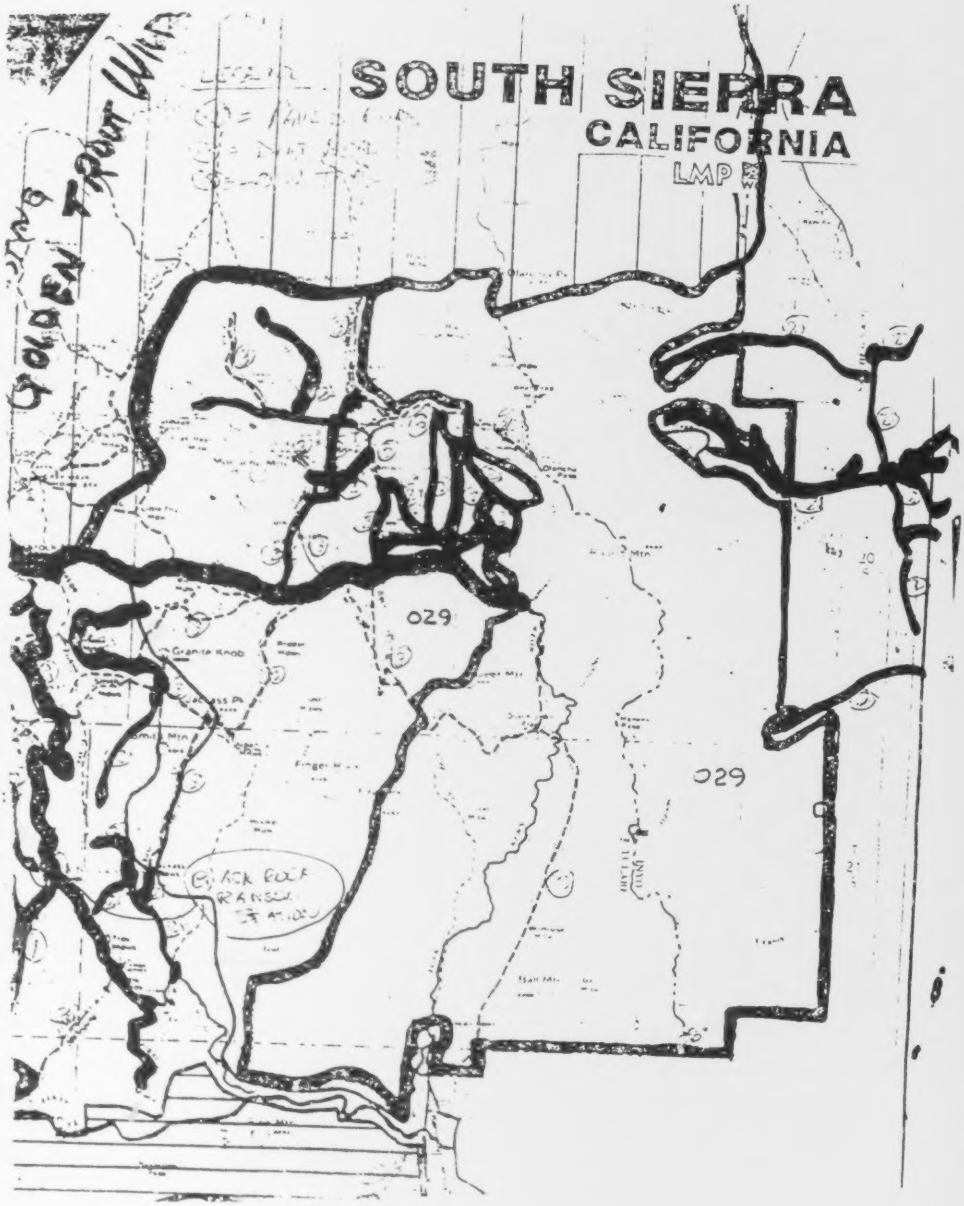
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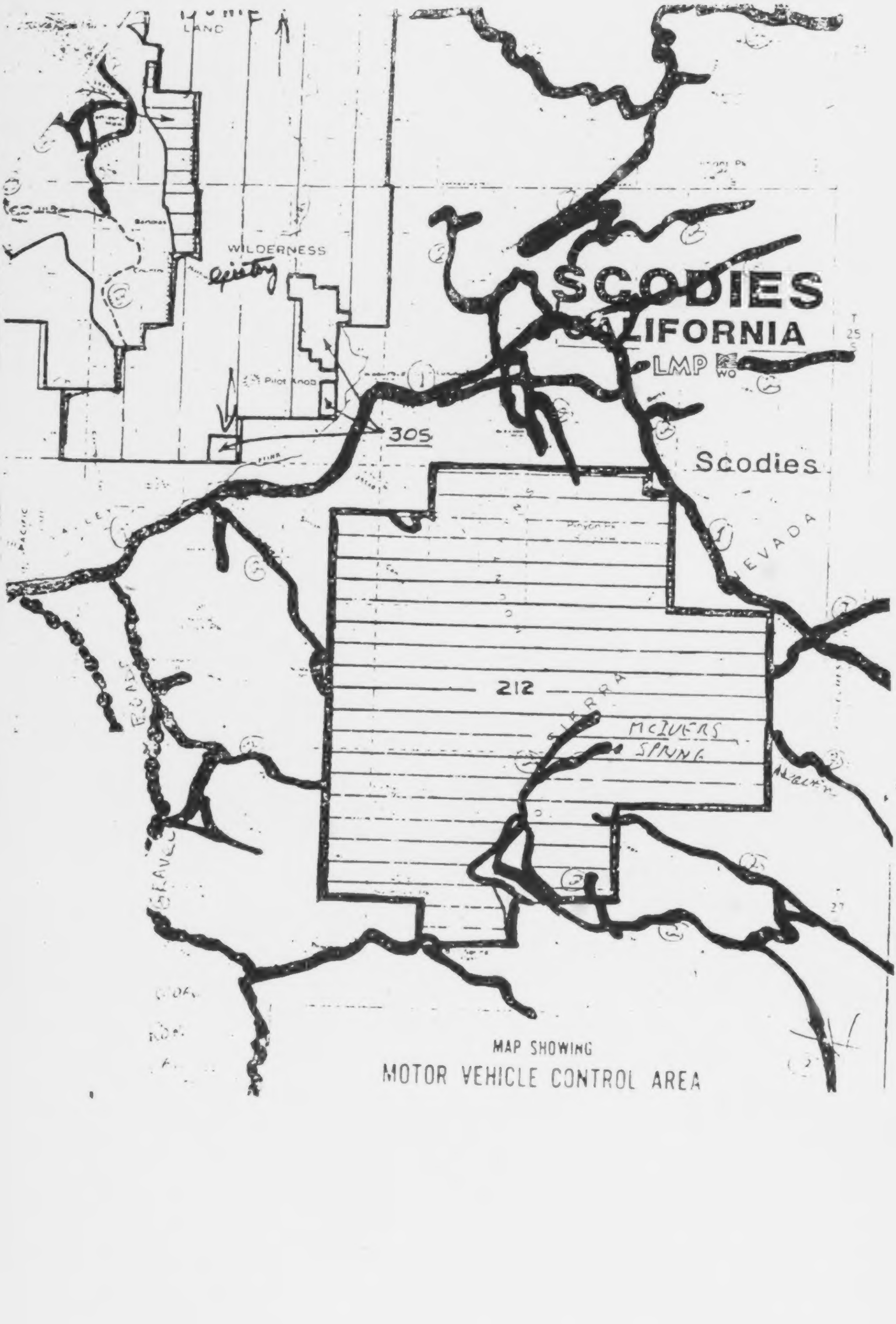
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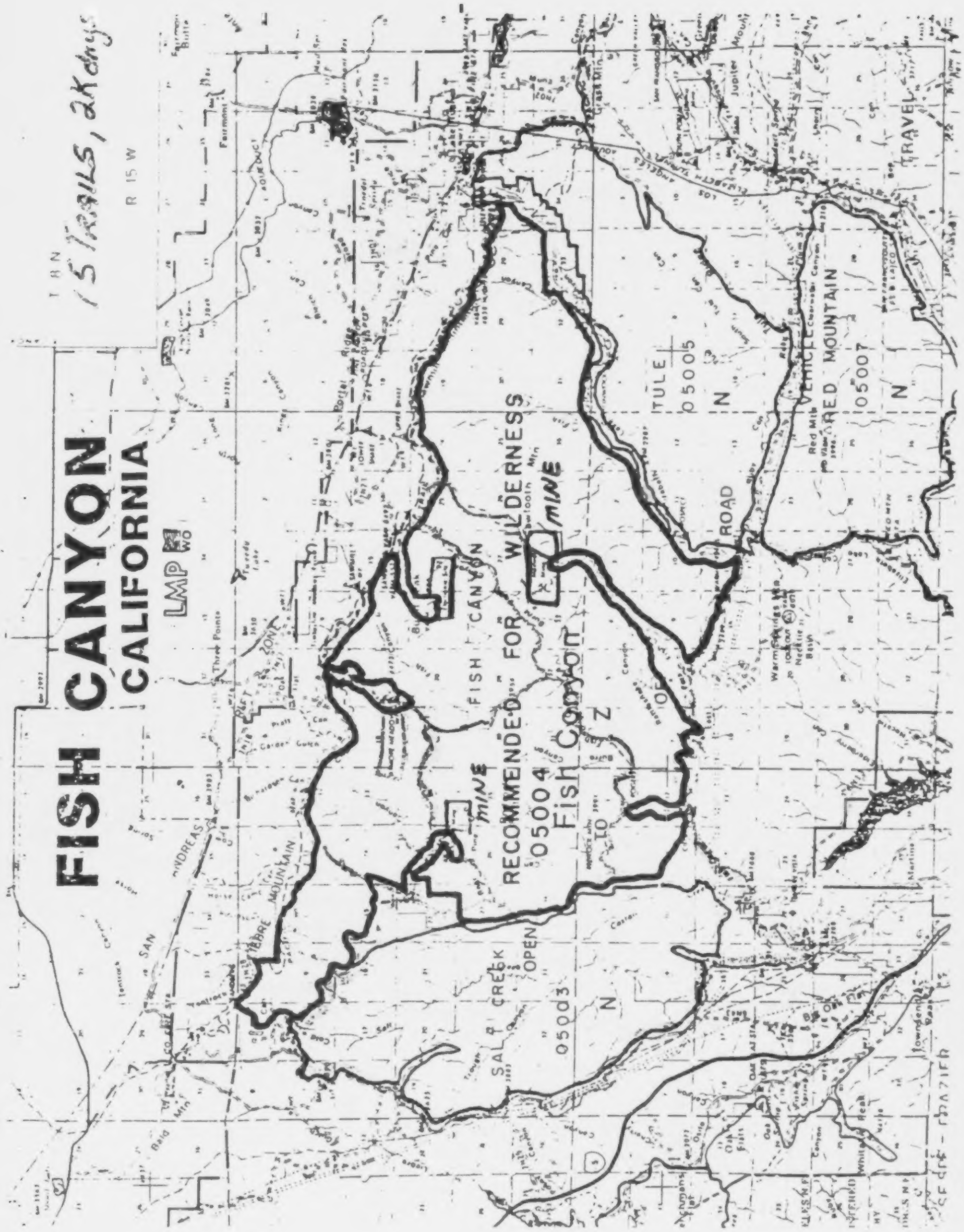
MAP SHOWING
MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROL AREA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TRAVEL
SAN ANDREAS
LIEBRE MOUNTAIN
Three Points
Fairmont
Red Mtn

15 Trails, 2K days

There's trouble in our national parks...

...and now's the time to do something about it

by Randy Young

If you haven't seen Smokey the Bear lately, it's probably because he's hibernating on a psychiatrist's couch, trying desperately to recover from shock.

Smokey's job is to protect the nation's forests, but he cares about parklands, too. And the wide open spaces that he loves—in the 324 parks and historic sites of the National Park Service (NPS)—have fallen victim to the call of the wild as heard from coast to coast by so-called "civilized" man.

Smokey doesn't have to worry as much about forest fires as he used to. In many parks, the trees have been reduced to stumps, cut down and used for camp fires.

"Some campers seem to feel that they haven't had an outdoors experience unless they start a roaring bonfire," says Norman Winn, conservation chairman of The Mountaineers, a 10,000-member, Seattle-based group. "We've gone into areas and haven't seen a tree limb within eight feet of the ground. They've all been cut down," mourns Winn.

Animals have fallen prey to people. Says Robert Jacobsen, superintendent of Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, "We lose a lot of deer and several bear each year to poachers."

People prey on people too. Vandalism is on the increase. Mrs. Loretta Slater of Mercer Island, Wash., returning with her group of 20 campers from a weekend outing in Olympic National Park in Washington State, was eager to get to her car and out of the rain. But the campers' vehicles had been stripped of batteries, wiring and other equipment. "There was no garage in the area and it was pouring rain. We never expected anything like that to happen," says Mrs. Slater.

leads to congestion, noxious odors, traffic jams and heated tempers when people find they can't get a parking place," says Destry Jarvis of the National Parks and Conservation Association, a private group that serves as NPS watchdog. The park service has had employee cutbacks. "As a result, trash barrels often overflow and visitor and educational centers are not being maintained as they once were," he says.

In California's Yosemite National Park, cars and buses create monstrous traffic jams. As many as 10,500 people pack the campgrounds on a summer day, trampling vegetation and creating an atmosphere that one recent visitor likened to a "noisy trailer park."

With the crowds at Yosemite come serious water pollution problems. Chief Ranger Bill Wendt reports a sharp increase in cases of dysentery as campers drink water from backwoods streams that have been fouled with bacteria from human and animal feces. "We're getting the word out that they should boil the water vigorously for 3 to 5 minutes," says Wendt. Similar warnings about the water have been posted in other parks, including Shenandoah National Park, where heavy use has resulted in poor water quality in many streams threading through the 300-acre site.

The discouraging word is also heard out West. At Big Bend park in southwest Texas and in Oregon Pipe park in southern Arizona, cactus collectors are filching such large quantities of

plants that the natural scene is being sharply altered, confides one National Park Service spokesman.

And if visitors to the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona experience tears in their eyes, it's likely they're responding to the beauty they can't see there.

Barbara Brown, chief of the NPS air quality division, says that visibility is impaired an average of 100 days a year. "We suspect the coal-fired power plants and copper smelters in the region as well as long-distance transport of pollutants from urban areas," she says. Her office is conducting area tests.

Shenandoah National Park's view from Skyline Drive is not the scenic wonder it used to be either. Says Edward Clark, executive director of the Conservation Council of Virginia Foundation, "It's not unusual to stand

continued

on one of the overlooks and not to be able to see the bottom."

Shenandoah superintendent Jacobsen says that airplanes have traced the pollutants to as far away as Connecticut, Chicago and Louisiana. Small wonder that concern about air pollution is one reaction to plans by a brewery to build a giant plant within a half-mile of the park.

Sometimes troubles begin outside NPS boundaries. Tourists hoping to recreate the famous battle at Gettysburg (Pa.) National Military Park are distracted by a 312-foot-high observation tower erected near the park's border. Says Gettysburg superintendent John Earnst, "There's no zoning restriction around the borders; anything goes."

The NPS finally has begun to pay serious attention to the multitude of park threats. At the request of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs chaired by Rep. Phillip L. Burton (D., Cal.), NPS did its first nationwide survey. It warned in a report that "significant and demonstrable damage" is occurring throughout the parks system. "The average park visitor is just not aware of what's going on," Roland Wauer, chief of the division of natural resources for the National Park Service, told PARADE. "The parks don't look significantly different than they did 10 years ago, but if we don't do something now about polluted air and streams and visitors' negligence, we're going to lose them in 10 to 20 years."

What can you do to help preserve America's last great natural sanctuary? Destry Jarvis of the National Parks and Conservation Association urges you to write to your Senators and Congressmen as well as the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to express your concern with the deterioration of the parks. "When people visit the parks, they should report problems to the park rangers and the superintendents," advises Jarvis. "You'd be surprised at how word gets back to Washington."

The rescue effort will have to involve hundreds of resource specialists, millions of federal dollars and protective local and national legislation. "If we don't make the investment now, people will start asking, 'Why should I go there when it's as shabby as everywhere else?'" ■

Don't wait till it's too late. For more information, write to the National Parks and Conservation Association, Program Services, 1701 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

ENCLOSURE (4) OVERCROWDING IN
NATIONAL Park SYSTEM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 2390
SACRAMENTO 95811

December 7, 1982

Jim Livermore, Chairman
and Members
California Off-Highway
Vehicle Advisory Committee

Following up on our recent meeting at Victorville, enclosed is a copy of the preliminary Statewide OHV Trails Plan maps (2 sheets). Also enclosed is another copy of the list that describes each of the numbered locations on the maps.

It is my understanding that some of the trail segments shown on the maps may ultimately not be included on the final plan. If a trail segment is dropped, it will be because of implementation factors which are impossible to overcome.

I would appreciate hearing any comments you might have about the Statewide OHV Trails Plan as shown. If you feel, based on personal knowledge of a certain segment, that a change or changes should be made, you will need to get that information to EDAW before December 30, 1982 for their consideration. In the interest of time, you may wish to correspond directly with EDAW. Their address is:

Mr. Patrick Miller
EDAW, Inc.
1725 Montgomery.Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

If you do contact EDAW about the maps, please send me a copy of your letter for my files.

Thank you in advance for your continued interest in this plan.

Sincerely,

Henry M. Ortmann

Henry M. Ortmann
Project Manager
Statewide Off-Highway
Vehicle Trails Plan

cc: Pat Miller, EDAW

Encl ( )

ENCLOSURE (5) - LOSSES TO STATEWHIDE OHV SYSTEM

ACCESS OR SITE LOST UNDER CALIF. WILDERNESS ACTS OF 1983

* Existing or adjacent to a popular ORV use area

CALIFORNIA OHV TRAILS PLAN

STAGING AREAS (Existing and Potential)

NORTH HALF

? 1. FOUTS* (Existing Campground)
Access: Forest Service Route 18N01/M10--west of Stonyford. Mendocino National Forest; District 2.

? 2. DIGGER PINE* (Existing Campground)
Access: Southwest of East Park Reservoir. Mendocino National Forest; District 2.

2a. KNOXVILLE
Access: Berryessa-Knoxville Road; District 4.

2b. MONTICELLO DAM
Access: Highway 128; District 4.

HR 1437
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3. MIDDLE CREEK* (Existing Campground)
Access: Forest Route 1N20 Northwest of Clear Lake (Highway 20). Mendocino National Forest; District 1.

4. COW MOUNTAIN (Red Mountain Camp)
Access:

? 5. LAKE PILLSBURY*
Access: Forest Route M6. Mendocino National Forest; District 1.

6. BOARD TREE* (Existing Campground)
Access: West of Squaw Camp and Forest Route FH7. West of Adler Spring. Mendocino National Forest; District 2.

7. EEL RIVER* (Existing Campground)
Access: Forest Route FH7 east of Covelo. District 1.

All
8. BROWNS CAMP* (Existing Campground)
Access: Forest Route 25N01/M22. East of the southeast corner of Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness Area. Private Land. District 2.

9. BEEGUM CREEK*
Access: Highway 36 southeast of Platina. District 2.

10. BULLY CHOOP MOUNTAIN*
Access: BLM land T31N, R8W. Southwest of Whiskeytown--Shasta--Trinity National Recreation Area.

11. WEAVERVILLE* (Town of)
Access: Highway 299. Southwest of Clair Engle Lake. District 2.

12. PINE ROOT SPRINGS STATION* (Existing Forest Service Station)
Access: Forest Route 30 south of Millpond (Highway 36). Trinity National Forest; District 2.

13. RUTH RESERVOIR*
Access: Forest Route 30. Six Rivers National Forest. Southwest of Forest Glen (Highway 36); District 2.

14. HAYFORK* (Town of)
Access: Highway 3; District 2.

15. FRENCH GULCH* (Town of)
Access: North of Highway 299 and the Whiskeytown--Shasta--Trinity National Recreation Areas; District 2.

16. POLLARD FLAT (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 5 north of Lake Shasta. Shasta National Forest; District 2.

17. AH-DI-NA (Existing Campground)
Access: off unimproved road south of Lake McCloud. Shasta National Forest; District 2.

18. WALKING BEAR CAMP (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 89 southwest of Dead Horse Summit. Shasta National Forest; District 2.

19. SLAGGER CAMP STATION (Existing Forest Service Station)
Access: Forest Route 15 miles north of Curtis Meadows (Highway 89). Shasta National Forest; District 2.

20. MEDICINE LAKE
Access: Forest Route 49 below Lava Beds National Monument. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

21. MT. DOME*
Access: From Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges and north of Forest Route 45N05 going east from Macdoel (Highway 97). Private land, BLM land and Modoc National Forest; District 2.

22. DRY LAKE STATION (Existing Forest Service Station)
Access: Highway 139 near Tionesta. Southwest of Clear Lake National Wildlike Refuge. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

23. CROWDER FLAT STATION (Existing Forest Service Station)
Access: County Route 73 north of Janes Reservoir. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

24. BIG SAGE RESERVOIR*
Access: County Routes 73 or 180 northwest of Alturas. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

25. HOWARDS GULCH (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 139 northwest of Canby. Modoc National Forest: District 2.

26. UPPER RUSH CREEK (Existing Campground)
Access: East off Highway 299 between Adin and Adin Pass. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

27. WEST VALLEY RESERVOIR*
Access: County Route 64 east of Likely (Highway 395). Modoc National Forest; District 2.

28. CEDAR PASS (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 299 west of Cederville. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

29. LILLY LAKE (Existing Campground)
Access: County Route 2 east of New Pine Creek (Highway 395). Modoc National Forest; District 2.

30. FEE RESERVOIR*
Access: East of Fort Bidwell located on County Route 1. BLM land; District 2.

31. WILLOW CREEK (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 139 south of Adin. Modoc National Forest; District 2.

All 32. GOOCH CAMP* (Existing Campground)
Access: West off Highway 139 north of Eagle Lake. Lassen National Forest; District 2.

33. HOG FLAT RESERVOIR
Access: Off Highway 44 northwest of Susanville. Lassen National Forest; District 2.

34. FALL RIVER MILLS*
Access: Highway 299; District 2.

35. DEER CREEK (Town of)
Access: Highway 89 west of Lake Almanor. Lassen National Forest; District 2.

36. GANSNER BAR* (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 89/70 between Belden and French Bar. Plumas National Forest; District 2.

37. TAYLORSVILLE (Town of)
Access: East of Highway 89 near Crescent Mills; District 2.

38. JACKSON CREEK* (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 89/70 southeast of the town of Sloat. Plumas National Forest; District 2.

39. DOWNIEVILLE (Town of)
Access: Highway 49; District 3.

40. JACKSON MEADOW RESERVOIR
Access: Main access is west from Highway 89 between Truckee and Sierraville. Tahoe National Forest; District 3.

41. DOG VALLEY (Existing Campground)
Access: North of Highway 80 at Verdi--Betwen Truckee and Reno. Toiyable National Forest; District 3.

42. MEADOW VIEW (Existing Campground)
Access: West of Highway 395 at Doyle. South of Honey Lake. Plumas National Forest; District 2.

43. CONKLIN PARK (Existing Campground)
Access: South of Highway 395 at Milford (Honey Lake) or north of Highway 89/70 at Beckwourth. Plumas National Forest; District 2.

44. LAKE VAN NORDEN
Access: Off Highway 80 at Soda Springs. Tahoe National Forest; District 3.

45. INDIAN SPRINGS (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 80 near Yuba Pass. Tahoe National Forest; District 3.

46. PROSSER CREEK RESERVOIR*
Access: Off Highway 89 north of Truckee. Tahoe National Forest; District 3.

47. HELL HOLE RESERVOIR
Access: Main access off Highway 193 from Georgetown or from Highway 80 exit at Norden. El Dorado National Forest; District 3.

48. ROLSTON (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 80 at Auburn to Foresthill then to Middle Fork American River. Tahoe National Forest; District 3.

49. STUMPY MEADOWS LAKE
Access: Main access off Highway 193 at Georgetown then east to the lake. El Dorado National Forest; District 3.

50. ICE HOUSE RESERVOIR
Access: Main access from Highway 50 east of Pollock Pines. El Dorado National Forest; District 3.

51. TAHOMA
Access: Highway 89 at Lake Tahoe north of Meeks Bay.

52. HEAVENLY VALLEY SKI AREA TO NEVADA
Access:

53. SNOWSHOE SPRINGS (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 89. Toiyabe National Forest; District 3.

54. COW CAMP
Access: Toiyabe National Forest--Access off Highway 4, southwest of Centeville.

55. HOLBROOK/TOPAZ JCT.
Access: Nevada, Toiyabe National Forest, on Route 395 at Jct. with Highway 22.

56. WOODS LAKE
Access: Off Highway 88 between Caples Lake and Carson Pass. El Dorado National Forest; District 5.

57. HERMIT VALLEY (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 4 near Ebbetts Pass. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

58. TRAGEDY SPRINGS (Existing Campground)
Access: Off Highway 88 near Silver Lake. El Dorado National Forst; District 3.

59. LOWER BEAR RIVER RESERVOIR
Access: Off Highway 88. El Dorado National Forest; District 5.

60. SCHAADS RESORT*
Access: Off Highway 88 near Wilseyville. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

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61. BIG MEADOW* (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 4 near the town of Big Meadows. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

62. BOULDER FLAT (Existing Campground)
Access: Highway 108 near Dardanelle. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

63. FRASER FLAT (Existing Campground)
Access: Forest Route 4N14 off Highway 108 near Cold Springs. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

64. YOSEMITE LAKES PARK
Access: Off Highway 120, west of Big Oak Flat entrance to Yosemite National Park. Stanislaus National Forest; District 5.

65. BRIDGEPORT
Access: Highway 395.

66. LARKIN LAKE
Access: East of Bodie on Stateline.

67. SAND FLAT
Access: Route 395, south of Mono Lake, Inyo National Forest.

68. BISHOP
Access:

SOUTH HALF

69. WILKERSON SPRINGS
Access: Highway 168, east-northeast of Big Pine (Highway 395).

70. EUREKA DUNES
Access: Northeast of Lone Pine in Eureka Valley, northwest of Scotties Castle, CDCA.

71. WESTFALL STATION
Access: On Route 41, Sierra National Forest, between Oakhurst and Wawona.

72. TAMARACK MEADOW
Access: Sierra National Forest, off Highway 168, east-northeast of Shaver Lake.

73. SALINE DUNES
Access: Northeast of Lone Pine in Saline Valley, CDCA.

74. DARWIN
Access: Route 190, east of Owens Lake.

75. OLANCHA
Access: Highways 395 and 190, at South end Owens Lake.

76. COSO JCT.
Access: Route 395, south of Owens Lake.

77. BALLARAT
Access: Panamint Valley on Route 178, north of Trona.

78. BELCH CAMP
Access: Sierra National Forest, east of Pine Flat Reservoir.

79. BLACK OAK FLAT
Access: Sequoia National Forest on Route 180, west of Kings Canyon National Park.

80. KAWEAH
Access: Route 198, northeast Lake Kaweah.

81. JOHNSONDALE
Access: Sequoia National Forest, northwest Isabella Lake and Access on Forest Service roads.

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5:5

82. KENNEDY MEADOWS
Access: East-side Sequoia National Forest, south of Golden Trout Wilderness, north of Dome Land Wilderness.

83. HORSE MEADOW
Access: Sequoia National Forest, North of Lake Isabella, Forest Service Road.

84. LAKE ISABELLA
Access:

85. PIUTE PEAK
Access: West of CDCA, south of Lake Isabella.

86. JAWBONE CANYON
Access:

87. FREEMAN JCT.
Access: On Route 14, south of 395 Jct.

88. CACHE PEAK
Access: North of Mojave in CDCA.

89. JOHANNESBERG
Access: On Highway 395 near Red Mountain, North of Edwards Air Force Base.

90. BUCKHORN CANYON
Access: East of Highway 395, east of Edwards Air Force Base.

91. HAZENDALE
Access: East of Route 15, north of Victerville on Mojave River.

92. SUNRISE CYCLE PARK
Access: On Highway 395 at Victorville.

93. EL MIRAGE LAKE
Access: East of Route 395, south of Edwards Air Force Base.

94. STODDARD VALLEY
Access: Northeast 247, south of Barstow.

95. BARSTOW
Access:

96. TOOMEY
Access: Highway 15, east of Barstow.

97. UPPER JOHNSON VALLEY
Access: East of Victorville, northeast Lucerne Valley.

98. ALVORD MOUNTAIN
Access: North of Route 15 at Manix, south of Fort Irwin.

99. AFTON CANYON
Access: South of Route 15, southwest of Soda Dry Lake.

100. BALCH
Access: South of Soda Dry Lake.

101. WILLOW WASH
Access: Kelbakker Road east of Soda Dry Lake.

102. RIGGS WASH
Access: North of Jct. Route 15 and 127.

103. IVANPAH LAKE
Access: On Route 15 at Stateline.

104. CIMA
Access: South of Route 15, on Cima Road, East of Baker.

105. SEARCHLIGHT
Access: Route 164 and 95.

106. PROVIDENCE MOUNTAIN
Access: North of Route 40 at Providence Mountain SRA.

107. HOMER WASH
Access:

108. DANBY LAKE
Access: North of Route 62 at Iron Mountain.

109. RICE
Access: On Route 62, west of Parker.

110. VIDAL JCT.
Access: Route 62/95, west of Parker.

111. PARKER
Access: On Route 62 on Colorado River at Stateline.

112. CHICAGO SUMMIT
Access: Highway 10 at Highway 195, northeast of Salton Sea.

113. GLAMIS
Access: North of Mexico, southeast Salton Sea.

114. GOLD BASIN
Access: On Highway 78, northeast of Glamis.

115. PALO VERDE
Access: Highway 78 at Stateline.

116. BUTTERCUP VALLEY
Access: On Route 8, south of Glamis, close to Mexico.

117. ALGODONNES
Access: Border Crossing.

118. PLASTER CITY
Access: North of Route 8, south of Parachute Recovery Test Range.

119. CARRIZO BADLANDS
Access: East of S2 in Anza Borrego.

120. OCOTILLO WELLS SVRA
Access:

121. BORREGO SPRINGS
Access: In Anza Borrego.

122. SCISSORS CROSSING
Access: Jct. 78 and 52, west of Anza Borrego State Park.

123. MASON VALLEY
Access: West of 52. East of Lake Cuyamaca.

124. CORRAL CANYON
Access: South of Route 8, west of Lake Morena.

125. TECATE
Access: Mexico Border Crossing.

126. HURLEY FLAT
Access: San Bernardino National Forest, south of Highway 10, west of Banning.

127. PIONEER TOWN
Access: North of Yucca Valley on Route 62.

128. ROUND VALLEY CAMP SITE
Access: San Bernardino National Forest, off Highway 38, west of Big Bear.

129. HOLCOMB VALLEY CAMP
Access: San Bernardino National Forest, Forest Service Roads, north of Big Bear.

130. BACON FLATS
Access: - San Bernardino National Forest, north of Lake Arrowhead.

131. LAKE SILVERWOOD
Access: San Bernardino National Forest, west of Lake Arrowhead.

132. CHARLTON CHILAO RECREATION AREA
Access: A National Forest, Route 2, northeast Glendale.

33. ROWHER FLAT
Access: A National Forest, north of Route 14, Sleepy Valley.

134. THREE POINTS
Access: East of Route 5, south Route 138 on N2.

135. HUNGRY VALLEY SVRA
Access:

136. GOLD HILL
Access: Las Padres National Forest, through Hungry Valley, off I-5 at Gorman.

HR 1937

137. LOCKWOOD FLAT
Access: Las Padres National Forest, southwest of Frazier Park.

138. MT. ABEL
Access: Los Padres National Forest, south of Apache Saddle Station, east of Route 33.

HR 1437 S.5 139. SANTA BARBARA POTRERO
Access: Los Padres National Forest, west of Route 33, northeast corner of San Rafael Wilderness.

HR 1437 S. 5 140. LITTLE PINE MOUNTAIN
Access: Los Padres National Forest, southeast corner of San Rafael Wilderness.

141. REFUGIO STATE BEACH
Access: Route 101 west of Santa Barbara.

142. SIERRA MADRE ROAD
Access: Junction Sierra Madre Road, west Route 166. Las Padres National Forest, northeast of Santa Maria.

143. BUCKEYE CAMP
Access: North of Santa Lucia Wilderness near Pozo, east of San Luis Obispo.

144. LOPEZ RESERVOIR
Access: South of Santa Lucia Wilderness, northeast of Grover City.

145. PISMO BEACH
Access:

146. CALIFORNIA VALLEY
Access: Route 58 in Carrizo Plain.

147. PARKFIELD
Access:

148. CLEAR LAKE
Access:

149. LAKE NACIMIENTO
Access:

150. INDIAN STATION
Access:

151. OAT HILLS
Access:

152. ARROYO SECO
Access:

ENCLOSURE (6)

OUTLINE OF AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR WILDERNESS THROUGH S1515 WHERE LOSSES TO RECREATION WILL OCCUR

RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENTS TO S1515 TO MINIMIZE LOSSES

CORVA wishes to express its concerns about the PLUA position of wholly endorsing the RARE II option. While RARE II may be an acceptable compromise for California's industries, the off road recreation community would lose thousands of visitor-days of recreation opportunities under RARE II. The needs of the recreationist have not been considered in RARE II, or in your position regarding it. The following areas are of particular concern to CORVA:

IMPACTS ON VEHICLE RECREATION OF RARE II

Forest	Area ID	Existing Ways*	Visitor Days
Angeles	Fish Canyon	15	2,000
Inyo	Deep Wells	7	1,500
	Excelsior	30	3,000
Inyo-Sequoia	South Sierra (2,500 acres of proposed 77,000)	18	35,000
Inyo-Sierra	San Joaquin	14	28,000
Klamath	Siskiyou	10	1,700
Lassen	Cinder Buttes	4	2,000
	Ishi	12	4,400
	Timber Crater	7	1,600
Mendocino	**Snow Mountain**	20	10,000
San Bernardino	Granite Peak, Pyramid Peak, Santa Rosa	7	1,000
Shasta-Trinity	Castle Crags, Mt. Shasta, Pattison (additional 25 miles of roads currently closed "to protect wilderness values" for areas under study)	8	4,400
Sierra	John Muir	6	3,500
Stanislaus	Carson Iceberg	30	4,700
Tahoe	Granite Chief	5	500
Toiyabe	Hoover	2	1,400
		195	87,700

*Ways are defined as two-wheel or four-wheel ways, paved or not, improved or unimproved, and are expressed in miles.

ENCLOSURE (6) - RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO S1515 TO MINIMIZE LOSSES OF RECREATION AREAS

TITLE I.

Section 101(a):

(1) Caribou Wilderness - acceptable as proposed.

(2) Carson-Iceberg - acceptable.

(3) Castle Crags - Additions west of Scott Camp Creek prohibit access to Timber, Castle and Scott lakes from Methodist Church Camp and Castle Lake Road. This addition is known to be desired as a "buffer" for the Pacific CrestTrail. The area is a well developed fishing, camping and water recreation area with many two and four wheel routes. Recommend this addition be withdrawn. (7,300 acres)

(4) Cinder Buttes - acceptable

(5) Cucamonga - acceptable

(6) Deep Wells - Linked to Excelsior addition, the area contains important, 50 foot wide four wheel routes that provide access to fishing and recreation in the Toiyabe Forest. If corridors to accomodate the roads cannot be established, recommend this addition be withdrawn. (7,600 acres)

(7) Dick Smith - Buckhorn Fire Road is a major connector route. Recommend boundary not include this route. Delete provision.

(8) Emigrant - acceptable

(9) Excelsior - linked to Deep Wells, same recommendations.

(10) Fish Canyon - Not suitable for wilderness. Well developed camps and two and four wheel routes of travel in Fish Canyon, Burnt Canyon and others. Seven small mines in the addition, including the Maxwell Mine, plus an electronic surveillance station. Impossible to determine why this area is being considered as wilderness. Recommend this addition be withdrawn. (32,900 acres)

(11) Granite Peak - Move border of addition north of Mound Spring Road (Treetop Mountain) to permit access to 3N38 and other four wheel routes in Rattlesnake Canyon. (400 acres)

(12) Hoover - Denies access to fishing and primitive camping on existing four wheel ways in Kennedy Canyon to Upper and Lower Long Lakes. If corridors cannot be established, recommend that the border be moved to the West Walker River, and open access to the Duckwell Party Emigrant Route.

(13) Ishi - Deadends important Lassen Trail four wheel route between 20 Mile Crossing and The Narrows. Deletes access on existing two and four wheel routes to Brush Camp, Deep Hole and others. Area has been intensely forested. Recommend that this addition be deleted west of Gunwale Creek (29,000 of 41,600 acres proposed).

Title I, Section 101(a) (continued):

(14) through (26) - Acceptable as proposed

(27) **Snow Mountain** - Not suitable for wilderness. Multiple Inholder-developed sites, two and four wheel routes, and significant amounts of private land. Deadends major routes 18N40, 18N06, 24N02 and others. Recommend addition be deleted (25,000 acres).

(28) through (33) - Acceptable as proposed.

Title II

None of the areas recommended in Title II are included in the RARE II recommendations because they are not suitable for wilderness. Further consideration of these areas would be ineffective. It is recommended that Title II be removed. If not removed, at a minimum it is requested that the following areas be deleted from further consideration. Release of these areas is vital to the success of volunteer programs, such as the adopt a trail program, since most organizations and individuals are reluctant to underwrite major work efforts in areas that may be removed from use:

5. Bucks Lake
6. Caples Creek
7. Carson Iceberg
8. Dinkey Lakes
9. Domeland Addition
10. Echo-Carson
13. Jennie Lakes
14. Machesna
15. Marble Mountain Additions
17. Mill Creek
19. Mokelumne
20. Monache
27. San Joaquin
29. Snow Mountain (additions?)
30. South Sierra

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much.

Mr. Pratt.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE D. PRATT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GUN OWNERS OF AMERICA, FALLS CHURCH, VA.

Mr. PRATT. Thank you, Senator Wallop. I am executive director of Gun Owners of America. And on behalf of the California Sportsmen's Roundtable, and one of its 18 members, Gun Owners of America, I want to thank this committee for the opportunity to testify on these bills.

The roundtable represents over a million hunters and sportsmen in California. The roundtable opposes inclusion of the non-RARE II lands in the Wilderness Act for several reasons. One is the arbitrary leap beyond the 1.2 million acres without public input.

All of these lands are held for the people of the United States. Preservation of wilderness should not be taken to such an extreme that public access to and use of its land is unduly restricted.

To continue putting land into wilderness without concern for public access is an elitist position that has no place in America. Wilderness lands can be enjoyed by only a few, those with the time and the physical stamina to trek across these areas where even a four-wheel-drive vehicle is prohibited.

This effectively closes those areas to the weekend visitor, families that are unable to backpack, the handicapped, and the elderly. That adds up to a tremendous number of Americans.

As forests grow up in wilderness areas, they can become impassable even to the hardiest of backpackers because dead trees and undergrowth can make even foot passage impossible. Two-footed travelers are not the only ones who cannot use wilderness forests.

Most of America's wildlife needs open areas were grass and young plants are available for food. This kind of flora is not found in uncut forests. Hunters and outdoorsmen often benefit from a symbiotic relationship with foresters.

Their clear cutting provides the habitat for wildlife to flourish, and the roads cut out by loggers are often the only way that people can gain access to remote areas. Even then, these logging roads are such that access is limited usually to four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Further study of the wisdom of wholesale wilderness designation is needed to compare the quality of government management of resources, such as forest and wildlife, to the management of private companies. One of the examples of the excellence of private game management is the YA Ranch in Texas where the Indian black tail antelope has been preserved from extinction.

Originally brought to the YA Ranch for hunters, the animal was nearing extinction in India, and was repopulated from stock at the YA Ranch.

For the sake of millions of American families and sportsmen who otherwise will never have another opportunity to enjoy these lands, Gun Owners of America and the California Roundtable asks this committee to limit the California Wilderness Act of 1983 to the lands designated by RARE II.

Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pratt follows:]

GUN
OWNERS
OF AMERICA

LAWRENCE D. PRATT, Executive Director

TESTIMONY OF

Lawrence D. Pratt, Executive Director,
Gun Owners of America

Presented to the Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on
Energy and Natural Resources

July 28, 1983

On behalf of the California Sportsmen's Round Table, and one of its 18 members, Gun Owners of America, I want to thank this Committee for the opportunity to testify on the California Wilderness Act of 1983. The Round Table represents over 1,000,000 hunters and sportsmen in California.

The Round Table supports wilderness designation of those lands included in the RARE II process. There was substantial public input during RARE II. However, to go beyond the 1.2 million acres of RARE II is strongly opposed, in part because of the lack of public input.

The Round Table opposes inclusion of non-RARE II lands in the Wilderness Act for several reasons. One reason is the arbitrary leap beyond the 1.2 million acres without public input.

All these lands are held for the people of the United States. Preservation of wilderness should not be taken to such an extreme that public access to and use of its own land is unduly restricted.

To continue putting land into wilderness without concern for public access is an elitist position that has no place in America. Wilderness lands can be enjoyed by only a few -- those with the time and physical stamina to trek across these areas where even a four-wheel drive vehicle is prohibited. This effectively closes these areas to the weekend visitor, families that are unable to backpack, the handicapped, and the elderly. That adds up to a tremendous number of Americans.

As forests grow up in wilderness areas they can become impassable even to the hardiest of backpackers because dead trees and undergrowth can make even foot passage impossible. Two-footed travelers are not the only ones who cannot use wilderness forests. Much of Americas wildlife needs open areas where grass and young plants are available for food. This kind of flora is not found in uncut forests.

Hunters and outdoorsmen often benefit from a symbiotic relationship with foresters. Their clear cutting provides the habitat for wildlife to flourish, and the roads carved out by loggers are often the only way people can gain access to remote areas. Even then, these logging roads are such that access is limited to four-wheel drive vehicles.

Further study of the wisdom of wholesale wilderness designation is needed to compare the quality of government management of resources such as forests and wildlife to the management by private companies. One example of the excellence of private game management is the YA ranch in Texas where the Indian black tail antelope has been preserved from extinction. Originally brought to the YA ranch for hunters, the animal was nearing extinction in India and was repopulated from stock at the YA ranch.

For the sake of millions of American families and sportsmen who otherwise will never have an opportunity to enjoy these lands, Gun Owners of America and the California Round Table ask this committee to limit the California Wilderness Act of 1983 to the lands designated by RARE II.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Pratt. The Senate floor has a vote on right now. So I will ask the committee to stand in recess approximately until 2:25 when we will resume again. We have 3 more panels and in excess of 20 people yet to testify.

Thank you, very much, we will stand in recess.

[Whereupon, a short recess was taken.]

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Collins.

STATEMENT OF KEN J. COLLINS, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIF., ON BEHALF OF THE TRINITY WILDERNESS COALITION

Mr. COLLINS. Senator Wallop, and in absentia Senator Wilson, I am Ken Collins, and I live and work in Trinity County, and today I represent Wilderness Coalition. Your staff has my statement, and from it I will essentially summarize.

Many people who are interested in the California wilderness issue have talked about the need for balance. In their study, Trinity County's government tried for this thing called balance, and we feel that they failed. In their attempt to appease the timber industry, we feel that Trinity County gave away too much in the way of wilderness land.

In this vein, if we are going to talk about the issue of true balance, if we are going to talk about this thing that we call balance, I think that we need to consider some perspectives. A number of people here today have talked about losses. In losses, the implication is that it would take away from the concept of balance.

With respect to timber, they talk about the loss of board feet, the loss of harvestable timber, the loss of jobs. With respect to mining, they talk about the loss of strategic minerals and, of course, the loss of jobs.

My formal statement refers to the fact that all of the wilderness proposed in the Clausen bill for the north coast of California plus what we in the Trinity Wilderness call the Shanavekak together would produce 81.8 million board feet per year on a sustained-yield basis.

In true perspective, the annual timber consumption of the northwest coast sawmills stretching from the coast of the Sacramento Valley in good years amounts to 2.3 billion board feet per year. The timber in Cranston Senate bill 5, in other words, amounts to about 3.5 percent of what can be produced.

With respect to timber acreage in northwest California, there are 8.06 million acres presently available to the timber industry, outside parks, and wilderness, either existing or proposed. And this 8.06 million acres includes 3.39 million acres of national forest, 2.78 million acres of nonindustrial private forest, and 1.89 million acres directly owned by the timber industry.

Again, if you took Cranston Senate bill 5, and added those lands that we proposed, we come up with about 200,000 acres of commercial forest land. And that proposed wilderness is merely 2 percent, again the perspective concept, 2 percent of the total.

The timber industry tells us that they desperately need that 2 percent. And if they are already having so much trouble on 98 percent of the land, how is it that this additional 2 percent if going to save them.

Let me just give you a little more perspective on this, and then I will conclude. Some have questioned the huge amounts of acreage that are in the Burton and Cranston bills from 2.1 to 2.4 million acres. But consider this. Three companies in one county, that is Mendocino County—Louisiana Pacific, Georgia Pacific, and Masonina—directly owned and/or have access to the contracting process for a total of 1.1 million acres. That is almost half of the entire wilderness that is being proposed for the State bill.

We want you to recognize that in some of these numbers and in some of these figures that are being thrown around, that there is a need for perspective, and we need to recognize that. And I really thank you, very much, and the staff of Mr. Wilson, very much, for listening to my statement today. You have my formal statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Collins follows:]

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
Washington, D.C.
July 28, 1983

Ken J. Collins
P.O. Box 1
Trinity Center, Ca. 96091

TESTIMONY OF KEN J. COLLINS

Not many people in this room today can say, with authority, that they live and work close to the lands about which they are talking. My name is Ken J. Collins. I live and work in Trinity County, in northwest California. I am active in chamber of commerce work, the President of one, a Director of another. I have been an elected school board member for the past eleven years and I belong to the County Economic Development Council. In the past, I have had an interest in mining and in logging but in the last ten years my work has focused on recreation. I have owned and operated a year-round resort, I have headed up a country club and, now, I manage Trinity County's fairgrounds. It is safe to assume that I am aware of the economic, political and social realities of our area; I do not, necessarily, have to speak from the heart although, at the end of my testimony, you will find that I do.

Our county chamber of commerce has, for years, spoken of our area as a "wilderness vacationland," as a place where anyone, who wants to, can get away from the asphalt jungles that are, seemingly, the essence of our nation. Many of us are fully aware that wilderness, like logs and minerals, is in and of itself a fantastic economic resource, the very foundation for that old concept called "multiple use." Those of us who are close to the land know that wilderness provides for watershed protection, it provides important fisheries and wildlife habitat, it provides for livestock grazing, for forest diversity, for educational research and, yes, wilderness provides for recreational opportunities.

For years, in Trinity County, we have dealt with the so-called issue of wilderness. The Forest Service's Roadless Review was important enough that our county government became involved and subsequently made a series of recommendations of which you may have already heard. Unfortunately, many of us who were part of the original County study process now must disagree with those proposals. The County, you see, rolled over and played dead for certain timber interests; they came up with a number of concessions that will make for short term profits but will, in long reality, lead to the loss of the wilderness base now so important for our overall economy. And these timber interests will care not a hoot for our future for once they chop all the old growth down they'll head for the piney flats of Georgia or the slushy swamps of the South Pacific.

The so-called Trinity County Compromise does not go far enough. It leaves out important lands _in_ Trinity County. Unlike other counties and other Boards of Supervisors, it also fails to deal with lands on or close to the county line. Many of us in the Trinity Wilderness Coalition, along with a firm majority of the interested public, see plenty of room for _additional_ wilderness, over and above that proposed by Trinity County and presently contained in Burton HR 1437 and Cranston S 5.
For example:

Both bills fail to extend full protection to a very special portion of the Orleans Mountain Roadless Area in the region of Horse Linto Creek which adjoins the Trinity Alps in Humboldt County. There is not as much timber there as the industry would have us believe--in fact, only 15% of the 30,000 plus acres is suitable for logging. Supposidly, there is a ski site there too which, under ordinary circumstances, might preclude wilderness designation but the only ones who talk about skiing are the timber folks; anyone with any knowledge of the ground can readily see that skiing there would be impractical because of often-heavy coastal rains.

Both bills do not at all deal with the steep slopes and inner gorges of what may be the most beautiful and wild river on the northcoast--the South Fork of the Trinity. Five roadless areas, Underwood, South Fork, Chinquapin, Penney Ridge and

East Fork are part and parcel of a drainage that Trinity County traded away in its compromise because of what it thought were high timber values. Recent studies, however, show the perspective that the South Fork Trinity has a potential fishery worth more than the sustained yield timber harvest. The fishery has declined because of logging excesses; its restoration is possible only if wilderness protection is given to the unroaded watersheds that remain.

The bills under consideration here also ignore the highest non-volcanic peak in Northern California, 9000 Mt. Eddy, and the series of lakes, called the Deadfall Lakes, to the west of it in both Trinity and Siskiyou Counties. Colorful and botanically unique, several delicate plants survive here. Mt. Eddy is a very accessible, and very popular, backcountry recreation area that has only 6% of its lands covered by timber.

Title I of the Wilson bill, S 1515, overlooks the Russian Peak area in Siskiyou County. Twelve thousand plus acres of the Russians offer spectacular alpine scenery and a multitude of small, easily-reached lakes. In addition, the region features a phenomenal 22 different species of conifer, 16 of which are located in one single square mile.

Altogether, a beautiful selection of lands, for the most part bypassed by Trinity County and now missed by Burton, Cranston and Wilson.

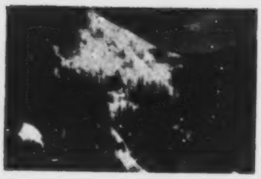
It should be noted that all the wilderness proposed in Burton and Cranston on the northcoast plus what we in the Trinity Wilderness Coalition advocate could produce 81.8 million board feet per year on a sustained yield basis. This sounds like a big number but, in true perspective, the annual timber consumption of northcoast saw mills east to the Sacramento Valley, in good years, amounts to approximately 2.3 billion board feet per year. The timber in HR 1437 and S 5, in other words, amounts to about 3.5% of what can be produced.

Some of the individuals and organizations that testify today will tell you that important and strategic minerals are going to be locked up because of the wilderness we propose. Some of them forget, however, economic realities. For years, miners, with pack mule or helicopter, have been exploring the Trinity area. Their success, for the most part, has been minimal. In substantial economic quantities the gold, the copper, the chromium may just not be there. Whatever potential big mining might have would have to be heavily subsidized. A relatively-recent mercury operation, for example, was bankrolled by the federal Office of Mineral Exploration and, essentially, the attempt turned out a failure with the taxpayer ending up the loser.

It is an honor for me to be here in this committee room. It is an equal honor for me to have with me my nine-year old boy, Jimmy. He is here because his plane fare was financed by the sale of some gold held in trust for him. That gold came from a stream by a road, not far from a clearcut, in an area in Trinity County that in no way qualifies as wilderness today. Gold can still be easily found in that stream. What is harder to find--something more precious--is wilderness.

Three weeks ago, Jim and I walked through an area in the Trinity Alps that I, as a nine year old. had hiked over some 36 years ago. Unlike the stream with the road beside it, there nothing had changed. The trail wandered, just as it always had since the days of the Indian, beneath a large granite outcropping and into a sparse stand of white fir. Still, that stream with the road beside it may be able to produce, for Jim's children if they are ambitious, more gold than they might ever need. But will his children be able to see that trail and find those trees? If we are to listen to the proposals of the current administration, the Forest Service, and even Trinity County, for this area for his children the answer would be no. Let us hope that you, Senators, might be able to change that.

Thank you.



Trinity Wilderness Coalition

America's answer to the rugged, compact crags of Europe, the Salmon-Trinity Alps is unsurpassed for its spectacular scenery, alpine lakes, meadows and diversity of land forms. Rivaling the Sierra Nevada in its recreational opportunities, the Alps is the largest unprotected natural area in California. The Salmon-Trinity Alps represents wilderness at its best—wild and majestic.

While public and local government have strongly supported protection of the Alps, the U.S. Forest Service, along with the timber industry, proposes to crudely fragment them with logging roads, clearcuts and other damaging developments. Their plan is based upon a shallow and biased Forest Service review, the notorious RARE II. A federal court judge determined that the Forest Service's recommendations could not be justified by the inadequate environmental and economic data available.

Yet, the judge's ruling only buys a little time. Unless those who recognize the value and need for preserving such a natural wonderland act now, we could quickly lose this spectacular legacy. This is the reason for the Trinity Wilderness Coalition. We intend to act on behalf of the Alps and other superlative, nearby natural areas. We need your help.

A CLUSTER OF NATURAL AREAS

Hidden beneath the shadow of the Alps are a cluster of smaller, jewel-like wildernesses. Their melting snows give birth to the great, wild rivers of the Middle Fork Eel, the South Fork of the Trinity and the Salmon River. Historically, the cool, clear waters of these rivers have supported large populations of salmon and steelhead. Yet, in the last 25 years, vast portions of their steep and highly erosive slopes have been clearcut and roaded. The consequences are dramatic and frightful. One indicator is that the salmon and steelhead population of the South Fork of the Trinity has declined over 90% from pre-logging days.

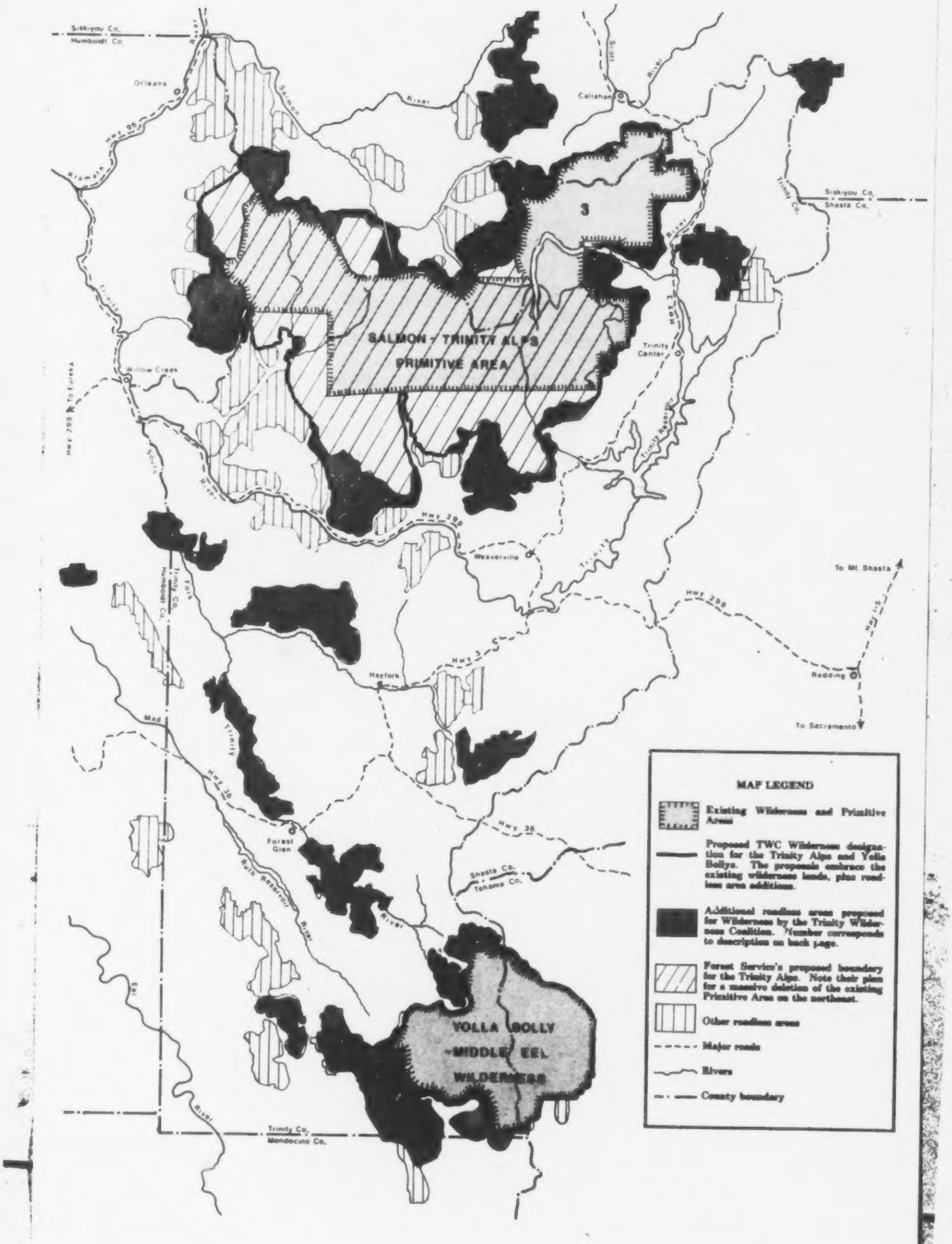
These river systems can recover, but only if we preserve the remnant natural areas which cumulatively afford a stabilizing influence in these otherwise deteriorating watersheds. These small wildernesses would continue to provide the high quality water flow and naturally productive spawning areas which are essential for the fisheries survival and restoration. Undisturbed, their lush forests still harbor native wildlife species, some now rare due to the wide-scale destruction of their adjacent habitat.

At the southern limit of our proposal lies the more remote and rugged Yolla Bolly Wilderness. Home to abundant fish and wildlife, the Yolla Bolly is only partially protected. The existing Wilderness boundary slices halfway through the Middle Fork Eel and all its major tributaries.

All these islands of naturalness offer as much to humans as to their native fish and wildlife. They afford an opportunity for solitude amidst the beauty and serenity of nature—a needed reminder of our common kinship with the earth.

THE THREATS MOUNT

In the last Congress, a California Wilderness Act overwhelmingly passed the House of Representatives, but was never voted on by the Senate. While the bill would have kept the Alps relatively whole, the bill abandoned a cluster of vital smaller natural areas described above. The reason for that gross oversight was that few people knew about the essential value of these critical areas. With the new administration and its anti-conservation administrators such as Interior Secretary Watt, the threats to the Trinity wilderness, including the Alps, are now greater than ever. Without a caring constituency championing their cause, these areas will fall prey to the shortsighted mismanagement of the Forest Service and the timber industry. If you care about such natural areas, please join with us—the Trinity Wilderness Coalition.


Siskiyou Co.
Humboldt Co.
Orleans
River
Salmon
River
Klamath
Hwy 96
Scott
River
Callahan
3
Siskiyou Co.
Shasta Co.
Trinity Co.
Trinity
River
Hwy 3
SALMON - TRINITY ALPS
PRIMITIVE AREA
Trinity Center
Trinity Reservoir
Willow Creek
Hwy 299 To Eureka
South
Fork
River
Hwy 299
Weaverville
Trinity
Trinity Co.
Humboldt Co.
To Mt Shasta
Hwy 299
Hwy I-5
Hwy 3
Hayfork
Redding
To Sacramento
Mad
Trinity
Hwy 36
Forest Glen
Hwy 36
Shasta Co.
Tehama Co.
Ruth Reservoir
River
River
Eel
River
VOLLA BOLLY
-MIDDLE EEL
WILDERNESS
Trinity Co.
Mendocino Co.
MAP LEGEND
Existing Wilderness and Primitive Areas
Proposed TWC Wilderness designation for the Trinity Alps and Yolla Bollys. The proposals embrace the existing wilderness lands, plus roadless area additions.
Additional roadless areas proposed for Wilderness by the Trinity Wilderness Coalition. Number corresponds to description on back page.
Forest Service's proposed boundary for the Trinity Alps. Note their plan for a massive deletion of the existing Primitive Area on the northeast.
Other roadless areas
Major roads
Rivers
County boundary

THE TRINITY WILDERNESS: WILD AND MAJESTIC

The following descriptions correspond to the numbered areas on the inside map.

1. **Trinity Alps additions** — from the low elevation forests and pure cold streams of the "Green Trinities," through the sparkling lakes, cascading creeks and ice-carved granite of the "White Trinities," to the high meadows, lakes and peaks of red and grey in the "Red Trinities" the Alps show many faces — all of unforgettable beauty.
2. **Yolla Bolly additions** — these areas provide the Yolla Bolly with an ecological ridge-top to ridge-top boundary which shall protect her rare fisheries from damage to spawning grounds.
3. **Forest Service's proposed deletion** from existing "Primitive Area." The Forest Service recommends "deleting" a long protected and utilized area of Alpine splendor from the Wilderness.
4. **Russian Peak** — spectacular alpine scenery of a multitude of lakes combined with a phenomenal 22 species of conifers, 16 of which are located in one square mile.
5. **Mt. Eddy** — highest non-volcanic peak in Northern California. Colorful and botanically unique, several delicate plants known only to its windswept slopes survive here.
6. **Bonanza King** — a spectacular region with two major features: the east fork Trinity River Canyon Trail, contrasted by the granite monolith of Bonanza King with its lush red fir forest growing on its flanks.
7. **Board Camp Mountain** — its scenic beauty and opportunities for solitude are but a short drive away for the Humboldt Bay area population.

8. and 9. **Pattison** and **Chanchellula** — preservation of these areas in the Hayfork Creek drainage are necessary as wildlife population reservoirs since the surrounding region is heavily logged and roaded. They also contain a spectacular river canyon and magnificent ridge line views.

10. **Underwood** — solidly forested slopes line both banks of the South Fork of the Trinity River, while the wild river provides a beautiful float trip through this section.
11. **South Fork** — geologically unique with extremely unstable slopes, the river canyon is characterized by cascading riffles and long, quiet deep pools.
12. **Chinquapin** — this pristine sweep from ridge to river is a very special and now rare ecological transition. This superlative forested area is a cornerstone in the hope for restoring the South Fork's fishery.

13. and 14. **Penney Ridge** and **East Fork** — headwaters of the South Fork of the Trinity River, these areas are contiguous to the Yolla Bolly Wilderness and are needed additions.

15. **North Fork** — provides vital winter range for species moving from the Yolla Bollys, and protects much of the sensitive upper North Fork Eel.

CAN WE AFFORD TO "PRESERVE ALL THIS"

Not according to the timber industry, which claims that failure to log virtually all these areas will cripple their industry and result in massive job losses.

When objectively analyzed, the timber industry's economic scare arguments are shown to be public relations spoof. Consider this fact! If totally dedicated to sustained yield timber production, the lands in our proposal are capable of producing only enough timber to run the regional mills for less than five days per year, at current production levels.

Is it wise, or necessary, for us to permanently sacrifice this natural heritage and all it affords, for three more days of profit for the timber companies? If you think not, please join with us, the Trinity Wilderness Coalition.

We'll keep you informed so that you can be involved. We will wholeheartedly represent these areas in every available forum, including the media and congress. Yet, we can only do this with your active support. Please join and donate as much as you can to Trinity Wilderness Coalition, Box 1, Trinity Center, CA 96091.

"Man lives by beauty as well as bread. One feeds his body, the other his spirit." — John Muir

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Collins.
Ms. Lawrence.

STATEMENT OF ANDREA MEAD LAWRENCE, COUNTY SUPERVISOR, MONO COUNTY, MAMOUTH LAKE, CALIF.

Ms. LAWRENCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, My name is Andrea Lawrence. I am here to testify on the San Joaquin Wilderness and the Central Sierra Nevada, which is proposed in both S. 5 and S. 1515, but under different names and with different boundaries.

I am a 15-year resident of Mamouth Lake, Calif. It was my good fortune to earn two gold medals in the 1952 winter Olympic games. I have been a recreational planner for 20 years, and have consulted with Mamouth Mountain ski area and other large developments. A year ago, I was elected as a supervisor of Mono County.

I am here representing myself, and I am also representing my constituents who favor a San Joaquin Wilderness and have asked me to come. I am also representing constituents who support the boundaries proposals for the San Joaquin Wilderness Association.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that these panels seem to be grouped on a proenvironment or prodevelopment basis. For that implies that if you are prodevelopment, then you are automatically antiwilderness.

It has always seemed to me that good wilderness can also be good business. And many of the businessmen in Mamouth Lakes agree with that statement.

It also seems to me that with properly planned wilderness boundaries, we can arrive at a balance between wilderness and development, and a balance between the many kinds of outdoor recreation that people flock to Mono County for, from wilderness solitude to car camping and luxury lodges.

My constituents in the San Joaquin Wilderness Association have tried very hard to do just that. They urge this committee to adopt the boundaries proposed for the San Joaquin Wilderness in S. 5. Local people arrived at these boundaries after years of hard work and many compromises.

They provide for high quality wilderness, high quality ski development, hydro development, geothermal development, and economic high quality timber.

Tourism is our most important industry. Recreational use amounts to 4 to 5 million visitor-days per year. We are blessed abundantly with natural features that enable us to satisfy a wide variety of recreational interests—camping, hiking, backpacking, fishing, sailing, photography, sightseeing, and so forth, and accommodating people who want quite different outdoor experiences, from families with small children to mountain climbers looking for challenge.

It is critical as we focus on maintaining and upgrading the quality of our resort area that we keep in perspective the needs of all of these diverse interests. We have a tremendous responsibility not to destroy the hard won balance among the many kinds of outdoor recreation that we have to offer.

One of our unique attractions at our very back door is the longest, finest, most accessible wilderness in the Lower 48 States, the High Sierra just west of us. The John Muir, Minaret, and proposed San Joaquin Wilderness is a priceless recreational resource that other resorts can well envy.

It is already used to capacity. Maintaining the resource as one element of our varied recreational offerings is crucial. Placing the eastern boundary of the San Joaquin Wilderness or Minaret Wilderness additions along the Sierra Crest will maintain that resource, while at the same time providing excellent sites for new ski developments and maintaining a balance among wilderness and all other kinds of outdoor recreation that people seek.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, and to take one more moment of time, I would like to quote from the President, Mr. Reagan, when he was the Governor of California. And this was a statement that he made at Summit Meadow which is in the proposed San Joaquin Wilderness on June 28, 1972.

> As you know, there are those who have been pressing for more years for the creation of a Trans-Sierra Highway through these magnificient mountains and meadows. Because such a crossing would do irreparable harm to the Wilderness beauty and wildlife of the area, and because we simply do not need another highway, we vigorously opposed such a crossing. I am today proposing a permanent solution to the problem. To close this corridor forever by merging the existing Minaret and John Muir Wilderness areas into one. I am convinced that by such action, we can preserve the vast primitive beauty of this Wilderness for generations of Californians yet to come.

Mr. Chairman, I urge your committee to adopt the boundaries proposed in this statement to adequately maintain the outstanding wilderness of the San Joaquin that President Reagan referred to.

Thank you, for this opportunity to testify on this important issue.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lawrence follows:]

A.L.A.
andrea lawrence associates

Senate Bills S. 5 and S. 1515
California Wilderness Bills

Statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1983
on the SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS
(designated the MINARETS WILDERNESS ADDITION in S. 1515 under Title I)

by
Andrea Mead Lawrence

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Andrea Mead Lawrence. I am here to testify on the San Joaquin Wilderness in the central Sierra Nevada, which is proposed in both S. 5 and S. 1515 — but under different names and with different boundaries. I am a 15-year resident of Mammoth Lakes, California. It was my good fortune to win two gold medals in the 1952 Winter Olympic Games. I have been a recreational planner for 20 years and have consulted with Mammoth Mountain Ski Area and other large developments. A year ago I was elected a Supervisor of Mono County.

I am here representing myself. I am also representing my constituents who favor a San Joaquin Wilderness and who have asked me to come. I am also representing constituents who support the boundary proposals of the San Joaquin Wilderness Association.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that these panels seem to be grouped on a pro-environment or pro-development basis, for that implies that if you are pro-development than you are automatically anti-wilderness. It has always seemed to me that good wilderness can also be good business and many of the businessmen in Mammoth Lakes agree with that statement. It also seems to me that with properly planned wilderness boundaries we can arrive at a balance between wilderness and development, and a balance among the many kinds of outdoor recreation that people flock to Mono County for, from wilderness solitude to car-camping and luxury lodges. My constituents in the San Joaquin Wilderness Association have tried very hard to do just that. They urge this committee to adopt the boundaries proposed for the San Joaquin Wilderness in S. 5. Local people arrived at these boundaries after years of hard work and many compromises. They provide for: high quality wilderness; high quality ski development; hydro development; and economic, high quality timber.

The most important issue here has long been whether there should be a San Joaquin Wilderness at all. This issue involves a proposed trans-Sierra road between Madera and Mono counties, 25 miles south of the present

Tioga Pass Road, long known as the proposed Minaret Summit Road. If, as proposed in both Senators' bills, a San Joaquin Wilderness or Minarets Wilderness Additions is designated, then the Minaret Summit Road would not be built.

This past April, Madera County proponents appealed to various groups in Mono County asking support for Madera's position against the San Joaquin Wilderness and for the Minaret Summit Road. Three times previously — in October 1967, in June 1971, and June 1976 -- Mono County Supervisors rejected Madera proposals and instead voted to oppose a trans-Sierra road. This year on April 17, for the fourth time Mono Supervisors voted to "retain its historic position of opposition to the concept of a Trans-Sierra Highway project over Minaret Summit connecting Madera and Mono counties." * The Mono Transportation Commission also recently voted not to support Madera's position. In 1980, Mono Supervisors voted to support the Forest Service recommendation for a San Joaquin Wilderness.

Since it is not often that County Supervisors oppose roads, particularly counties dependent on tourism as we are, you may wonder why Mono Supervisors have long disagreed with their neighboring county on this issue. While I cannot speak for every Supervisor who has voted against the Minaret Summit Road, I can tell you which arguments over the years have persuaded me.

First, neither the state nor federal government will ever construct this road. It would be extravagantly expensive ($125 million in 1966 dollars), would carry little traffic, and could be kept open in winter only at exorbitant costs (17% of the entire state budget for snow removal). Ninety miles of this route are above 5,000 feet altitude, subject to heavy Sierra snow. The highest point on this route, Minaret Summit, is two thousand feet higher than the two major all-year trans-Sierra routes over Echo Summit and Donner Pass.1)

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1) Study of Trans-Sierra Route via Minaret Summit, Interstate 5 to Nevada State Line. Calif. Dept. Public Works, March 1966. (On file in Senator Wilson's office.)

Second, many people believe that the economic future of Mammoth Lakes and Mono County depends on our being a quality destination resort. To broaden our markets we are expanding our airport, actively encouraging tour groups and conventions, and supporting improvement of our main access road, Highway 395. Many have suggested that we explore the possibilities of keeping open in winter one of the existing roads north of us (over Tioga, Sonora, and Carson Passes); it seems likely they could be improved and kept open at a fraction of the cost of building another trans-Sierra route.

Third, tourism is our most important industry. Recreational use amounts to four and five million visitor-days per year. We are blessed abundantly with natural features that enable us to satisfy a wide variety of recreational interests — camping, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, sailing, photography, sightseeing — and to accomodate people wanting quite different kinds of outdoor experience, from families with small children to mountain climbers looking for challenge. It is critical, as we focus on upgrading the quality of our resort area, that we keep in perspective the needs of all these diverse interests. We have a tremendous responsibility not to destroy the hard-won balance among the many kinds of outdoor recreation we have to offer.

One of our unique attractions, at our very back door, is the longest, finest, most accessible wilderness in the lower 48 states. The High Sierra just west of us — the John Muir, Minarets, and proposed San Joaquin Wilderness — is a priceless recreational resource that other resorts can well envy. It is already used to capacity. Maintaining that resource as one element of our varied recreational offerings is crucial. Placing the eastern boundary of the San Joaquin Wilderness (or Minarets Wilderness Additions) along the Sierra Crest will maintain that resource, while at the same time providing excellent sites for new ski developments and maintaining a balance among wilderness and all the other kinds of outdoor recreation that people seek.

In closing, I quote from a statement made by our president, who was then Governor of California, on June 28, 1972 at Summit Meadow (within the proposed San Joaquin Wilderness):

> "As you know, there are those who have been pressing for many years for the creation of a trans-Sierra highway through these magnificent mountains and meadows. Because such a crossing would do irreparable harm to the wilderness beauty and wildlife of the area — and because we simply don't need another highway — we have vigorously opposed such a crossing. . . . I am today proposing a permanent solution to the problem — to close this corridor forever by merging the existing Minarets and John Muir wilderness areas into one. I am convinced that by such action we can . . . preserve the vast, primitive beauty of this wilderness for generations of Californians yet to come." * Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Chairman, I urge your committee to adopt the boundaries proposed in this statement to adequately maintain the outstanding wilderness of the San Joaquin that President Reagan referred to. Thank you for this opportunity to testify on this important issue.

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*Documents on file in Senator Cranston's and Senator Wilson's offices.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Ms. Lawrence. I might note for those in the audience who are not aware of it, that your brother is one of my constituents.

Ms. **Lawrence**. Yes, I thought that that was the case.

Senator **Wallop**. And I might also note that the reason for grouping the various panels was not so much for philosophical purity as was for peaceful circumstances.

Ms. **Lawrence**. Yes, that is a peaceful thought.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Johnson.

STATEMENT OF HUEY JOHNSON, FORMER SECRETARY OF RESOURCES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, MILL VALLEY, CALIF.

Mr. **Johnson**. Mr. Chairman and staff members, there are several points that I will make apart from the printed statement.

I would begin with the thought of vision. That this is the last time in the history of this Nation that elected officials will be dealing with the scale of landscape, the meaning of preserved heritage, and the importance of the idea of wilderness boundaries.

It is a very difficult duty, but I am confident that you will do it well. One point, a minor one, is the note today that when people talk about preserved heritage, we are too often hearing about statistics, the number of people who visit, or will not, or who can reach.

Recently, I visited Concord Bridge for the first time in my life. And I stood blinking back tears thinking of that shot heard around the world. And realizing as I sit here today that 200 million people will never enjoy Concord Bridge, but the vision of it in all of our minds has been very basic, and will continue to be forever, I think, to the principles of democracy.

So we have equal values in wilderness. What we need is managed productivity, to move beyond the conflict of the boundaries of wilderness, and free the Forest Service, give them their budget and the policy to manage our landscapes in a productive fashion. That is not true today.

If one talks about economics, which I would emphasize, certainly tourism is one. The No. 1 industry in California today is tourism. And this landscape is very often enjoyed by foreign visitors, and does not exist in their countries. And it is a growing industry. The jobs in it go far beyond those provided and the few lost by the establishment of additional wilderness.

The real problem today that we are missing is the word subsidies. Forest removal, minerals, grazing generally are subsidized. And that means that the successful corporations like Bank of America and Hewlett-Packard pay their taxes so that when it costs money, which it does, and 80 percent of those lands that the Forest Service is considering or disputing over in this wilderness in California now, that 80 percent of them will require tax subsidies from Government in order to be utilized.

The lands involved are very rugged, and that is the problem. If they were easily logged, they would have been logged long ago. Mineral extraction is little better, and grazing may be worst of all. A $1.50-a-month charge for values of over $10 a month, really the only businesslike approach would be to shut down grazing on the public lands.

What we have in essence here, when we use the words subsidies and economics, is something that has worked a long time all right. But now, with short-term economic pinches, we have in essence a body politic sadly ignoring a punctured artery. The leak is from the public purse. And the next step, I would hope, after solving these wilderness boundaries, and which really, I think, the reason for most people being here, is solving that problem.

The profitable companies, the warehousers, the Southern Pacifics in California, are not even involved in this issue. They are out managing the lands, and making a profit, and that is what we need to do with our public lands. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

STATEMENT OF HUEY JOHNSON FORMER SECRETARY OF RESOURCES, STATE
OF CALIFORNIA BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ON S.5, S.1515 AND H.R. 1437, THE "CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACTS
OF 1983", JULY 28, 1983

WE HAVE COME TO AN IMPORTANT MOMENT IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. NEVER AGAIN WILL AMERICA MAKE SUCH AN IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE HERITAGE OF OUR LANDSCAPE. YOUR DECISION ON THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILLS BEFORE YOU WILL EFFECT NOT ONLY THE LANDS OF OUR STATE, BUT WILL HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR MILLIONS OF FOREST SERVICE LANDS THROUGHOUT THIS NATION.

THE CHOICE IS SIMPLE, TO MOVE FORWARD INTO THE FUTURE WITH PRODUCTIVE FOREST LANDS WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PERSERVED WILD HERITAGE, OR TO CONTINUE THE CONFLICT WITH THOSE WHO ARE DESPERATE TO KEEP AMERICA'S FOREST POLICY IN THE PAST EXPLOITIVE MODE. WE WHO HAVE COMPROMISED ENDLESSELY OVER THE YEARS ON THE WILDERNESS ISSUE AGREE THAT THOSE PUBLIC LANDS THAT ARE SUITED FOR LOGICAL FOREST PRODUCTION--THAT IS, ON SITES THAT MAKE ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL SENSE--SHOULD BE INTENSELY MANAGED FOR PROFITABLE TIMBER PRODUCTION ON A PERMANENT BASIS. BUT ON THE MAJORITY OF THE LANDS WE ARE CONSIDERING TODAY, TAXPAYER SUBSIDIES WILL BE REQUIRED TO EVEN GET THE TIMBER OUT.

BECAUSE OF THE RUGGED TERRAIN INVOLVED IN MANY OF THE AREAS IN THESE BILLS IT SIMPLY COSTS MORE TO GET TIMBER OUT THAN THE PROFIT THAT COMES FROM THE EFFORT. THAT MEANS TAXPAYERS HAVE TO MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE WITH THEIR TAX DOLLARS. COMPANIES LIKE THE BANK OF AMERICA, AND HEWLETT PACKARD HAVE TO BANKROLL WITH THEIR TAX PAYMENTS THE EFFORT OF LESS WELL MANAGED ONES.

IT'S THE ECONOMICS OF THE ISSUE THAT NEEDS TO BE EMPHASIZED. THE NATION'S WELL MANAGED FOREST INDUSTRY COMPANIES LIKE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ARE SELDOM HEARD FROM IN THIS CONFLICT. ARE THEY OUT MANAGING THEIR FORESTS PROFITABLE INSTEAD OF CLAMORING FOR SUBSIDIZED FOREST SEEVICE TIMBER.

WE NEED TO GET THE WILDERNESS ISSUE BEHIND US ON THE BASIS OF SEPARATING OUR HERITAGE LANDS FROM LOGICAL TIMBER PRODUCTION LANDS. THEN WE CAN MOVE ON TO HELP FREE THE FOREST SERVICE TO BECOME SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

THE WILDERNESS CONFLICT HAS EXPOSED THE FOREST SERVICE'S ATTACHMENT TO ITS EXPLOTIVE PAST. AFTER TRYING TOO LONG TO REASON WITH THAT AGENCY, I FINALLY FILED WHAT HAS BECOME A SUCCESSFUL LAWSUIT THAT HAS STOPPED IT FROM ITS EXPLOITIVE TRADITIONAL APPROACHES IN CALIFORNIA. IT'S WORTH READING JUDGE CARLTON'S DECISION AND THE SUBSEQUENT SUPPORT OF IT BY A HIGHER COURT TO UNDERSTAND THE EXTENT OF THE AGENCIES DILEMMA.

ONE OF THE REASONS THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CHALLENGED THE FOREST SERVICE'S DECISION ON 1 MILLION ACRES OF ROADLESS AREAS IN CALIFORNIA WAS THE FAILURE OF THE FOREST SERVICE TO PERFORM BENEFIT/COST ANALYSES ON INDIVIDUAL LANDS. THE FOREST SERVICE INDICATED THAT 25 PERCENT OF THE 6.1 MILLION ACRES INVENTORIED IN RARE II IN CALIFORNIA WERE COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS, BUT NO BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS WAS DONE TO GAUGE THE COST OF AND POTENTIAL RETURN FROM DEVELOPMENT OF THESE AREAS. A FOREST SERVICE STAFF PAPER, WHICH OUTLINED THE REASONS THE FOREST SERVICE CHOSE NOT TO DO BENEFIT/COST ANALYSES, SPECULATED THAT THE COSTS OF DEVELOPING ROADS AND HARVESTING TIMBER WOULD, IN 80 PERCENT OF THE AREAS, EXCEED THE REVENUES THAT WOULD BE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TIMBER.

ADDITIONALLY, THE FOREST SERVICE PRACTICE OF SELLING NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER BELOW COST UNDERCUTS THE INCENTIVE OF PRIVATE FORESTLAND OWNERS TO MANAGER THEIR LAND MORE INTENSIVELY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, AND CONTRIBUTES TO FUTURE TIMBER SHORTAGES.

WE HAVE LEARNED IN CALIFORNIA THAT FOREST ECONOMICS IS MORE THAN THE NUMBER OF TREES CUT EACH YEAR. THAT'S SIMPLE OLD TIME EXPLOITATION. SOUND FORESTRY NEEDS TO INCLUDE THE REPLANTING OF TREES AND MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF THE LANDS FOR REPRODUCTION. AND THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE:

> WEALTH FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS IS MORE THAN TIMBER REMOVED. TOURISM IS NOW CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST INDUSTRY AND THE SUPPLY OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO ACCOMODATE WILDERNESS VISITORS IS AN IMPORTANT AND GROWING ELEMENT OF THE ECONOMY IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. THOSE WHO HUNT, FISH, HIKE, BACKPACK, AND IN A MYRIAD OF OTHER WAYS USE THE WILDERNESS, ALL HELP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURES, RETAIL STORES, RESTAURANTS, GAS STATIONS, GUIDES, AND OTHERS WHO SUPPLY GOODS AND SERVICES.

ECONOMICALLY WE NEED TO HAVE A FOREST INDUSTRY TAKING A LONG LOOK INTO THE "FUTURE" MANAGEMENT APPROACH. THE DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO CUT THE LAST WILDERNESS TO HANG ON TO A FEW JOBS A BIT LONGER NOW WILL NOT IN THE END ALLOW US TO ESCAPE THE TRADITIONAL GHOST TOWNS THAT ARE THE AFTERMATH OF THIS NATION'S CUT AND RUN TRADITIONS.

THE FUTURE MUST BE TO INTENSELY MANAGE THE LANDS THAT ARE IDEAL FOR GROWING TREES. WITH THIS APPROACH THERE WILL BE THOUSANDS OF JOBS THAT DON'T EVEN YET EXIST. ESPECIALLY IF WE GET THE NIT-PICKING ISSUE OF WILDERNESS BOUNDRIES BEHIND US AND TURN TO THE FUTURE.

WE NEED TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT THAT OCCURS ON PRIVATE TIMBER LANDS AND CAN OCCUR ON NON-WILDERNESS FOREST SERVICE LANDS. ONCE THE IDEA OF EXPLOITING PUBLIC LANDS REGARDLESS OF THE COST TO THE TAXPAYER IS BEHIND US, WE CAN ARGUE FOR FREEING THE FOREST SERVICE TO UPGRADE PRODUCTIVITY WHILE MAINTAINING QUALITY.

SUBSIDIES ARE THE REAL ISSUE HERE. MR. CROWELL'S FORMER COMPANY, LOUISIANA PACIFIC, DOESN'T HAVE ADEQUATE TIMBER LANDS FOR ITS NEEDS. IT MUST GET THEM FROM PUBLIC LANDS AND IT DOES THAT WELL, AS MR. CROWELL'S AGENCY'S PRESENCE TODAY REFLECTS.

FINALLY, OVER THE YEARS THE AREAS WE ARE DISCUSSING TODAY HAVE BEEN REPEATEDLY COMPROMISED AND I BELIEVE IN SOME CASES THESE COMPROMISES HAVE GONE TOO FAR. FOR THAT REASON I FEEL WE SHOULD STAND FIRM IN OUR COMMITTMENT TO THE LANDS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN HR 1437 AND S.5.

TIME IS ON OUR SIDE, THANKS IN PART TO MR. WATT, THE PUBLIC HAS BECOME AWARE THAT OUR PUBLIC AGENCIES WILL NOT PROTECT OUR WILDERNESS LANDS -- CONGRESS INSTEAD MUST DO SO.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Schroeder, I apologize. Your name has mystically blended in with other information on this sheet. I did not mean to pass you by.

STATEMENT OF GARY W. SCHROEDER, SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION, FRESNO, CALIF.

Mr. SCHROEDER. My name is Gary Schroeder, and I represent the San Joaquin Wilderness Association.

And what he says really much applies to our area, too. The area that we are talking about in the San Joaquin is an area just south of Yosemite Park. The addition of the San Joaquin to the wilderness system will provide protection for the longest stretch of wilderness in the continental United States, in the contiguous United States.

It will insure permanent protection of some of the Sierra's most protective wildlife habitat, numerous archeological sites, and incomparable High Sierra scenery, as this is the only segment, the only unprotected segment of the John Muir Trail, which is one of our major concerns.

The San Joaquin is an area that was strongly protected by President Reagan as far back as 1972 when he was the Governor of California. Any development of this area will substantially diminish it.

The San Joaquin Wilderness Association, considering the needs, interests, and desires of other interest groups, has already made substantial concessions to protect the San Joaquin, including what we call the pin cushion area. The pin cushion is a finger of land that reaches into the center, the heart of this remote area, and is an important part of our proposal.

In 1970, a number of meetings were held with representatives of the timber industry. Substantial concessions were made by us in order to acquire their support of our proposal. Among the concessions made were the West Bank timber, Cattle Mountain, the Green Mountain area, areas in the Dinky Lakes, as well as several other areas of prime timberland in other study areas.

The only reason that we agreed to these exclusions was to gain the pin cushion and their support of it, which is so vital to our proposal. In spite of these concessions and agreements, I understand that the timber industry is here today to ask to log the pin cushion with, as has been pointed out, the subsidization of their industry that is required.

Mr. Armand Livermore, Jr., predecessor of Mr. Johnson, who is a concerned member of our council—he was the California Secretary for Resources under then Governor Reagan—said of the pin cushion "that upon analysis of the data available to us, it is our contention that the so-called commercial timber in the pin cushion area is noneconomical because of its secondary quality, particularly in the higher elevations, the questionable regrowth capacity of the soils after logging, and the large capital investment required for road and bridge construction."

In summary, then, a Forest Service study shows that by not building roads and expensive bridges, as those that would be required to log the pin cushion, timber production could actually be increased were this money to be taken and invested in reforestration and better logging practices in more accessible areas of the forest.

Therefore, we would like to recommend wilderness status for not only the recommended San Joaquin, but the pin-cushion area as well, on the west side of the Sierras.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Schroeder follows:]

San Joaquin Wilderness Association
Post Office Box 9856 • Fresno, California 93794

Founding Members
Raymond Sherwin
Harold E. Thomas

Advisory Council
Tony Chasteen
Sebastopol
Lynne Foster
Mammoth Lakes
August Frugé
Twentynine Palms
Bob Gray
San Diego
Doug Harwell
Fresno
Rich Kangas
Selma
Andrea Lawrence
Mammoth Lakes
Martin Litton
Portola Valley
Norman B. Livermore, Jr.
San Rafael
John Modin
El Dorado Hills
Margaret Molarsky
Ross
Gary Schroeder
Fresno
Genny Smith
Mammoth Lakes
Beverly Steveson
Bakersfield
George Whitmore
Fresno

SAN JOAQUIN

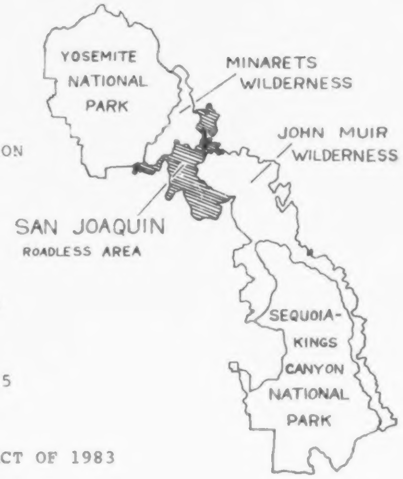
WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 9859

FRESNO, CA. 93794

STATEMENT ON S. 1515

THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983


YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
MINARETS WILDERNESS
JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS
SAN JOAQUIN ROADLESS AREA
SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

To incorporate certain inventoried roadless area lands within the Sierra National Forest into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Testimony prepared by Gary W. Schroeder representing the San Joaquin Wilderness Association.

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San Rafael
John Modin
El Dorado Hills
Margaret Molarsky
Ross
Gary Schroeder
Fresno
Genny Smith
Mammoth Lakes
Beverly Steveson
Bakersfield
George Whitmore
Fresno

STATEMENT ON S. 1515

THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

The San Joaquin Roadless Area is a magnificent area that lies south of Yosemite National Park and the Minarets Wilderness. It lies to the north of the John Muir Wilderness which is north of Sequoia - Kings Canyon National Park. It is west of the Mammoth Lakes area and east of Fresno. The location itself should give you some idea of the beauty contained in it.

The spectacular Ritter Range with its many spires in the Minarets Wilderness dominates the scenery in the San Joaquin's northern portion. Much of this area was once part of Yosemite National Park. It is this area between the Minarets and the John Muir Wilderness that the John Muir Trail passes as an unprotected area. John Muir once said of this area "this San Joaquin canyon is the most remarkable in many ways of all I have entered. An astonishing number of seperate meadows, rich gardens and groves, are contained in the canyon, and is a composite Yosemite Valley with huge black slate rocks that overlean, and views reaching to the snowy crest.". The rugged canyons of the San Joaquin River offer some of the most breathtaking sights in the whole of the Sierras if not the world.

The addition of the San Joaquin to the wilderness system will provide protection for the longest stretch of wilderness in the contigious United States. With these proposed additions, we will have insured permanent protection of some of the Sierra's most productive wildlife habitat, numerous archeological sites and incomparable high Sierra scenery. The San Joaquin is an area that was strongly supported by President Reagan as far back as 1972.

Any development of this area will substantially diminish it, but the San Joaquin Wilderness Association considering the needs, interests, and desires of other interest groups has already made many substantial concessions to protect the San Joaquin including the Pincushion area.

Founding Members
Raymond Sherwin
Harold E. Thomas

Advisory Council
Tony Chasteen
Sebastopol
Lynne Foster
Mammoth Lakes
August Fruge
Twentynine Palms
Bob Grey
San Diego
Doug Harwell
Fresno
Rich Kangas
Selma
Andrea Lawrence
Mammoth Lakes
Martin Litton
Portola Valley
Norman B. Livermore, Jr.
San Rafael
John Modin
El Dorado Hills
Margaret Molarsky
Ross
Gary Schroeder
Fresno
Genny Smith
Mammoth Lakes
Beverly Steveson
Bakersfield
George Whitmore
Fresno

San Joaquin Wilderness Association
Post Office Box 9856 • Fresno, California 93794

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Bakersfield
George Whitmore
Fresno

The Pincushion is a finger of land that reaches into the center, the heart, of this remote area and is an important part of our proposal. In 1979 a number of meetings were held with representatives from the timber industry. Substantial concessions were made by us in order to acquire their support of our proposal. Among the concessions made were the westbank timber and the Cattle Mountain, Green Mountain area as well as several other areas of prime timberland in other study areas. The only reason we agreed to these exclusions was to gain the Pincushion, which is so vital to our proposal. Yet in spite of these concessions and agreements, I understand that the timber industry is here today to ask for the Pincushion.

Mr. Norman Livermore Jr., a concerned member of our council and former California Secretary for Resources under then Governor Reagan, said of the Pincushion that "Upon analysis of the data available to us, it is our contention that the so-called "commercial" timber in the Pincushion area is non-economic because of its secondary quality, particularly in the higher elevations; the questionable regrowth capacity of its soils after logging; and the large capital investment required for road and bridge construction.".

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Fresno

In fact a 1978 study done by the U. S. Forest Service indicates that by investing the money saved by not building roads and expensive bridges such as those that would be required to log the Pincushion, into improved timber management, timber production in the forest could be increased. This increase would more than compensate for the loss of production in the Pincushion. Commercial timber operations in the Pincushion would require heavy subsidation of the timber industry through lower stumpage prices, and would represent a clear giveaway of our public domain. Having already conceded all accesible commercial timber producing sites on the forest to commercial timber interests, the Association strongly recommends wilderness status for the inaccessible Pincushion in addition to the administrations San Joaquin wilderness proposal.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Schroeder. And again, I am sorry that I passed you by.

Mr. Drell

STATEMENT OF DAVID DRELL, SOUTH FORK TRINITY WATERSHED ASSOCIATION, WILLITS, CALIF.

Mr. DRELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. My name is David Drell, and I am a landscape gardner from Willits, Calif., and I am here representing the South Fork Trinity Watershed Association.

We are unable to send a member to this meeting. This is a group of 90 families, most of whom are timberland owners within the watershed of the South Fork Trinity River in Trinity County.

Despite the fact that the South Fork Trinity Watershed Association was one of the plaintiffs in the California RARE II lawsuit, none of the five RARE II areas within the South Fork Trinity drainage was included in any of the legislation before you today.

And in addition, the so-called Trinity County compromise completely eliminated any area within the South Fork Trinity drainage. Obviously, we are very disappointed with Trinity County, H.R. 1437, and S. 5, as well as S. 1515, which does not address the areas of our concern.

We continue to believe that these areas in the South Fork drainage, the only major undammed tributary of the Trinity River, should have been protected for wilderness designation. I have a little chart here, and I wanted to show why.

Earlier, the data of the Forest Service said that $30 to $40 million a year would be forgone by the timber loss in California because of wilderness. If we look at the value of South Fork Trinity alone, it is $44 million. And the Forest Service's perferred alternative in a plan devised 5 years ago said that half or 22 million dollars' worth of that would be destroyed as a result of their best project which assumes management practices into the year 2000.

There was substantial public support for these areas. In fact, the Chinquapin had over 500 personal letters for wilderness against 100 letters against wilderness. The Penny Ridge area had over 700 letters for wilderness with 91 in oppositon.

We vigorously opposed any further compromise of this already severely overcompromised legislation before you. Thank you, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Drell follows:]

STATEMENT OF

SOUTH FORK TRINITY WATERSHED ASSOCIATION ON H.R 1437,S.5 and S1515

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

U.S SENATE

7/28/83

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

My name is David Drell, I am a landscape gardener from Willits, California. I am here speaking for the South Fork Trinity Watershed Association, a group of 90 families, most of whom are timberland owners within the watershed of the South Fork Trinity River in Trinity County.

Despite the fact that the South Fork Trinity Watershed Association was one of the plaintiffs in the California RARE II lawsuit, none of the 5 RARE II areas within the South Fork Trinity drainage were included in any of the legislation before you today. Obviously we are disappointed with H.R. 1437, and S. 5.

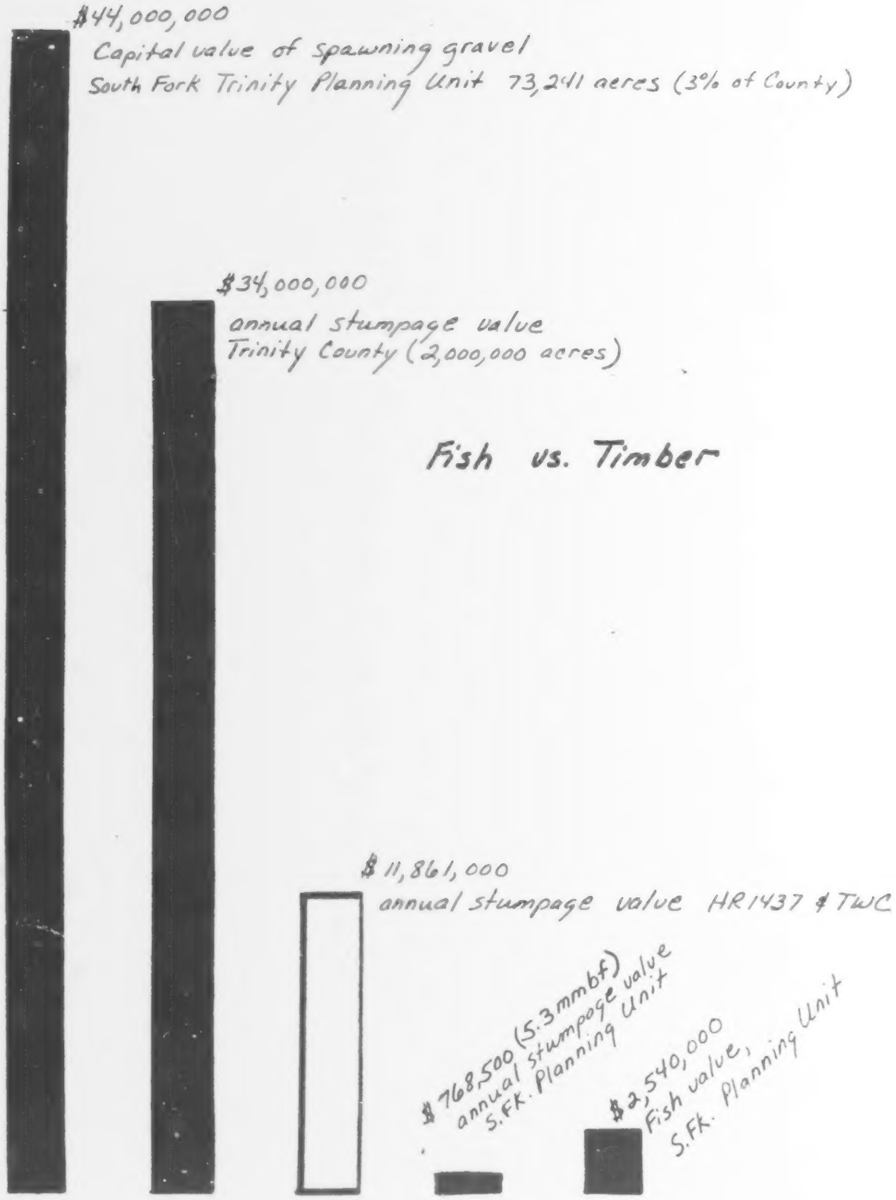
We continue to believe that all of the areas within the South Fork Trinity drainage, a major undammed tributary of the Trinity River, are worthy of wilderness designation because: 1) the Salmon and Steelhead fishery of the Trinity River, crippled by Lewiston Dam is more and more dependent on the South Fork to provide the fish necessary for the commercial and sport fisherman along the North Coast of California, and 2) There is no evidence that the South Fork watershed, which nobody will deny has been devastated by past logging and roadbuilding, can rebuild it's fishery if these last roadless lands are also logged. In fact, 5 years ago the Forest Service, in their South Fork Mt. management Plan, predicted continued degredation of the fishery through the year 2002, even assuming the most up-to-date logging practices. Their preferred alternative would cause a 50% decline in the existing salmon and steelhead habitat.

In 1981, The Trinity Wilderness Coalition did an analysis of the economic value of this watershed's fishery versus it's value to the timber industry which revealed that the fishery is more valuable now, in a damaged condition, than the timber resource. (see attached graph)

The substantial public support for wilderness designation for areas in the South Fork Trinity watershed was ignored by Congressman Burton and Senator Cranston. The East Fork area on the northern boundary of the Yolla Bolly Wilderness had 965 personal letter signatures for wilderness while 13 people wrote personal letters opposing wilderness status . Chinquapin had 459 personal letters for wilderness , 104 against. Penny Ridge received 705 personal letters for wilderness with 91 in opposition.

We vigorously oppose any further compromise of the already over-compromised H.R. 1437 and S. 5 .

Thank you for this opportunity to express our concerns.


$44,000,000
Capital value of spawning gravel
South Fork Trinity Planning Unit 73,241 acres (3% of County)
$34,000,000
annual stumpage value
Trinity County (2,000,000 acres)
Fish vs. Timber
$11,861,000
annual stumpage value HR1437 & TWC
$768,500 (5.3 mmbf)
annual stumpage value
S.Fk. Planning Unit
$2,540,000
Fish value,
S.Fk. Planning Unit

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Drell.

Let me just say for the record that I do not believe that it is an entirely fair statement to imply that only one set of users of the national forest system is subsidized. Clearly, so is recreation. You have to have forest rangers, you have to have forest management, and they are all benefited by that. In which case, they could not enjoy it.

I do not want to get into relative scales of things. But I would not want it to be thought by anyone that all of us who use and enjoy the forests, for whatever reasons, do not have some subsidy of that. Very few are clearly self-sufficient on the national forest lands. And that is part and parcel of the truth and the conflict of the management of public lands all over America, whether they are forests, BLM, national parks, or otherwise.

And I do not know any particular relevance of that, except that we all recognize that this country does a great deal of service to us as individuals as we use this incredible heritage that we have.

I appreciate the panel's efforts, and I appreciate your coming here this afternoon, and the words that you have given us. Thank you.

Mr. DRELL. Thank you.

Ms. LAWRENCE. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. The next is panel 20. Mr. Carl Allen representing himself and the Kern River Wildlife Sanctuary; Mr. Peter La Vallee, the Marble Mountain Audubon Society; Mr. Roy Luckett, Tehama Fly-Fishers; Martin Kelly, Friends of Del Norte; Joyce Burke, Barstow; and Felicia Face of the National Audubon Society.

Mr. Allen.

STATEMENT OF CARL G. ALLEN, KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We are concerned with the southeast corner of the Dome Land Wilderness as depicted on a map which has been attached to my written testimony.

Senator WALLOP. I believe that it is a matter that is familiar to the committee from your testimony last December.

Mr. ALLEN. Exactly. I will not repeat any of that.

I am in the process of donating to the Kern River Wildlife Sanctuary, a nonprofit California corporation, 1,000 acres of key land which runs from mountain to mountain across the valley of the south fork of the Kern River, and thus controls the entrance to the Dome Land Wilderness at its southeast end.

This is illustrated by exhibit B-2 which is attached to my written testimony which I submit for the record of this hearing.

We are also working closely with the nature conservancy to protect and preserve the rare aquarian habitat along the river as it runs through our property. This I have been doing personally for 35 years. I am also concerned with a small hydroelectric power project using the waters of the south fork of the Kern River, and returning it 1½ miles below the diversion where the powerhouse will be located on our property.

The upstream area was excluded from the Dome Land Wilderness when it was originally designated, and is now in the area proposed by S. 5 for Dome Land additions, too. The project is an environmentally benign one compatible with the highest and best use of the area.

There is to be no dam, no tunnel, no reservoir, no impoundment, and no flooding of any area. The Penlock pipe is to be buried, and sufficient water will be left in the river for fish and other wildlife needs.

House Report 98–40 accompanying H.R. 1437 at page 17 provides with respect to Dome Land Wilderness additions as follows:

> Second, the committee deleted several hundred acres along the south fork of the Kern River in order to allow for possible future construction as a small hydro-electric project. The Wilderness boundary in this area is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the Wilderness and the area required for construction, operation, and maintenance of FERC Project 4805, or of competing application of FERC Project 6441.

We, of course, appreciate this provision by H.R. 1437, and can certainly live with it, if our project No. 6441 is approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We believe, however, that much less land would need to be reserved from the wilderness, and in fact none at all, if the proposed legislation could deal with this subject simply by providing the small hydroelectric power project as approved by FERC in the public interest is an allowed activity in this area of the Dome Land Wilderness.

This would permit the entire proposed addition area to be included in the Dome Land Wilderness, whose boundaries here could then coincide with those of the Sequoia National Park.

Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman. I heard the sound.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Allen follows:]

KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

STAR ROUTE EAST
ONYX, CALIFORNIA 93255

MAILING ADDRESS:
3435 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SUITE 2320
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90010
(213) 385-1678

STATEMENT OF CARL G. ALLEN
REPRESENTING HIMSELF AND THE KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

IN REGARD TO SEC. 2(a)(13) OF S.5 AND SEC. 201.(9) OF S.1515
JULY 28, 1983

We are concerned with the Southeast corner of the Dome Land Wilderness as depicted by the attached map (Exhibit A) and mentioned at page 6 of S.5 and page 18 of S.1515.

In our testimony before this subcommittee at its hearing on December 15, 1982 in regard to S.1584 of the 97th Congress, we asked that Sec. 2.(a)(13) of S.1584 (and as now restated in S.5) be amended by adding the following words:

> "Provided, however, that the designation of these additions to the Domeland Wilderness shall not preclude a hydroelectric power project using the waters of the South Fork of the Kern River in Kern County, California as far upstream as the boundary between Kern and Tulare Counties and, in connection with such a project approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under existing laws and regulations, the establishment, maintenance and use of reservoirs; water conservation, diversion and conduit works; power transmission lines and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the construction, maintenance and use of an access road wholly within Kern County for vehicular use solely by and for such an approved hydroelectric power project."

We then stated: "These words are intended to provide that there be no vehicular access to the Wilderness area except by a minor road serving only the construction and maintenance of an approved hydroelectric power project. The last six lines of the proposed amendment follow closely the wording of Sec. 4.(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577, 78 Stat.890) under its Special Provisions for Use of Wilderness Areas relating to the development of water resources in wilderness areas. "There is precedent for this amendment since S. 1584"(and now S.5) "already contains special provisions in five subparagraphs of Sec.2.(a)(5,11,23,37 & 38) of which those of Sec.(a)(38) relate also to a hydroelectric power project in the "San Joaquin Wilderness - Proposed." "

House Report No. 98-40 accompanying H.R. 1437 which passed the House on April 13, 1983 at page 17 provides with respect to "Dome Land Wilderness Additions" as follows:

> "Second, the Committee deleted several hundred acres along the South Fork of the Kern River in order to allow for possible future construction as a small hydroelectric project. The wilderness boundary in this area is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for construction, operation and maintenance of FERC Project No. 4805 or of competing application FERC Project No. 6441." (See Exhibit A attached).

The aliquot parcels involved in the above provision, so far as FERC Project No. 6441 of the undersigned is concerned, total 220 acres, more or less, in an irregular pattern described as follows:

Township 25 South, Range 35 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian

Section 13 -	S½SW¼SW¼	-	20 acres
Section 14 -	NE¼NW¼NW¼	-	10 "
	W½NE¼NW¼	-	20 "
	SE¼NE¼NW¼	-	10 "
	NE¼SE¼NW¼	-	10 "
	W½SW¼NE¼	-	20 "
	SE¼SW¼NE¼	-	10 "
	SW¼SE¼NE¼	-	10 "
	NE¼NW¼SE¼	-	10 "
	NE¼SE¼	-	40 "
	SE¼SE¼	-	40 "
Section 23 -	E½NE¼NE¼	-	20 "
			220 acres (See Exhibits B-1 and B-2 attached)

We of course appreciate this provision by H.R. 1437, and can certainly live with it if our project No. 6441 is approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We believe, however, that much less land would need to be reserved from the wilderness (and, in fact, none at all) if the proposed legislation could deal with this subject simply by providing that a small hydroelectric power project, as approved by FERC in the public interest, is an allowed activity in this area of the Domeland Wilderness.

This would permit the entire proposed Addition area to be included in the Domeland Wilderness, whose boundaries here could then coincide with those of the Sequoia National Forest on straight north-south and east-west lines rather than the zig-zag petterns of the above-described aliquot parcels. (See Exhibits B-1 and B-2 attached). Thus the proposed Domeland Wilderness Addition would avoid illogical boundaries very difficult to administer.

The one thousand acres of Forest in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 26 (Township 25 South, Range 35 East, MDM) not originally included in the Domeland Wilderness were purposely omitted specifically to accomodate the possibility of a hydroelectric power project using the waters of the South Fork of the Kern River in that particular area which had long been anticipated. There was ample reason for the omission, since such a project had been considered repeatedly by public and private agencies since the City of Los Angeles filed with the Federal Power Commission on January 14, 1921 the first power project application for this site. (See Exhibits C and D attached).

If the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is able to approve a small hydroelectric power project up to 5 megawatts (5,000 watts) of installed capacity with a point of diversion up to River Mile 23.9 (FERC Project No. 6441's proposed Diversion is now at River Mile 22.9), the estimated annual energy generated by FERC Project No. 6441, for example, would increase dramatically from 7,695,300 kilowatt hours to 17,577,000 kilowatt hours (228% of 7,695,300). This results from an increase from 262 feet to 650 feet in the project's gross "head" (the difference between elevations at the diversion point and powerhouse), as illustrated by the attached hydraulic profile of the river (Exhibit E).

To accomplish these improvements we suggest that the proposed legislation, in its section relating to the Domeland Wilderness Additions, include the following words:

> "Provided, however, that nothing in this Act or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed to preclude the construction, operation and maintenance of a small hydroelectric power project on the South Fork of the Kern River in Kern County up to five megawatts of installed capacity with a point of diversion up to River Mile 24, as depicted on U.S.G.S. "Lamont Peak" Quadrangle Map: Provided further, that nothing in this Act or in the Wilderness Act shall be construed to preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's authorization of such a hydroelectric power project under existing laws and regulations."

and set the wilderness boundaries here to coincide with those of the Sequoia National Forest.

If FERC Project No. 6441 becomes operative, the Kern River Wildlife Sanctuary, a non-profit California corporation, will receive rentals for land use sufficient to finance its activities to achieve its purposes of protecting and preserving the wilderness there, and to establish and maintain a small, fire-resistive museum to house the archaeological and historical remains of the Tübatulabal Indians who formerly occupied the Sanctuary area.

KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

By Carl G. Allen, Chairman

Carl G. Allen, Individually

Attachments:

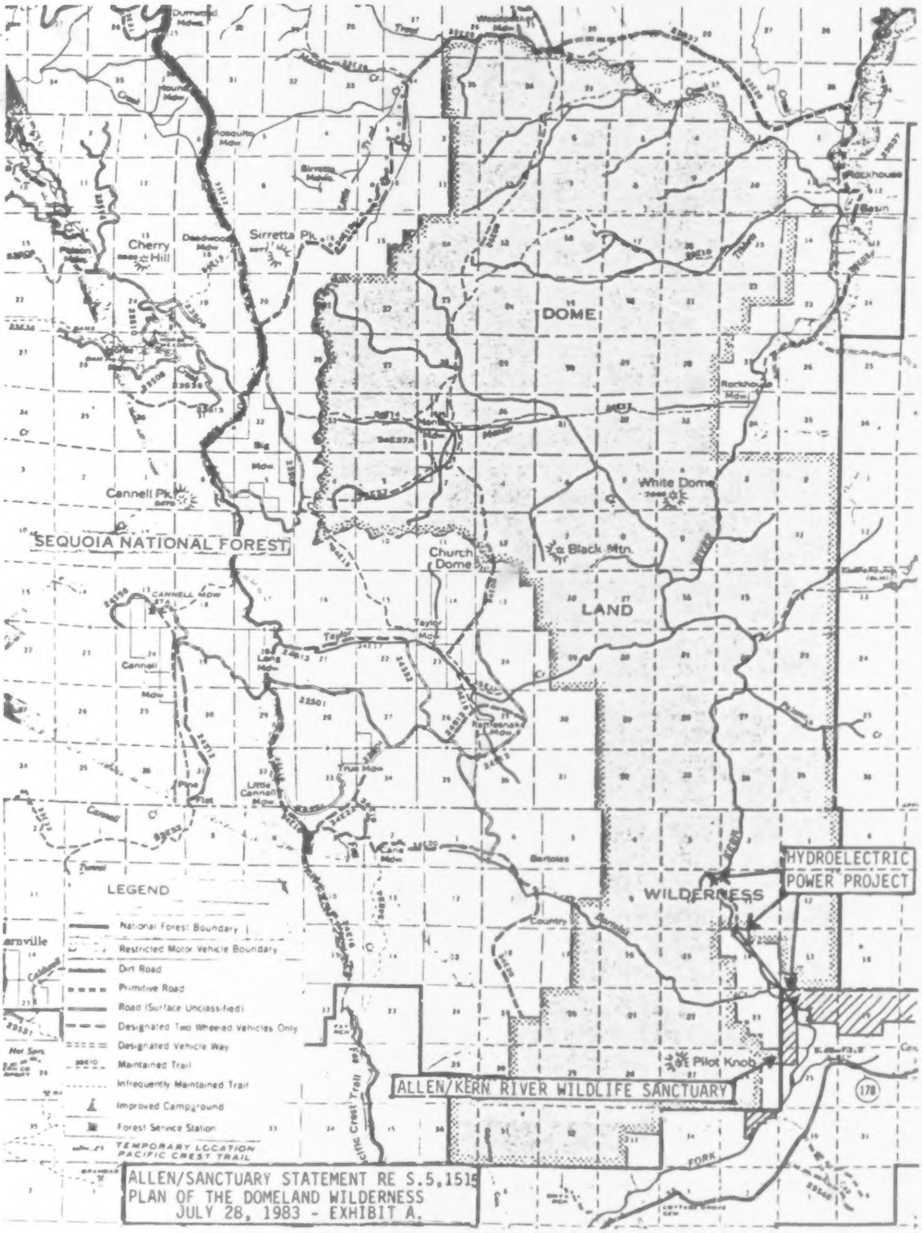
Exhibit A - Plan of the Dome Land Wilderness

Exhibit B-
1 - "Lamont Peak" Quadrangle Map (U.S.G.S.)
2 - "Onyx" Quadrangle Map (U.S.G.S.)

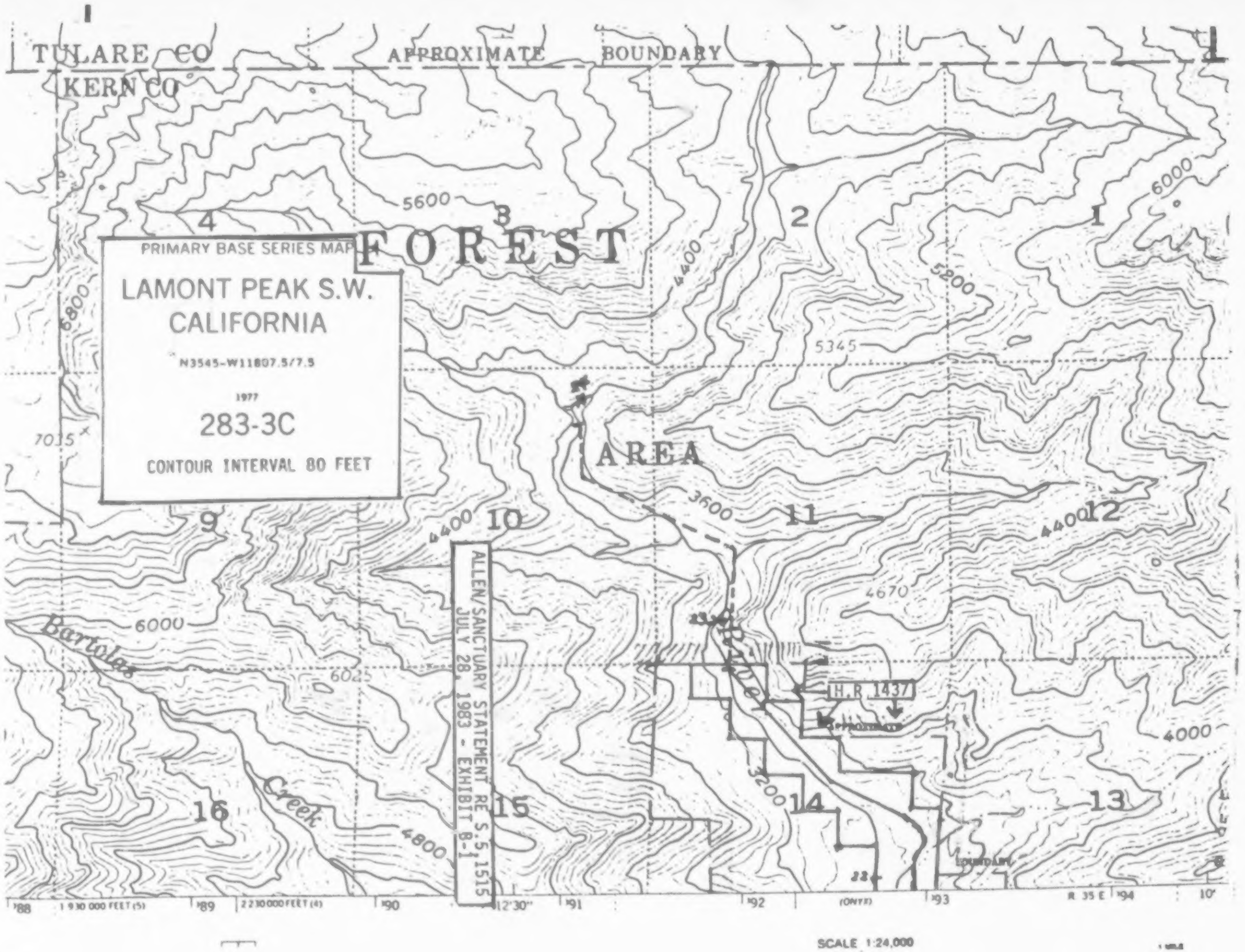
Exhibit C - Overview of South Fork of the Kern River Hydroelectric Power Potential

Exhibit D - City of Los Angeles Application to Federal Power Commission dated March 29, 1921

Exhibit E - Hydraulic Profile of the South Fork of the Kern River showing proposed and suggested points of diversion.


Dumond Mdw
Trout
Cr.
Round Mdw
Rosquito Mdw
Sirretta Mdw
Rockhouse
Basin
Cherry Hill
Deadwood Mdw
Sirretta Pk.
DOME
Rockhouse Mdw
Big Mdw
White Dome
Cannell Pk.
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST
Church Dome
Black Mtn.
CANNELL MDW STA.
Taylor Mdw
LAND
Cannell Mdw
Long Mdw
Rattlesnake Mdw
Pine Flat
Little Cannell Mdw
Trout Mdw
Cane Mdw
Bartolas
Country
HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT
WILDERNESS
Pilot Knob
ALLEN/KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
Pacific Crest Trail
FORK
178
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Restricted Motor Vehicle Boundary
Dirt Road
Primitive Road
Road (Surface Unclassified)
Designated Two Wheeled Vehicles Only
Designated Vehicle Way
Maintained Trail
Infrequently Maintained Trail
Improved Campground
Forest Service Station
TEMPORARY LOCATION PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

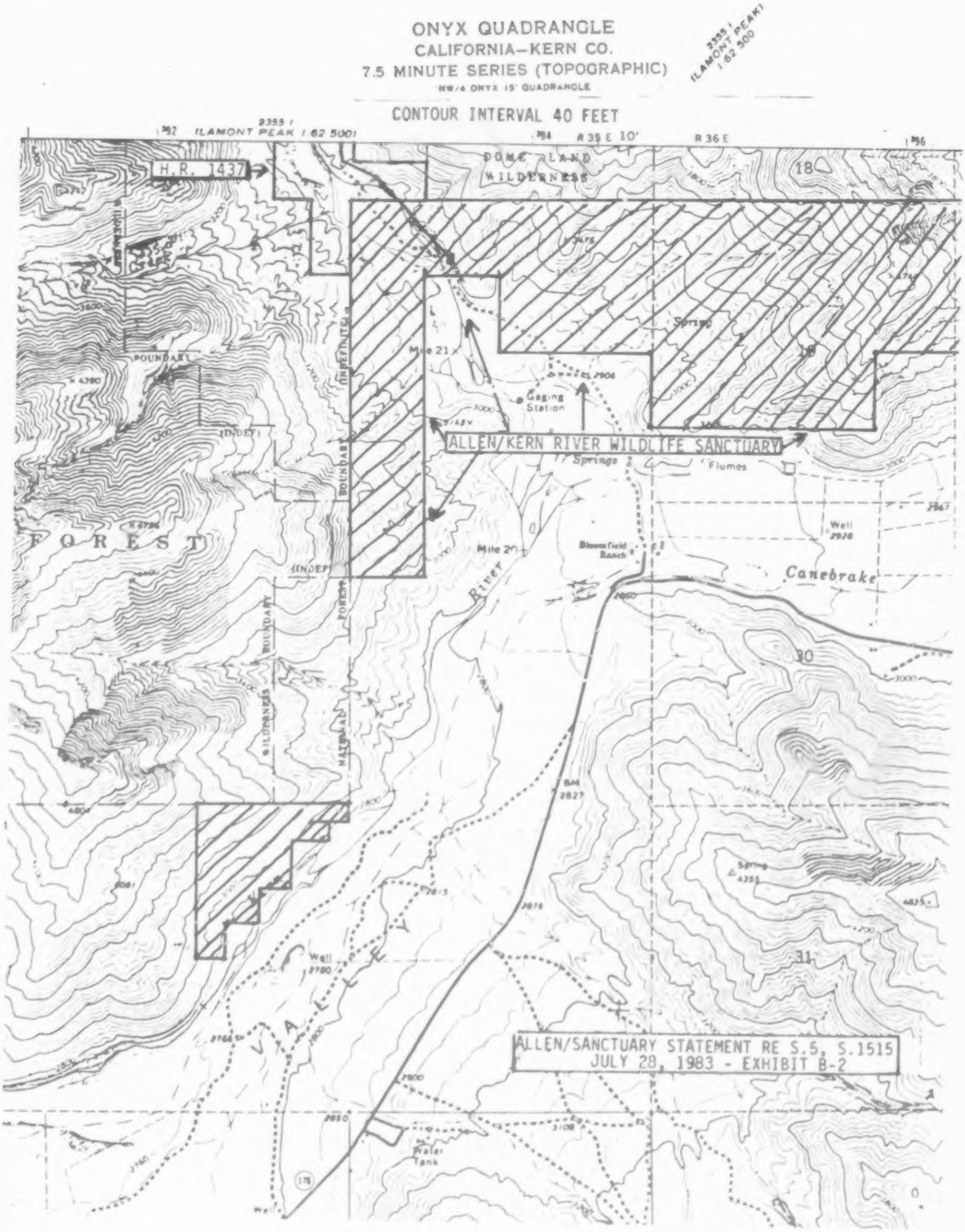
ALLEN/SANCTUARY STATEMENT RE S.5,1515
PLAN OF THE DOMELAND WILDERNESS
JULY 28, 1983 - EXHIBIT A.



ALLEN/SANCTUARY STATEMENT RE S.5.1515
JULY 28, 1983 - EXHIBIT B-1

TULARE CO
KERN CO
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY
FOREST
AREA
PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
LAMONT PEAK S.W.
CALIFORNIA
N3545-W11807.5/7.5
1977
283-3C
CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
H.R. 1437
APPROXIMATE
BOUNDARY
Bartolas
Creek
1
2
3
4
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
5600
6000
4400
5200
5345
3600
4670
4000
3200
6025
4800
6800
7015
SCALE 1:24,000
R 35 E
12'30"
10'
1 930 000 FEET (5)
2 230 000 FEET (4)

ONYX QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA–KERN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 ONYX 15' QUADRANGLE


2355 I (LAMONT PEAK) 1:62 500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
2355 I (LAMONT PEAK 1:62 500)
R 35 E 10'
R 36 E
H.R. 1437
DOME LAND WILDERNESS
18
19
BOUNDARY
(INDEF)
INDEFINITE
BOUNDARY
FOREST
WILDERNESS
BOUNDARY
NATIONAL
FOREST
Mile 21
Gaging Station
Spring
ALLEN/KERN RIVER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
Springs
Flumes
Well 2928
Mile 20
Bloomfield Ranch
River
Canebrake
30
31
Spring 4355
Well 2780
VALLEY
BM 2827
Water Tank
178

ALLEN/SANCTUARY STATEMENT RE S.5, S.1515
JULY 28, 1983 - EXHIBIT B-2

SOUTH FORK HYDROELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
ONYX PROJECT

CARL G. ALLEN
WILLIAM B. ALLEN
(213) 385-1678

SUITE 2320
3435 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90010

July 28, 1983

OVERVIEW
OF
SOUTH FORK OF THE KERN RIVER HYDROELECTRIC POWER POTENTIAL

For many decades the development of the hydropower potential of the South Fork of the Kern River (hereinafter "South Fork") in Kern and Tulare Counties of Southern California has been considered by public and private agencies, without any project yet reaching fruition.

For example, on January 14, 1921 the City of Los Angeles filed an application with the Federal Power Commission ("Project No. 152") calling for a public power project on the South Fork involving the same lands and waters with which the South Fork Hydroelectric Association, Onyx Project (FERC No. 6441) is now concerned.

On December 17, 1953 in issuing Patent No. 1142038 to Carl G. Allen granting him the NW¼NW¼ of Section 24, Township 25 South, Range 35 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, the Federal government reserved "to the United States, its permitee or licensee, the right to enter upon, occupy, and use, any part or all of said lands for the purposes provided in the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063)." (The Federal Power Act)

"The California Water Plan" (Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 3, p. 135) in 1957 states "Major new works contemplated for the Kern River include Rockhouse Reservoir and Power Plant, and Onyx Reservoir and Power Plant on the South Fork."

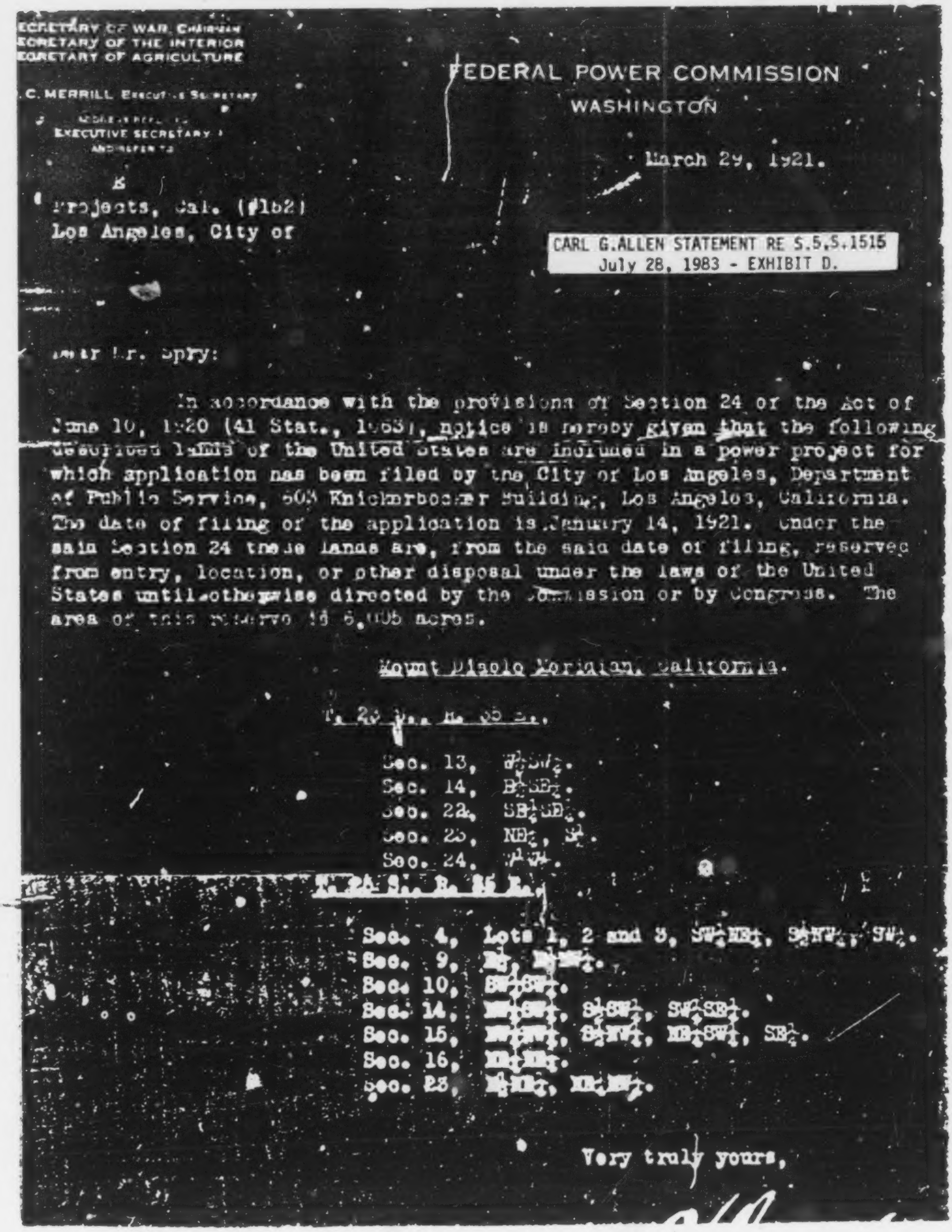
In 1964 the Act of Congress establishing the Domeland Wilderness Area which is contiguous to the Allen property in Section 24, specifically and purposely omitted from the Wilderness boundaries 1,100 acres of Sequoia National Forest upstream in anticipation of a possible future power project in that area.

In March, 1974 the State of California, Department of Water Resources, Bulletin No. 194, "Hydroelectric Energy Potential in California" (page 49) identified both the Rockhouse and Monache Meadows Projects on the South Fork.

In July, 1979 the U.S.Army Corps of Engineers "Preliminary Inventory of Hydropower Resources," Volume 2, Pacific Southwest Region, identified both the Onyx and Rockhouse Projects on the South Fork.

Currently there are four competing projects on file which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has accepted and is considering, all of which propose to divert South Fork water and convey it to a power house over land (97th Congre proposed for Domeland Wilderness - Additions II, by H.R. 4083 and S.1584.

Carl G. Allen Statement Re S. 5, S.1515 - EXHIBIT C.



ECRETARY OF WAR, CHAIRMAN
ECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
ECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

C. MERRILL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ADDRESS REPLY TO
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
AND REFER TO

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1921.

B
Projects, Cal. (#162)
Los Angeles, City of

CARL G. ALLEN STATEMENT RE S.5, S.1515
July 28, 1983 - EXHIBIT D.

Dear Mr. Spry:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat., 1063), notice is hereby given that the following described lands of the United States are included in a power project for which application has been filed by the City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Service, 503 Knickerbocker Building, Los Angeles, California. The date of filing of the application is January 14, 1921. Under the said Section 24 these lands are, from the said date of filing, reserved from entry, location, or other disposal under the laws of the United States until otherwise directed by the Commission or by Congress. The area of this reserve is 6,005 acres.

Mount Diablo Meridian, California.

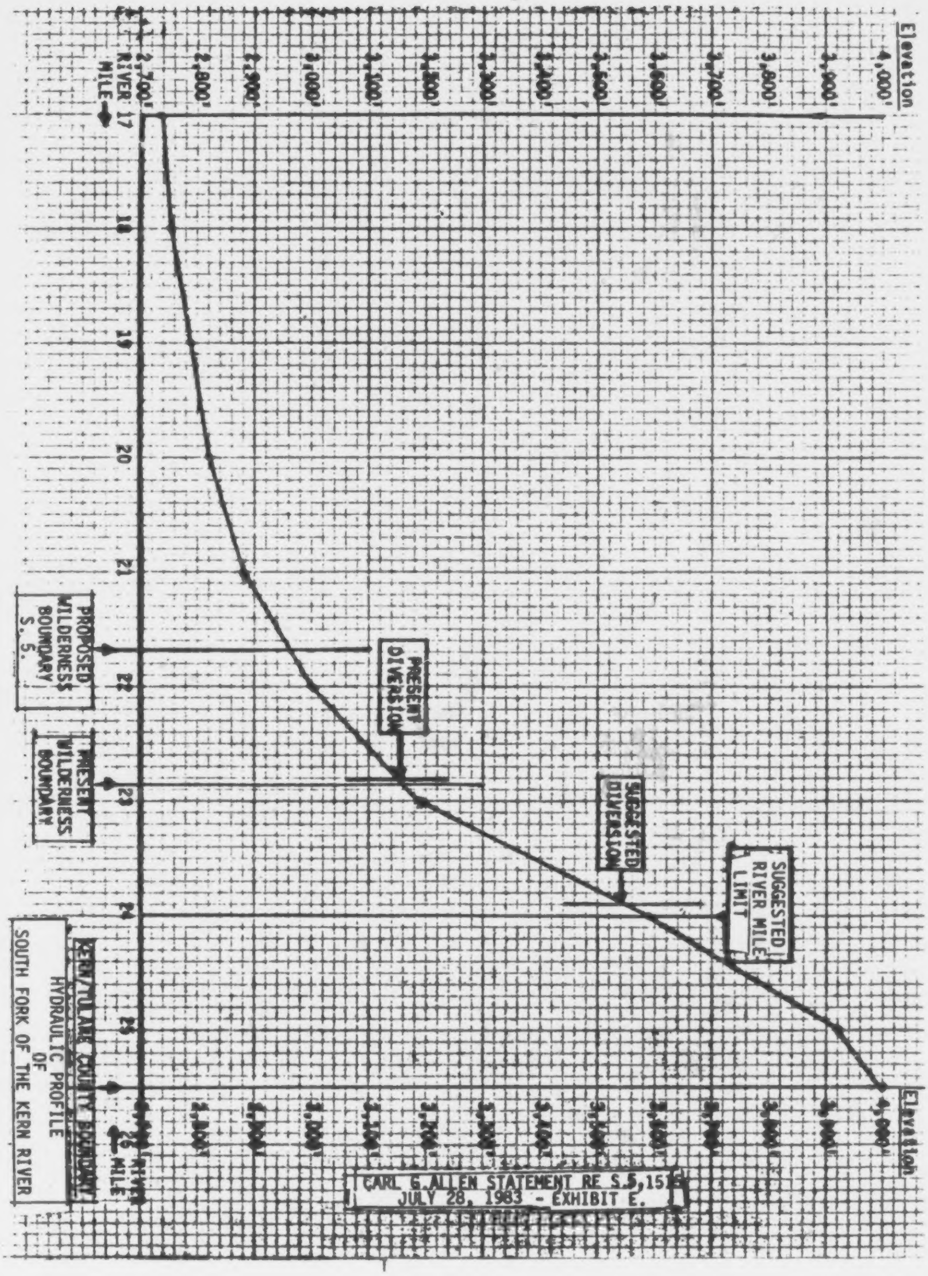
T. 23 S., R. 35 E.

Sec. 13, W$\frac{1}{2}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 14, E$\frac{1}{2}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 22, SE$\frac{1}{4}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 23, NE$\frac{1}{4}$, S$\frac{1}{2}$.
Sec. 24, W$\frac{1}{2}$W$\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 24 S., R. 35 E.

Sec. 4, Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW$\frac{1}{4}$NE$\frac{1}{4}$, S$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$, SW$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 9, E$\frac{1}{2}$, E$\frac{1}{2}$W$\frac{1}{2}$.
Sec. 10, SW$\frac{1}{4}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 14, NW$\frac{1}{4}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$, S$\frac{1}{2}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$, SW$\frac{1}{4}$SE$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 15, NE$\frac{1}{4}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$, S$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$, NE$\frac{1}{4}$SW$\frac{1}{4}$, SE$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 16, NE$\frac{1}{4}$NE$\frac{1}{4}$.
Sec. 23, N$\frac{1}{2}$NE$\frac{1}{4}$, NE$\frac{1}{4}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$.

Very truly yours,



HYDRAULIC PROFILE
OF
SOUTH FORK OF THE KERN RIVER

CARL G. ALLEN STATEMENT RE S.5,1515
JULY 28, 1983 - EXHIBIT E.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Allen. And, of course, your entire statement is part of the record.

Mr. LaVallee.

STATEMENT OF PETER La VALLEE, MARBLE MOUNTAIN AUDUBON SOCIETY, WEAVERVILLE, CALIF.

Mr. **La Vallee**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Peter La Vallee, and I am a resident of Weaverville, Trinity County, Calif.

I have lived in the area 4 years, having spent other years in northern California in a neighboring county, Humboldt County, on the coast. I am a director of a local juvenile justice delinquency prevention program providing counseling, family crisis intervention, and drug and alcohol abuse education to the area.

I come to today's hearings representing the Marble Mountain Audubon Society and an interest of my own regarding Wooley Creek, an area which is adjacent to Marble Mountain Wilderness.

I know this area well because I have been hiking the entire watershed of Wooley Creek on numerous occasions during the past 13 years. I feel that I know this area as well as any human being.

Wooley Creek is one of the last pristine watersheds in northwestern California. Not one single road crosses its entire canyon. The stream flows approximately 26 miles from its source in Maneden Lake, located in the Marble Mountain Wilderness, to its mouth at the Salmon River.

However, and as my map indicates and my testimony, the bound 8½ miles are located outside of the existing wilderness area boundary. This area has long been identified as having values that are paramount to warranting a complete protection as wilderness.

Among those first is that the drainage is one of the last large tributary systems that has not even been partially logged, mined, or otherwise developed. Protecting such a system from its mouth to its headwaters would be extremely desirable from a scientific standpoint.

It could be used as a control in future watershed studies where ecologists, biologists, and others interested in studying the various aspects of an entire drainage.

Wilderness protection would also protect the watershed's dispersed recreation value. Wooley Creek is low elevation dominated by steep canyon walls. The last 19 miles of the creek have a very small stream gradient. Because of this and its mild climate, the canyon is accessible year round.

This is in sharp contrast to many of the higher elevation areas of the Marble Mountain Wilderness which are heavily snowbound. In fact, this year is a good example. Some of them are still not accessible.

The canyon provides an excellent opportunity for solitude in a wilderness in an enclosed beautiful canyon. In its current undisturbed condition, it also offers perhaps the last sample of an old growth Douglas fir forest being low elevation.

An item constantly referred to at Wooley Creek is its fisheries value. It contains a large summer steelhead run, which is identified by the Forest Service as the best of its species.

In summary, what I would like to say is during the RARE II planning process, the Forest Service planners themselves identified these paramount unique values, and presented a recommendation that 22,000 acres of the watershed be designated as wilderness.

We have a 180 degree reversal from that original RARE II position.

[The prepared statement of Mr. La Vallee follows:]

STATEMENT OF

PETER LA VALLEE

My name is Peter La Vallee. I am a resident of Weaverville, Trinity County, California. I have lived in Weaverville during the past four years, working under a professional and specialized services contract with Trinity County. I am the coordinator of a local program offering counseling, family crisis intervention, drug and alcohol abuse education and job referral/placement to pre-delinquent youth identified as high risk entries into the local criminal justice system. I am also involved in community development activities related to my work and am a member of the Weaverville Lions Club and a board member of Trinity Friends, Inc. (a local big brother-big sister program). I am a licensed teacher in the State of California, having worked several years in the classroom.

This testimony constitutes my comments and recommendation that the Wooley Creek drainage, identified as the Portuguese A Area during the RARE II process, be included as an addition to the Marble Mountain Wilderness on the Klamath National Forest. I know this area well, having hiked the entire watershed on numerous occasions throughout the past thirteen years.

Wooley Creek is one of the last nearly pristine watersheds of significant size in northwestern California. It is a tributary to the Salmon River near Somes Bar, Siskiyou County. Flows have been estimated from its mouth from between 30-50 cfs during August to in excess of 500 cfs during periods of heavy runoff. Elevations range from about 600 feet above sea level at the mouth of Wooley Creek to approximately 6,200 feet at Man Eaten Lake, the source of the main stem, located in the existing Marble Moutain Wilderness. Presently, Wooley Creek and its tributaries upstream from a point approximately halfway between Bridge Creek and Canyon Creek lie within the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area. (Figure 1). About 8.5 miles of the main stem are below the wilderness area boundary. A foot trail, maintained by the U.S. Forest Service, exists along Wooley Creek from its mouth as far upstream as Anthony Milne Camp (not shown in Figure 1), at which point the trail leaves the watershed and climbs to an elevation of 6,050 feet in the vicinity of Big Elk Lake. However, the trail, which lies several hundred feet above the stream on steep, rugged mountainsides, provides little direct access to the stream for much of this distance. No part of Wooley Creek is accessible by road.

The uniqueness and environmental importance of the Wooley Creek drainage has long been recognized. As the last large tributary system in northern California which has not been even partially logged, mined or otherwise developed, the protection of such a system from its mouth to headwaters would be extremely desirable from a scientific standpoint. Protected in its current wilderness condition, Wooley Creek could be used as a control in future watershed studies and would furnish unique opportunities for ecologists interested in studying various aspects of an entire undisturbed drainage.

Wilderness protection would further ensure the watershed's

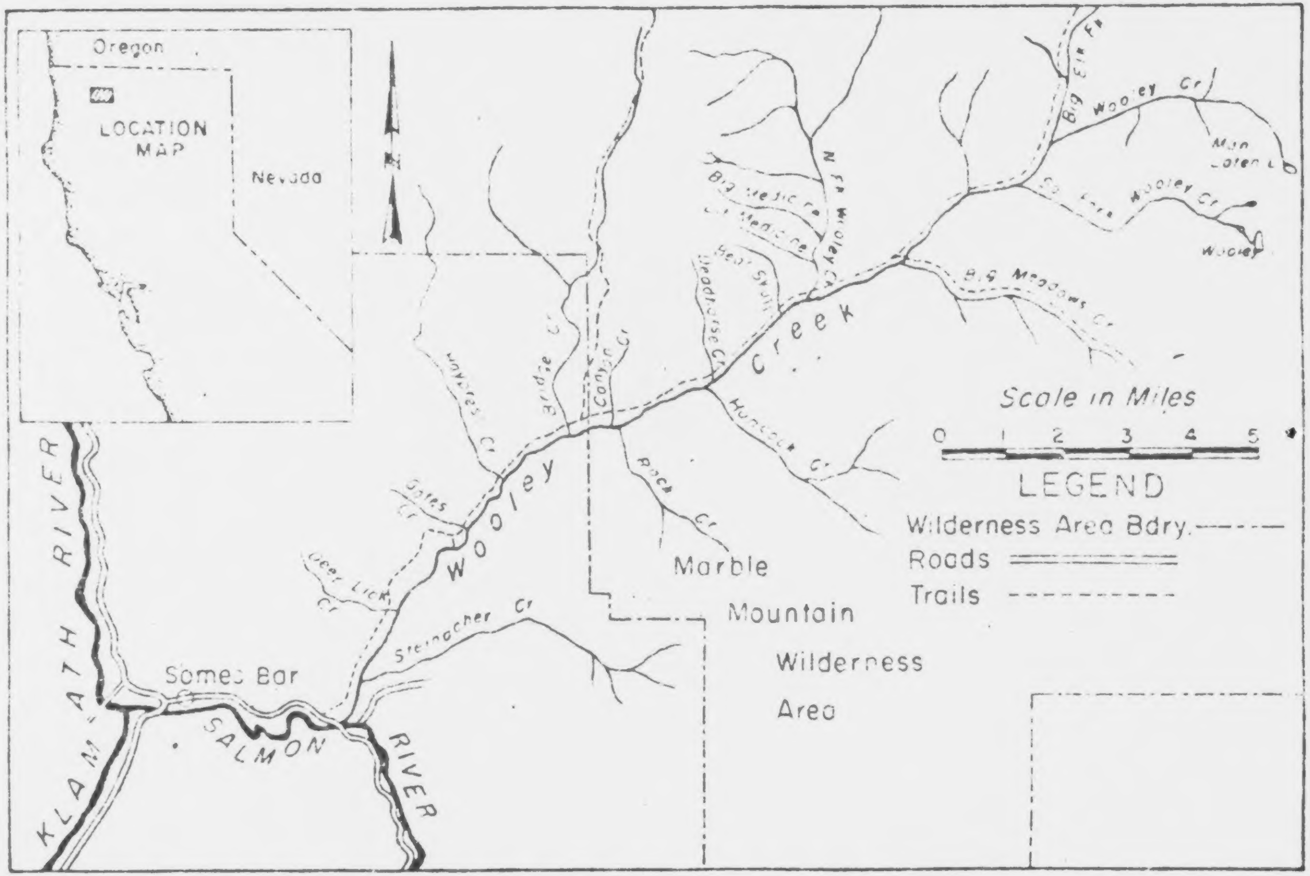

Oregon
LOCATION MAP
Nevada
Big Elk Fk
Wooley Cr
Main Lofer L
So. Fork Wooley Cr
Wooley
Big Medic Cr
Lit Medicine
N Fk Wooley Cr
Bear Skull
Deadhorse Cr
Big Meadows Cr
Creek
Scale in Miles
0
1
2
3
4
5
LEGEND
Wilderness Area Bdry.
Roads
Trails
Haypress Cr
Bridge Cr
Canyon Cr
Hancock Cr
Rock Cr
Gates Cr
Wooley
Deer Lick Cr
Steinacher Cr
Marble
Mountain
Wilderness
Area
Somes Bar
SALMON
RIVER
KLAMATH
RIVER

FIGURE 1. Wooley Creek and Tributaries

dispersed recreation value. Because of Wooley Creek's relatively low elevation and generally mild climate, the area is accessible year round. Although the Forest Service trail is not maintained during the wet winter months, hiking access remains relatively easy. This is in sharp contrast to the higher elevations within the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area which are heavily snowbound throughout the winter months.

In its current undisturbed condition, Wooley Creek represents perhaps the last remaining sample of an old growth douglas fir watershed forest in northern California. Again, this is due primarily to its relatively low elevation. The higher elevation watersheds which are already protected are dominated by red fir and lodge pole pine.

Completing a list of the unique resource values contained within the Wooley Creek watershed is Wooley's fishery. Wooley Creek possesses the most extensive high quality summer steelhead trout habitat remaining in the Klamath River drainage. The Creek provides excellent spawning, holding and nursery environments for these anadromous fish, characterized by cool summer water temperatures, deep pools, spawning riffles and a gradual stream gradient averaging about 100 feet per mile for the lower fifteen miles of the creek. (From research prepared by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State of California Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game) Much of this habitat exists outside of the existing Marble Mountain Wilderness.

With respect to the RARE II Portuguese A Area, which represents the entire drainage pattern for Wooley Creek, much has happened in the past several years. The area has received considerable support for wilderness designation from such organizations as California Trout, the American Fisheries Society, Salmon Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, the Associated Sportsmen, Sierra Club, Marble Mountain Resources Committee, the Wooley Creek Association (owners of the only private landholdings within the area, including David Packard), Marble Mountain Audubon Society, the California Resources Agency (under former Governor Reagan), the California Department of Fish and Game, and finally as a formal recommendation for wilderness by Forest Service planners in RARE II.

Throughout this history of support, Wooley Creek is an area that has long been recognized as having paramount wilderness and fisheries resource values. In recommending a wilderness designation for Wooley Creek, supporters have consistently identified the current undisturbed status of the entire watershed and its obvious potential for wilderness designation. With respect to the fisheries value, much concern has been expressed over the possible effects of any commercial timber activity within the area. The Wooley Creek area is composed primarily of decomposed granite with a high to very high erosion hazard rating. This fact, when coupled with the stricter habitat requirements of summer run steelhead, have caused concern over the possibility of road construction and logging within the watershed. Examples of road construction and logging on similar watersheds illustrate the negative effects on the fisheries resource. Recent road constructions in the adjacent Steinacher Creek drainage have resulted in severe erosion. The Little North Fork Salmon River, with a geology similar to Wooley Creek's, has suffered severe erosion and stream damage due to logging activity in the last decade. The South Fork Van Duzen River has suffered a decline from a pre-1960's run of several hundred summer steelhead to a current average annual run of less than a dozen fish, due primarily to landslides which have filled more than 95% of the holding pool habitat.

Summer run steelhead are a "sensitive" species per USFS executive order. They have stricter habitat requirements than fall-winter steelhead because of the long residence of adults in freshwater during extended periods of low stream flow. They are totally dependent on deep holding pools to survive the hot summer months. In a California Department of Fish and Game Administrative report entitled "The Wooley Creek Surveys, 1967 and 1968", author Roger Lanse warned that: "Future changes in the Wooley Creek watershed due to logging or road construction could cause the water temperature of Wooley Creek to become a limiting factor with regard to these fish." He continued to say in his report that: "Under present U.S. Forest Service regulations; timber harvesting and road construction are not permitted within the Marble Mountain Wilderness area, but logging operations are permitted below the wilderness area boundary. Such activities pose the greatest threat to the Wooley Creek summer salmonid resource. Logging and road construction could affect no only summer water temperatures but also the quality of the spawning habitat through siltation and slides."

The USFS, recognizing the fisheries and wilderness values of the Wooley Creek drainage, recommended that it be added to the Marble Mountain Wilderness. This 1980 decision represented the culmination of the RARE II process, recommending that 22,000 acres of the Wooley Creek watershed be protected as wilderness. According to USFS documentation, the rationale for this decision was based on public concern, the WARS (Wilderness Attribute Rating System) in which Wooley Creek scored in the top 30%, the slight effect that inclusion of the Portuguese A Area would have on community stability and employment in the area and paramount fisheries values identified on Wooley Creek.

The recommendation of the Service was withdrawn in 1982 by Assistant Secretary Crowell by executive fiat, no rationale offered. Since then, the Klamath National Forest has issued a Draft Forest Plan with a preferred alternative which calls for timber harvest or other development over 91% of the Wooley Creek watershed. This current preferred alternative recommends that 3,520 acres of the Wooley Creek watershed downstream from the Marble Mountain Wilderness be managed for "undeveloped dispersed recreation". This acreage represents only a corridor along either side of the Creek. None of the acreage within the Portuguese A Area has been recommended for wilderness. Clearly this most recent proposal represents an example of the subordination of fisheries and other resource values to timber production.

California Department of Fish and Game comments on the Klamath Forest Draft Plan indicate that "...it appears not much effort was directed toward adequate monitoring for fish and wildlife." Examples cited include a discrepancy in the total miles of perennial streams on the Klamath National Forest. Page 131 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement indicates 5,500 miles of perennial streams, while page 155 indicates there are 8,180 miles. Furthermore, with respect to watershed improvement practices, the DEIS states on page 240 that "... watershed improvement practices will be implemented on approximately 130 acres annually and all of the known 1300 acres of backlog will be treated in the first decade", while on page 138 of the DEIS it is stated that "Elimination of the backlog should be accomplished over the first decade, at a rate of approximately 130 acres per year is adequate funding is available."

I urge you to consider the previous Forest Service RARE II recommendation and the recommendations of the other organizations and governmental agencies mentioned above and to include the Wooley Creek watershed as an addition to the Marble Mountain Wilderness.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Luckett.

STATEMENT OF ROY T. LUCKETT, TEHAMA FLY FISHERS, RED BLUFF, CALIF.

Mr. **Luckett**. Mr. Chairman, and members of the panel, I appreciate the opportunity to comment today. Allow me to introduce myself. I am Roy Luckett, and I am here to represent the Tehama Fly Fishers in Tehama Country, Calif. I am also representing the Mill Creek Homeowners Association of Tehama Country, a figure of around 225 families.

And we entirely support the Burton California wilderness bill, H.R. 1437. We are especially concerned for the wilderness areas of eastern Tehama County encompassed by the drainages of Mill, Antelope, and Deer Creeks, since what happens to them will most certainly affect us all directly.

We especially support wilderness designation for the RARE II areas; Mill Creek, 1584; Ishi, 85098. And additionally, we urge you to support the whole issue of wilderness by recommending that Antelope Creek drainage, Ishi B-5908; the Mill Creek Roadless Area; and Pokes Springs, 5907, of which 9,400 acres are on Deer Creek.

Public reponse to RARE II indicates overwhelming public support for the wilderness designation to be issued for the Mill Creek and Pokes Springs Roadless Area; 74 percent of 776 comments supported wilderness for Pokes Springs; 74 percent of 759 comments supported wilderness for Mill Creek; 73 percent of 996 comments supported wilderness for Ishi Roadless Area.

Among the support, we have the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishing Associations, the Northern California Sportsmen's Groups, the Sierra Club, many Tehama homeowners near the Ishi country, as well as several local, State, and National service conservation groups.

The reasons for us to support the whole Ishi wilderness area are many and varied, but the following we believe are vital. It is the last remaining opportunity to designate a major wilderness area, and it is the Era Foothill ecosystem with year-round accessibility.

The area has little commercial timber or mineral resources. There is a supplement A on the back of my testimony that will verify this.

No. 3, Mill, Deer, and Antelope Creeks are the last major undeveloped tributaries to the Sacramento River and supports significant wild populations of salmon, steelhead, and resident trout, and as much as 70 percent of the spring channuck salmon in dry years.

With reference to the Bible, may I end my statement by a quote, sir? I quote from the first chapter of Genesis, verse 26, "And God said let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepth upon the earth."

It is a very clear cut responsibility that we have to the earth and all living things. We urge you to exercise that responsibility for this generation and future generations by legislating a whole Ishi Wilderness Area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Luckett follows:]

TEHAMA FLY FISHERS

P. O. Box 224
Red Bluff, California 96080

STATEMENT OF ROY T. LUCKETT,
Conservation Committee, Tehama Fly Fishers
Before
Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
July 28, 1983
Regarding California Wilderness Act Legislation

Allow me to introduce myself. I am Roy Luckett, here to represent the Tehama Fly Fishers, from Tehama County, California; also representing Mill Creek Home Owners Association from Tehama County. We entirely support the Burton California Wilderness Bill, HR 1437. We are especially concerned for the wilderness areas of eastern Tehama County encompassed by the drainages of Mill, Antelope, and Deer Creeks. Yes, by our name you see we are concerned with the fisheries, and as home owners we are also concerned with these drainages, since what happens to them will most certainly affect all of us directly.

We especially support wilderness designation for the RARE II areas: Mill Creek, #5284, 9,800 acres of riparian corridor that is also part of the State Game Refuge; Ishi #A5098, 41,840 acreas of mid-elevation watershed of Mill and Deer Creeks (including the contiguous BLM land at Ishi Caves). Additionally, we urge you to support a whole Ishi Wilderness, by recommending that Antelope Creek drainage, Ishi #B5098 Mill Creek Roadless Area (RA); Polk Springs, #5097, of which 9,400 acres is on Deer Creek (and is also part of the State Game Refuge). Antelope Creek is especially important since it will serve to protect the integrity of the rest of the Ishi roadless areas.

Public response to RARE II indicates overwhelming public support for the wilderness designation of the Ishi, Mill Creek, and Polk Springs Roadless areas. 74%(776 comments) supported wilderness for Polk Springs. 74%(759 comments) supported wilderness for Mill Creek. 73% (996 comments) supported wilderness for Ishi Roadless Area. The Ishi Wilderness proposal also enjoys diverse support from such organizations as Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Associations, Northern California Sportsman's Groups, the Tehama Fly Fishers, Mill Creek Home Owners' Association, Sierra Club, many Tehama County home owners near the Ishi country, as well as several local, state-wide, and national conservation groups.

Reasons for us to support the whole Ishi Wilderness areas are many and varied, but the following we believe are vital:

1. It is the last remaining opportunity to designate a major wilderness area in a Sierra foothill ecosystem with year around accessibility. (It is a roadless resource of a foothill ecotype, unrepresented at present in the National Wilderness Preservation System).

2. The area has little commercial timber or mineral resources. (See supplement A). To argue that creating additional wilderness areas will end many jobs by preventing the logging of about two percent of the available timber is ludicrous. We are not cutting the remaining 98% of the available timber for reasons related to the economy and demand for lumber, not because of the wilderness status of the land. That argument will be reasonable only when we have cut the 98% of harvestable timber outside the wilderness system. Passing the California Wilderness Act of 1983 will have no measurable impact on existing jobs.

3. Mill, Deer, and Antelope Creeks are the last major undeveloped tributaries to the Sacramento River and support signigicant wild populations of salmon, steelhead, and resident trout (as much as 70% Of the spring chinook salmon in dry years). Mill Creek may also provide one of the highest altitude spawning grounds in the U.S. Salmon have been spotted migrating up Mill Creek well into the boundaries of Lassen Volcanic National Park (above 5500 feet). This is due to the undiverted nature of these creeks, as well as the unroaded nature of the land through which they flow. The Sacramento River system spring salmon run has declined to the point of potential extinction. Of the entire spring run in the Sacramento watershed, 27% spawn in Mill and Deer Creeks. This figure increases when drought conditions occur. Because of this, Spring runChinook Salmon have been identified by the California Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service as a "sensitive" species on National Forest lands and have been targeted for special management by the California Department of Fish and Game. The following table indicates the current

fish population estimates for Mill, Deer, and Antelope Creeks.

	SPRING SALMON	FALL/WINTER SALMON	STEELHEAD
Antelope Creek	500	o	300
Mill Creek	1300	2000	1000
Deer Creek	2300	1000	1000

In monetary terms the harvest of these resources represent about $500,000.

4. The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS--Dep't. of Interior) included Mill and Deer Creeks in their 1981 Nationwide Rivers Inventory. The inventory indentifies major river resources and is utilized to determine potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic River System. I think this to be significant. HCRS found Deer and Mill Creeks to have "outstandingly remarkable" scenic, geologic, fish, historic and cultural values. Lassen National Forest has utilized the inventory data to begin their own study of the wild river potential of Mill and Deer Creeks in the forest planning process. Public input during the "Issues" phase of the process resulted in the addition of Antelope Creek in the study.

Of great concern to us are the ten applications for hydro-power plants on Mill Creek alone. It is good news that Tehama County is not strong at this time on the feasibility of the hydro-power plants according to their consultants. Construction of diversion, conveyance, powerhouse, and transmission facilities for the proposed water appropriations would negate the value identified in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, forclosing options in the current study of Wild River potential for Mill Creek by Lassen National Forest in their Land Management Plan.

5. The proposed wilderness is adjacent to the State Wildlife Area and contacts a portion of the State Game Refuge. Wildlife found in the area include mountain lion, black-tailed deer, eagle, peregrine falcon, bobcat, redtailed hawk, turkey vulture, wild horses, black bears, coyotes, and wild hogs. The Ishi Wilderness provides critical winter habitat for the Tehama black-tailed deer herd. With about 40,000 animals, the herd is the largest in the

state.

6. All the streams in the proposed wilderness are used by many people for hiking, fishing, and wilderness camping. Important, because of its low elevation, the Ishi Wilderness is accessible all year for recreation. The area has over 100 miles of hiking trails, including popular maintained trails along Antelope, Mill and Deer Creeks. There is horseback riding, swimming, hunting (excellent in season), and white water boating. In spite of the Chamber of Commerce report that there are extensive four-wheel-drive trails, the Antelope area actually has only a very few. There are none in the Mill Creek area. A few trail bikes are seen occasionally on the hiking trails. Major users are from Tehama and Butte Counties, with significant amount of visitors from throughout California, and even from out of state, due to the cultural and historic significance of the area.

7. The Ishi Wilderness contains valuable archeological and cultural remains of the extinct Yahi Indians. A tribelet of the Yana, the Yahi Indians lived in the Ishi country for 4,000 to 6,000 years. The Yahis were made famous by Ishi, the last of his people. His story is told in "Ishi In Two World", by Theodora Kroeber. There are numerous old homesteads of historical significance in the Ishi Wilderness; sites such as Savercool Place, McClure Place, Graham Place. A few sites are in the National Register. A portion of the historic Lassen Trail which was used by pioneers on their trek west transects the area. Importantly, the Antiquities Act protects the Yahi Indian Tribe remains.

Any construction will adversely impact the above listed natural and cultural resources. Wilderness status is often erroneously perceived as "locking up an area for the priveleged few", and "forever" prohibiting timber harvest, mining, and various possible developments. Anyone who has visited a wilderness area recently, or experienced the Park Service or National Park permit and/or quota systems, will question the "privileged few" argument. As for "locking up an area forever", in fact, Congress creates Wilderness areas by legislative action and can abolish them the same way. The Wilderness System is simply a priority system, which says, in effect, "these lands are unique and exceptionally valuable in an undeveloped state, and should remain that way as long as possible. I am sure we all realize that the legislative process is a two-edged sword; if a wilderness area contains some essential resource not available elsewhere, the wilderness status for that area will end. In the meantime, we can harvest timber, mine minerals, and develop the other 90% of our public lands.

Off-Road Vehicles (ORVs) do need an area where they can perform. (Over 80% of the Lassen National Forest is open to unrestricted ORV use). This should take place in an area where as little of nature is disturbed as possible. It certainly should not be an area as abundant in game, culture, and quiet solitude as the entire Ishi Area. By quietly hiking through an area you see game, hear birds and sounds of nature, and yes, hear solitude.that cannot be experience where noisy vehicles exist. There is no doubt of vehicle pollution, fumes, stream siltation, (ORVs can't stay out of streams), spilt gasoline, oil, discarded oil cans,and trash. This is compounded by the fact that these vehicles can carry in so much, and consequently leave so much. Also, they are capable of carrying large tools that raise havoc with archeological sites. Let each of us walk only into Wilderness areas, and ride into those in which vehicles are allowed.

Existing facts support wilderness status for the whole Ishi country. These facts include the existence of the State Game Refuge, and Forest Service Inventoried Roadless Area; absence of marketable timber; low cost benefit ratio for hydroelectric development; insignificant mineral deposits; and predominant Forest Service ownership. Ishi country is unique in that it is a low elevation wilderness with a foothill ecosystem not now represented in any of our wilderness systems.

I quote from the first chapter of Genesis, verse 26: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and and overthe cattle, and over the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." It's a very clear cut responsibility that we have to the earth and all living things. We urge you to exercise that responsibility for this generation and future generations by legislating a wholeIshi Wilderness Area.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy T. Luckett

Roy T. Luckett
Tehama Fly Fishers
Mill Creek Home Owners Association
Concerned Citizen

TEHAMA FLY FISHERS

P. O. Box 224
Red Bluff, California 96080

July 24, 1983

Roy T. Luckett represents the position of the Tehama Fly Fishers on the matter contained in the Burton California Wilderness Bill, HR 1437, and in all other matters under consideration. Mr. Luckett is a member of the Tehama Fly Fishers, and a member of the TFF Conservation Committee.

C F Culbertson Jr

C.F. Culbertson Jr.
Vice-president

for Gil Stewart
President

A Member of Northern California Council of Fly Fishing Clubs

Mill Creek Summer Home Assoc.
Mill Creek, Calif. 96061

July 21, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Energy and Environmental
Committee, Subcommittee of Public Lands

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Mill Creek Homeowners Association endorse ROY LUCKETT as our spokesman at the Senate Hearing on the California Wilderness Bill.

This group represents 119 cabin owners on Mill Creek.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM D. RICE
President, Mill Creek
Homeowners Association

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT COPY

SUPPLEMENT "A"

50284 - Mill Creek (9,800 acres)

Recommendation: Multiple-Use Management

This area includes the upper portion of the Mill Creek drainage. It is characterized by very steep, brush-covered slopes. There is no potential for timber production. Deer and other wildlife inhabit the area. Steep terrain and heavy vegetative cover have restricted vehicle access to the area and it is not likely that vehicle access or other resource management activities will be permitted under multiple-use management. This area was inhabited by the Yahi-Yana Indian tribes and Ishi the last known member to live in his native environment. Cultural values will be searched for and protected before ground disturbing activities take place.

For W. V. JONES
Forest Supervisor

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Luckett.
Mr. Kelly.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN KELLY, PRESIDENT, FRIENDS OF DEL NORTE, CRESCENT, CALIF.

Mr. **Kelly**. Senator Wallop, Senator Wilson, or his representative, I am here to ask you to protect a wild river and its salmo fishery by recognizing in Federal law a wilderness area that ha been managed as wilderness for over 200 years, the proposed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness.

My name is Martin Kelly. Seven years ago, I left the U.S. Ai Force on disability pay after 22½ years of active service, an moved to delightful Del Norte, because my family and I though that it was the most beautiful area in the 48 contiguous States, an it had the clean, cool, moist air that I need to survive.

I am a self-employed automobile mechanic, and last year I wa elected president of an organization known as the Friends of De Norte County. I have admittedly slower than most climbed th Golden Stairs, hiked the Kelsey Trail from Buck Creek to Harrington Mountain, and transversed the ridge line goes from Elk Cree to the Punch Bowl.

And I can report to you that the proposed Siskiyou Mountai Wilderness is a very special place indeed. For the last two weekends, the Friends of Del Norte working under the Forest Services's adopt-a-trail program have been performing routine trail maintenance in the 8-mile area. We have removed downed trees, repaired the usual small landslides, and brushed out overgrown areas.

The entire Smith River system is part of the California wild and scenic rivers. And it is the only major river in California that still retains its wild and free-flowing condition for its entire length. A major portion of the headwaters of the Smith could be protected by a well-designed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness.

A little bit of history. Before we Euro-Americans came to what is now Del Norte County, the local inhabitants, people who called themselves Towola, Hupa, Yurok, and Karok placed this high country off limits to human activity except for very special religious and power-seeking quests by motivated and trained individuals.

They recognized long ago that the high country was a special place that could very easily be damaged by intensive human use, and that it should be preserved as a wild and free place.

When the Six Rivers National Forest was created in the early 1900's, that same high country was deferred for several valid reasons. Only lately, during the local logging booms of the late sixties and the early seventies has the Forest Service actively considered logging this area in spite of the hazards posed by large-scale human activity in such a fragile area.

At about the same time, the roadless area review and evaluation process has actively considered a permanent deferral of that area by proposing to declare the high country as a federally recognized wilderness.

H.R. 1437 represents the minimum wilderness proposal acceptable to the Friends of Del Norte County. It releases wilderness study areas that overlay strategic metal claims, the north fork of the Smith and the Kelly Wilderness areas. And it releases a wilderness study area, Monkey, that is now undergoing an extensive exploration for precious metals.

We believe that H.R. 1437 should be strengthened by adding those Siskiyou B areas in Del Norte County that would fully protect the south fork of the Smith River and the north and Siskiyou forks of the river.

And, also, we feel that the G-O Road corridor should be closed now that a competent authority, Federal Judge Stanley Weigel, has issued a permanent injunction thereby creating a Siskiyou-Eight Mile-Dillon-Blue Creek area as one complete entity.

Such a wilderness would not cost any Del Norte resident now working in the logging industry their job. The area has never been logged. It has never been considered for logging until very recently. It is not going to hurt us economically.

It should not be forgotten that the proposed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness has substantial wilderness values, whatever its eventual size and shape. The Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness that protects the wild portions of the Smith River will be of even more value to the Del Norte County, to its major watershed, and to its valuable anadromous fishery.

I thank you, especially for running over.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kelly follows:]

The Friends of Del Norte County
P.O. Box 225 • Gasquet, California 95543

JULY 28, 1983

ORAL TESTIMONY BEFORE U.S. SENATE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

HEARING ON S.5, S.1515, H.R. 1437

GOOD AFTERNOON.

I am here to ask you to protect a wild river and its salmon fishery by recognizing in federal law a wilderness area that has been managed as wilderness for over 2,000 years--the proposed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness.

My name is Martin Kelly. Seven years ago I left the United States Air Force after 22½ years of active military service and moved to 'delightful Del Norte' because my family and I thought it was the most beautiful area in the 48 contigious states. I am now a self-employed auto mechanic and was elected President of the Friends of Del Norte County a year ago. I have climbed up the Golden Stairs, hiked the Kelsey Trail from Buck Creek to Harrington Mountain, and traversed the ridge line from Elk Creek to the Punchbowl and can report to you that the proposed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness is a very special place indeed. Nowhere in all my travels have I found an area so large with so little evidence that humans have ever been present or passed through the area. It is truely a wilderness.

Earlier this year, in response to President Reagan's "Volunteerism" iniative, the Friends of Del Norte County adopted a short portion of the South Kelsey Trail from its trailhead at Horse Pen Creek to the mouth of Eight Mile Creek. For the last two weekends, the Friends of Del Norte County have been performing routine trail maintenance; removing windblown downed trees; repairing the usual small landslides; and 'brushing out' overgrown areas.

The entire Smith River system is a part of the California Wild and Senic Rivers and is the only major river in California that still retains is wild and free-flowing condition for its entire length. A major portion of the headwaters of the Smith could be protected by a well-designed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness. The present Forest Service, AB 1437-SB5-SB1515 proposals short change the Smith River's South Fork and the North and South Siskiyou Forks which are classified by the state of California as "Wild" and were recognized by then Secretary of Interior Andrus as "Wild".

Before we Euro-Americans came to what is now Del Norte County, the local inhabitants--Towola-Hupa-Yurok-and Karok--placed the area "off-limits" to human activity except for special 'religious' and 'power-seeking' quests by motivated and trained individuals. They recognized in their system of religious laws that the High Country was a special place that could be easily damaged by intensive human use and that it should be preserved for the benefit of the rivers and fish that were the lifeblood of their existence.

When the Six Rivers National Forest was created in the early 1900's, that same High Country was "deferred" from logging for several valid reasons. Only during the local logging booms of the late 1960's and the early 1970's has the Forest Service actively considered logging the area in spite of the hazards posed by large scale human activity in such a fragile area. At the same time, the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process actively considered a permament deferral by proposing to declare the High Country as federally recognized wilderness.

AB 1437 represents the minimum wilderness proposal acceptable to the Friends of Del Norte County. We believe that it should be improved and strengthed by:

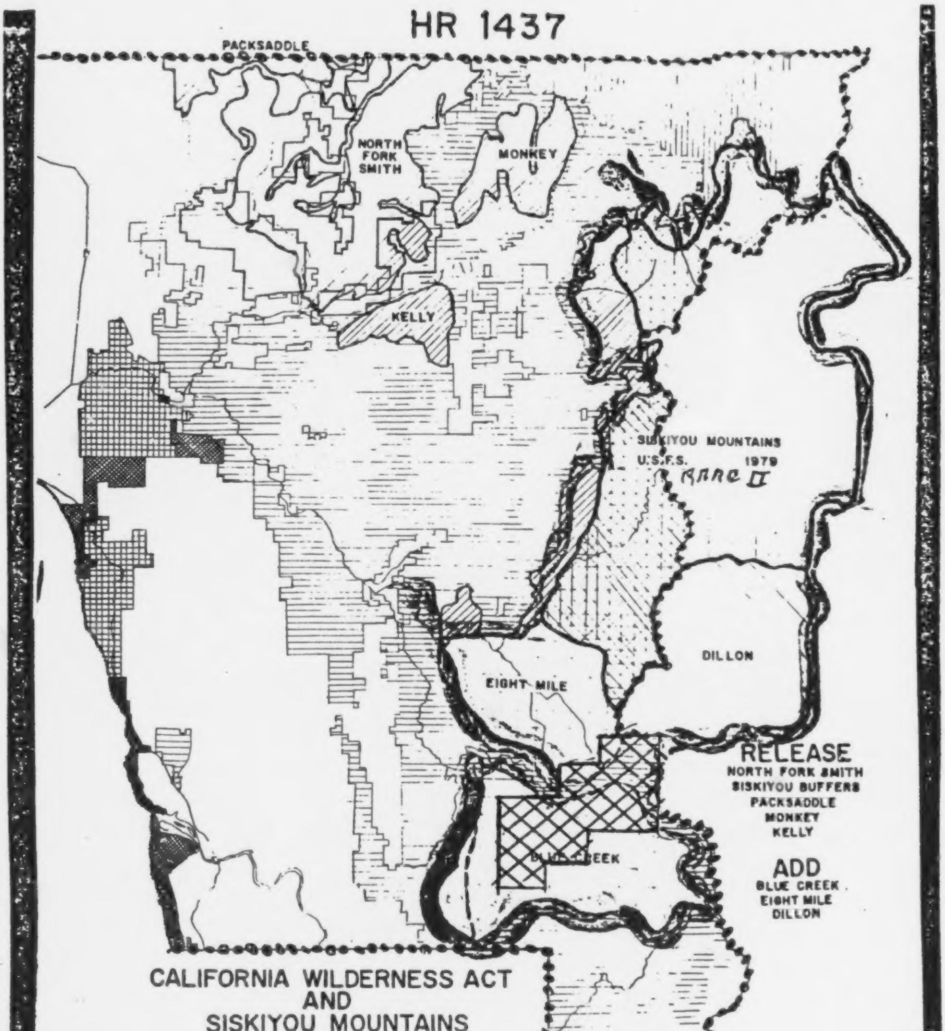
1) adding the Siskiyou "B" areas that would fully protect the South Fork of the Smith River and the North and South Siskiyou Forks.

2) closing the 'G-O Road corridor' now that a "competent authority", federal judge Stanley Weigel, has issued a permament injuction thereby treating the Siskiyou-Eight Mile-Dillon-Blue Creek areas as onecomplete entity.

In conclusion, it should not be forgotten that the proposed Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness has substantial wilderness values, whatever its eventual size and shape. A Siskiyou Mountain Wilderness that protects the "wild" portions of the Smith River will be of even more value to Del Norte County; its major watershed; and its valuable anadromous fishery.

THANK YOU.

Atachments


HR 1437
PACKSADDLE
NORTH FORK SMITH
MONKEY
KELLY
SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS
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RARE II
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NORTH FORK SMITH
SISKIYOU BUFFERS
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CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT
AND
SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS
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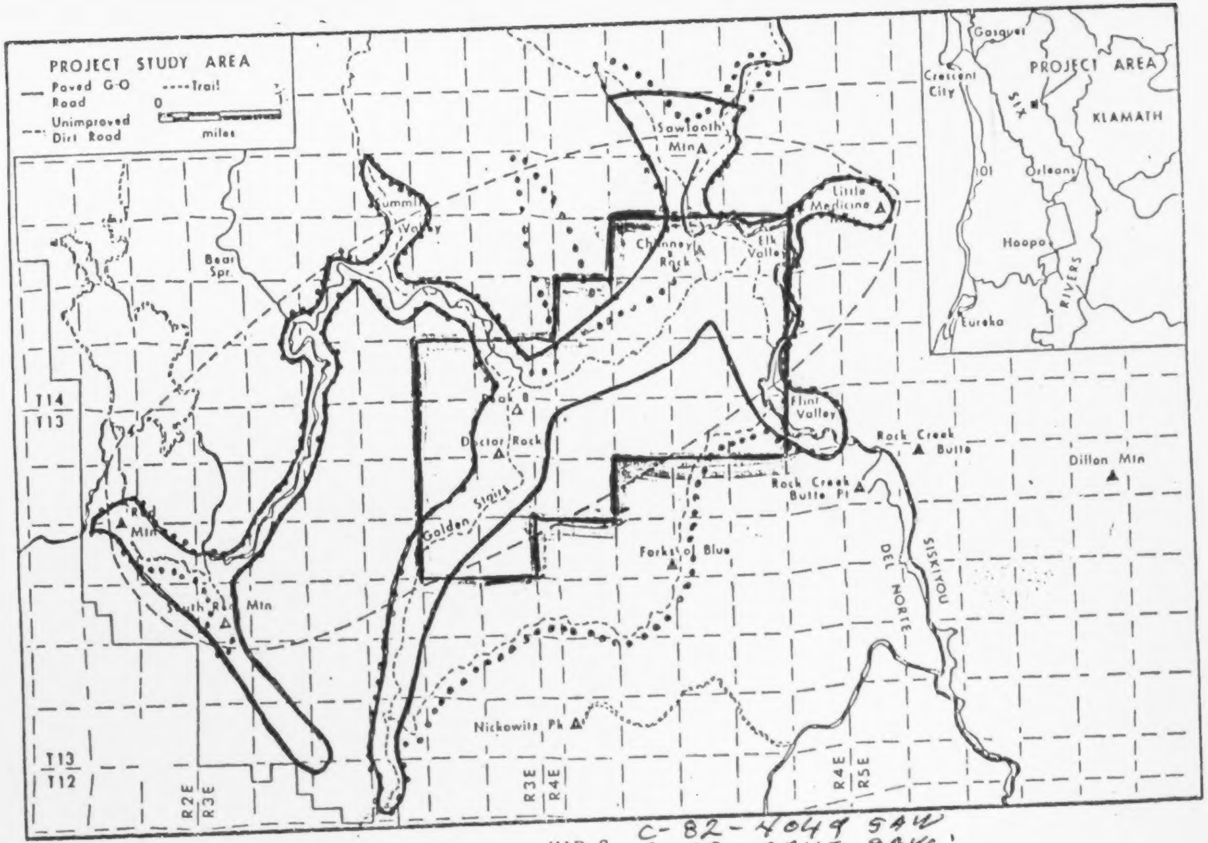
DEL NORTE COUNTY IMPACTS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Elk Valley
Summit Valley
Bear Spr.
Peak 8
Doctor Rock
Golden Stairs
Flint Valley
Rock Creek Butte
Rock Creek Butte Pt
Dillon Mtn
Forks of Blue
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MAP 8

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Page 08
PERMANENTLY ENJOINED
FROM ROADS OR TIMBER HARVEST

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Kelly.
Mr. Pace.

STATEMENT OF FELICE PACE, WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, GREENVIEW, CALIF.

Mr. PACE. I am here today representing the western regional office of the National Audubon Society. In California, the Audubon Society has 57 chapters and over 50,000 members. Our society, its indivudal members, and chapters have participated in the California wilderness assessment process, a process which, as you know, has spanned a number of years.

That process including onsite congressional hearings in northern California resulted in California wilderness bills which were passed by the House in each of the last two sessions, and in the passage of H.R. 1437 by the House this year.

H.R. 1437 is a compromise bill. With its passages, environmentalists will give much. There will be massive wildlife reductions in many areas of California's forests, losses of recreational opportunities, and damage to fisheries as a result of harvesting old growth timber stands which become available for logging.

Still we support H.R. 1437 in the interest of a compromise resolution of the wilderness issue in California. The present administration, however, and the timber industry did not seem satisfied with this compromise. Despite the fact that H.R. 1437 will result in only a 2.4-percent reduction in California's timber harvest, the industry and the administration are urging this committee to further limit the lands designated as wilderness. Such an action, we believe, is unjustifiable, and would result in the wrong management decision for many areas, and have a negative impact on important economic as well as noneconomic resources.

Let me give an example. The Portuguese A study unit in far northern California encompasses the lower portions of the Wooley Creek watershed and the Clamouth River system. Wooley Creek is one of only six streams in California that still supports summer steelhead, an officially sensitive species, which can only exist where there is clear, cold water throughout the summer.

Wooley Creek is the only stream in California which retains a significant run of spring salmon. Geneticists working with the California gene resources program believe that the genetic resources in Wooley and other wild run streams may prove critically important in the longrun maintenance of the salmon industry.

Upper Wooley Creek is the heart of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. Adding the Portuguese A unit would not only protect the best wild anadromous fishery in California, but it would vastly improve that wilderness by the addition of lower altitude vegetation types.

The Portuguese A unit was formally recommended for wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service RARE II planners. Under Governor Reagan, the California Resources Agency urged its consideration for wilderness. Designation was supported by the California Trout, Inc., the American Fisheries Society, the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, and many other organizations.

Despite all of this, the Assistant Secretary Crowell changed the recommendation for Wooley Creek from wilderness to nonwilderness. The reason, high timber values. The present administration apparently has a very simplistic idea of how to make wilderness designations. If it is high and rocky, it qualifies; if it has timber, it does not qualify. We urge this committee to use a more sophisticated approach.

I would like to very briefly mention just a couple of areas.

Senator WALLOP. If you could summarize.

Mr. PACE. OK, I will summarize here. The Red Buttes area in the Siskiyou Mountains; the Shackesford study unit, which is another addition to the Marble Mountains that is isolated; the Trinity Wilderness Coalition proposals,which have broad support across the country, and locally in northern California; and the proposals in the South Fork of the Kern River counties, Scodie, Southern Sierra, Woodpecker, and Dome Lands II are areas that our members have worked very hard on, and that we think should be included in the California wilderness bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pace follows:]

TO: Public Lands and Reserved Waters Subcommittee
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

FROM: Felice Pace
PO Box 62
Greenview, Ca. 96037

REPRESENTING: National Audubon Society
Western Regional Office

SUBJECT: California Wilderness Bill

HEARING DATE: July 28, 1983

Chairman Wallop and members of the Committee. I am here today representing the Western Regional Office of the National Audubon Society. In California the Audubon Society has 57 chapters and over 50,000 members. Our Society is concerned with the wise use of our Nation's resources so that all citizens may have the opportunity to enjoy the economic, recreational and spiritual benefits of the Land in our day while preserving these values for future generations. With respect to Public Lands we support the concept of multiple-use - where all benefits are considered on an equal basis and weighed as to their relative merits.

Our Society, its individual members and Chapters, have participated in the California Wilderness Assessment Process, a process which, as you know, has spanned a number of years. That process, including two on-site congressional hearings in Northern California, resulted in California Wilderness Bills which were passed by the House in each of the last two sessions and in the passage of HR 1437 by the House of Representatives this year. HR 1437 is a compromise Bill. With its passage environmentalists will give much. There will be massive wildlife reductions in many areas of California's forests, losses of recreational opportunities, and damage to fisheries as a result of harvesting old-growth timber stands which become available for logging. Still we support HR 1437 in the interest of a compromise resolution of the wilderness issue in California.

The present administration, however, and the timber industry do not seem satisfied with the compromise. Despite the fact that HR 1437 will result in only a 2.4% reduction in California's annual timber harvest, the industry and the administration are urging this committee to further limit the lands designated as wilderness. Such an action is, we believe, unjustifiable. It would result in the wrong management decision for many areas and have a negative impact on important economic, as well as non-economic, resources. Let me give one example.

The Portugese A Study Unit in far Northern California encompasses the lower portions of the Wooley Creek Watershed in the Klamath River System. Wooley Creek is one of only six streams in California that still support summer steelhead - an officially "sensitive" species which can only exist where there is clear, cold water throughout the dry summer.

Wooley Creek is the only stream in California which retains a significant run of Spring Salmon. Geneticists working with the California Gene Resources Program believe that the genetic resources in Wooley and other wild-run streams may prove critically important in the long-run maintenance of the salmon industry.

Upper Wooley Creek is the heart of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. Adding the Portugese A Unit would not only protect the best wild anadromous fishery in California; it would vastly improve that wilderness by addition of lower altitude vegetation types.

The Portugese A Unit was formally recommended for wilderness by USFS RARE II planners. Under Governor Reagan, the Ca. Resources Agency urged its consideration for wilderness. Designation was supported by Ca. Trout Inc., the American Fisheries Society, the Siskiyou Co. Board of Supervisors and many other organizations. Despite all this, Assistant Secretary Crowell changed the recommendation for Wooley Creek from wilderness to non-wilderness. The reason - high timber values.

The present administration apparently has a very simplistic idea of how to make wilderness designations: If it's high and rocky it qualifies; if it has timber it doesn't qualify. We urge the Committee to use a more sophisticated approach.

Among the many areas under consideration we would like to mention a few of particular concern to our members and chapters. In Southern California the South Fork of the Kern River includes the following study areas: Scoties, Southern Sierra, Woodpecker, and Domelands #2. A variety of habitats interface on the S. Fork of the Kern making it a watershed deserving preservation.

In Northern California we support wilderness for the Red Buttes of the Siskiyou Mountains and the Shakelford Study Unit, which is an indentation into the Marble Mountain Wilderness isolated from other non-wilderness public lands. We also urge consideration of the Trinity Wilderness Coalition proposals for the Trinity Mountains in light of broad local, regional and national support for these proposals.

On behalf of our Society, I thank you for this opportunity to testify. Once again I urge fair consideration for all those areas listed by Senator Wilson and those I've mentioned today in the spirit of a true and just compromise. Thank You.

Felice Pace

Felice Pace

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Pace.

I might just observe that while I recognize your passion and that of your members, I think that you have been here for most of the day, and I think that you would probably also recall that testimony was given that both houses of your assembly without dissent passed a resolution which suggested that the original RARE II proposal be the limit to the wilderness addition.

So while you call on the present administration, there are others as well including the totality of your representatives in California who have another idea.

Mr. PACE. Well, in response to that, I would just respectfully submit that the example that I used, namely Wooley Creek, which is the Portuguese A unit, was in the original recommendation for RARE II, and along with several other areas.

When the present administration took over, it was removed because of high timber values. So if that resolution pertains to the original RARE II recommendations made by the Forest Service planners working locally, then the Portuguese A study unit and several other units would be in that.

Senator WALLOP. Obviously, we will take a look at that. But I just think that there is no reason to try to inflame the committee or others when you are trying to get something that puts people into a frame of mind to compromise. I do not think that it is productive, and I do not think that it is helpful. And we are trying very hard to hear all views, and particularly those views which relate not to the politics of the world, but to the wilderness of the world.

And how we are trying to get there, and this committee's good will in trying to do that, is not served by inflammatory political remarks. You know, it is a difficult thing at best, because there are very specific interests that conflict in all of this, and they are legitimate in this kind of conflict.

And we recognize the legitimacy of that conflict, and we are trying very hard to resolve some of those things which are legitimate on both sides.

Mr. PACE. Sir, I accept that. And if my remarks were heard by you as being inflammatory, I did not mean them to be inflammatory. I do think that H.R. 1437 is a compromise that was worked out over years that broke down. And I would be very happy if we could regain that kind of compromise situation with all of the interests involved.

Senator WALLOP. You may as well hear, too, that some who were said to have compromised were not consulted before the bill reached the floor of the House. All I am trying to say is that this is difficult. And I appreciate your passion. I appreciate very much what you are trying to accomplish. I also appreciate what other people are trying to get our ear to attend to.

The real things are the wilderness values, and not the personalities involved. I appreciate it.

Mr. PACE. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all, very much.

Mr. PACE. Thank you, for the opportunity to speak, sir.

Senator WALLOP. The 21st panel and apparently last.

Mr. Tom Hesseldenz.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. HESSELDENZ, PRESERVE MANAGER, McCLOUD RIVER PRESERVE, McCLOUD, CALIF.. ON BEHALF OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Mr. HESSELDENZ. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am representing the Nature Conservancy. I have been manager of the McCloud River Preserve for the last 6 years, and I know the region quite well.

The McCloud River is one of the world's finest wild trout streams. Its native strain of rainbow trout has been used to stock the streams of such places as New Zealand, Argentina, and Yugoslavia.

The proposal to protect a portion of its watershed by wilderness designation includes 15 miles of this magnificient river and 10 miles of its largest tributary, an outstanding wild-trout stream in its own right.

It is a rarity to find a low-elevation densely vegetated river canyon as pristine and unique as the McCloud. The proposed area includes numerous outcrops of limestone hovering two rare species.

The region is so undisturbed that wolverines are still cited here. Indeed, due to the number and proximity of ecological elements and that nature of its ridgeline boundaries, the proposed McCloud River wilderness area has extremely high ecological integrity.

As a package, its merits for wilderness designation are great. As Congressman Shumway has indicated, this proposal comes late in the wilderness issue. Of the two roadless areas identified in the McCloud River drainage, neither included the river, and both had substantial checkerboarded ownership.

Private inholdings along the river were largely pristine, and make the McCloud River area even less attractive for wilderness designation. It is not surprising that the Forest Service recommended nonwilderness, and the McCloud was not included in earlier wilderness bills.

Additionally, of the two conservation organizations involved on the McCloud, namely California Trout and the Nature Conservancy, both were seeking local solutions and neither was inclined to get involved in the wilderness issue.

It was the eventual realization that existing mandates prevented the Forest Service from best protecting the McCloud River at the local level which led to California Trout choosing the wilderness alternative.

For these reasons, Congress was not informed of the viability of a McCloud River wilderness area in a more timely fashion. Criticism of the proposal focuses on inholdings and timber. The McCloud River Preserve is one of those inholdings that is open to public use, managed ecologically in the public's best interest, and is managed in accordance with wilderness management policy.

The other inholding is a private fishing club which gave the land forming the preserve to the Nature Conservancy in 1973, and negotiations are now under way to acquire the rest of their land.

Loss of additional timber, interestingly, is argued more strongly by the Forest Service than by local industries in this case. Yet, the California Department of Fish and Game and even field specialists working for the Forest Service argue that the threat of sedimentation, marginal soils, and high visual and recreational concerns should preclude timber harvest here.

Much of the acreage proposed for wilderness designation here is not suitable for timber management anyway due to low productivity of oak woodland, chapparel, and rock outcrops.

The Nature Conservancy strongly supports wilderness designation here, and welcomes the opportunity to cooperatively manage this region with the Forest Service. Precedents have already been set in California for such an arrangement by the Santa Cruz Island Preserve, an inholding in the Channel Islands National Park, and several preserves cooperatively managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

We all have an outstanding opportunity before us for inclusion into the National wilderness preservation system of a unique low elevation river canyon. It would be a great loss to our nation if the McCloud River does not receive the protection that it deserves because of an unfortunate yet understandable tardiness in its consideration. Please carefully consider the merits of the proposed McCloud River Wilderness during the next few weeks.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hesseldenz follows:]

The Nature Conservancy

1800 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 841-5300

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS F. HESSELDENZ, PRESERVE MANAGER OF THE MCCLOUD RIVER PRESERVE OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, THE HONORABLE MALCOM WALLOP PRESIDING

JULY 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee. I would like to express The Nature Conservancy's gratitude for the opportunity to submit our views for the public record on the issue of the proposed McCloud River Wilderness Area.

The Nature Conservancy was chartered in 1953 as a private non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of natural biological diversity. Rare and/or threatened species and their habitats are protected primarily by land acquisition and prudent stewardship. To date, over 3,000 projects in all 50 states have been undertaken, leading to protection of over two million acres of ecologically valuable land. Noteworthy are the Virginia Coast Reserve in Virginia, the Niobrara River Preserve in Nebraska, Muleshoe Ranch in Arizona, and both the Santa Cruz Island and McCloud River Preserves in California.

National membership is currently at 157,000, with over 23,000 members in California alone. Project funding is provided by large corporations, foundations, and individual members and supporters. Approximately 60% of acquired lands are transferred to government agencies once adequate management is assured. The remainder are ecologically managed in the public interest by professional Conservancy staff people, universities, and/or volunteer management committees. Cooperative management programs are also often developed between government agencies and the Conservancy involving both public and private lands. Appropriate public use of preserves is encouraged up to the point at which ecological values are not threatened. I would like to now take some time to briefly decribe the history of the McCloud River and The Nature Conservancy's McCloud River Preserve.

The outstanding values of the McCloud River's wild trout fishery were first recognized over 100 years ago, when the Baird egg-taking station was established on the river in 1879. The McCloud Rainbow Trout (or Shasta Rainbow, Salmo gairdneri shastae) was not only recognized as a hardy and colorful brood stock for fish hatcheries across the United States, but eggs were shipped to many foreign countries as well, including New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Argentina, and Yugoslavia.

The pristine qualities of this river drainage were readily apparant to Livingston Stone, founder of Baird Station. In 1874 Stone wrote:

> " It is another peculiarity of the river (and it can hardly be said of any other river in California), that it has been abandoned to the Indians. The miner's pick and shovel have upturned the banks of other rivers, or the farms of white men have stretched along their waters, but, for some reason or other, the civilized races have very singularly left the McCloud River to its aboriginal inhabitants. The consequence is, that the McCLoud River presents an instance of what is becoming extremely rare, at least in the more accessible portions of the country, namely, a region which is just as it was before the white man found it, and a race of aborigines, whose simple habits have not been corrupted by the aggressive influence of communication with the whites."

Aside from the loss of the aboriginal inhabitants by the turn of the century, Stone's words still hold true today.

The high quality angling experience on the McCloud River, set in the midst of a steep heavily forested canyon, attracted wealthy anglers from the San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles areas, who quickly bought up the river corridor from Central Pacific Railroad and established a series of private estates and clubs. By the 1940's these included the Hearst estate of Wyntoon, the McCloud River Club, and the Bollibokka Club, which effectively locked up over 35 miles of river canyon in private ownership.

By this time, the Shasta National Forest had been established on surrounding public land, and a cooperative program of fire trail maintenance and limited public and private use evolved. Miles of streamside and ridgetop trails were followed by anglers and hikers through this de facto wilderness which many thought would have qualified for national park status were it not for the private inholdings.

Change came quickly to the lower McCloud River region in the early 1960's when roads replaced trails, timber harvesting began, and a diversion reservior was constructed. The initial protection of this priceless region through private ownership was ultimately leading to its destruction through lack of widespread public knowledge of the river's virtues. Yet when public access was first achieved along five miles of the river in 1965, intense angling pressure coupled with a hatchery trout stocking program threatened to wipe out the wild fishery.

This was the setting when The Nature Conservancy became involved with the lower McCloud River in 1971. Recognizing the tremendous ecological value of this region, the Conservancy negotiated with the McCloud River Club to acquire by donation over 2300 acres of land and 6.5 miles of river, leading to the establishment of the McCloud River Preserve in 1973. After a careful biological inventory, development of a management program, and negotiations with the California Fish and Game Commission leading to designation of a portion of the lower McCloud as a Wild Trout Stream, the Preserve opened its doors to public use in 1976. A change in course toward preserving this national treasure had begun.

The Nature Conservancy protects a wide variety of ecosystems, some more open to disturbance from land-use activities beyond preserve boundaries than others. River systems are the most "open" of all, with activites both upslope and upstream having potentially profound effects. On the McCloud River Preserve this has lead to the Conservancy becoming very involved with land-use planning activities on surrounding national forest lands, including timber sales, land management plans, and the RARE II process.

The Nature Conservancy recognizes three habitat types worthy of protection in the lower McCloud drainage, each containing certain key species. These "elements" are: wild trout stream, harboring a unique genetic strain of rainbow trout, and the state threatened Dolly Varden char (its only occurrance in California); limestone outcrops, with rare endemic populations of the Shasta Salamander and Shasta Eupatory (a type of sunflower); and old-growth Douglas fir forest, home for wolverines and Spotted Owls.

Scientific values of the lower McCloud region are very high. Dr. Peter Moyle of the University of California, Davis, considers it to be one of the most important fishery resources in the State, and both he and Dr. Ken Norris of the University of California, Santa Cruz, are very interested in the possibility of establishing a research station/environmental education center here. The McCloud is one of the largest pristine yet least studied low elevation forested regions in California, as evidenced by recent sightings of wolverines and the relatively recent discovery of the endemic Shasta Eupatory (1958) and Shasta Salamander (1953).

Recreational values are extremely high, with over 50,000 people visiting the Ah-Di-Na Campground area and McCloud River Preserve since 1976. Most of these visitors come here to fish, but hiking, nature study, swimming, and white-water boating comprise additional recreational pursuits. The majority of Preserve visitors are from California, but a significant number have come from other states and several foreign countries in order to experience the river's world-reknowned wild trout fishing. The Pacific Crest Trail also passes through the lower McCloud River canyon, including fifteen miles within the proposed McCloud River Wilderness Area.

The Nature Conservancy strongly supports the proposed McCloud River Wilderness Area because the McCloud River Preserve is surrounded by national forest lands being proposed for wilderness designation. Such designation would have a profound positive effect upon the Preserve. Not only would the potential for damage to the Preserve from surrounding land-use activities be greatly diminished by wilderness designation, but our goals to preserve wild trout stream, limestone outcrop, and virgin forest elements in this region would be greatly enhanced. The proposed wilderness area would protect seven major tributary watersheds in their entirety, plus four additional miles of river beyond the Preserve and ten miles of lower Squaw Valley Creek, the largest tributary to the McCloud River and an impressive wild trout fishery in its own right. The lower McCloud's best examples of limestone and forest would also be protected.

Current Forest Service plans call for intensive timber management throughout the lower McCloud drainage. The greatest single threat posed by these plans is sediment input from miles of proposed roads. Although harvest methods and sale design have improved, the cumulative impacts, especially in light of the greatly reduced flushing ability of the now partially diverted river, could easily lead to serious degradation of this high quality wild fishery. Other issues include marginal regenerability, diminished visual quality, and impacts on the recreational experience. The qravity of concern over these issues was recently demonstrated at a local planning meeting for the proposed Beetle-Dee timber sale when the forest hydrologist, soil scientist, fisheries biologist, and landscape architect all recommended the "No Action" alternative.

The subject of integrity is also a very strong argument for wilderness designation in the lower McCloud drainage. Not only would ecological integrity be preserved by virtue of wilderness boundaries following ridgelines and maximizing contiguity of habitat types, but visual, recreational, historical, and psychological integrity would also be preserved. Indeed the saying, "The whole is worth more than the sum of its parts" certainly applies here.

Conventional multiple use as proposed by the Forest Service would destroy the integrity of the whole by imposing conflicting uses within one geographical area. A more logical application of the multiple use concept would be to achieve this use on a regional rather than a local level, thereby creating a mosiac of best uses with the integrity of each area maintained. Specifically, mixing intensive timber management and ecological/recreational management in the same locality would destroy the integrity of both uses, whereas separating them would maximixe their best qualities. With a wilderness area established, both public and private timber management could proceed with less concern for visual and recreational losses and cumulative impacts. Wilderness boundaries were chosen so that public concern over buffer zones, travel influence zones, etc., would not be a problem to adjacent land owners.

It is understandable why a portion of the lower McCloud River Canyon was not considered for wilderness designation earlier. The RARE II inventory avoided private inholdings along the river yet included large areas of checkerboarded lands. The resulting East Girard Roadless Area has no major stream courses, little land-form diversity and is mostly checkerboarded. As a result the Forest Service recommended Non-Wilderness designation here and this area was never included in previous wilderness bills.

West Girard Roadless Area also does not include the river, but does include ten miles of the McCloud's largest tributary, Squaw Valley Creek. It contains much less checkerboarded land and much more land-form diversity in the form of extensive limestone outcrops and large patches of oak woodland and montane chaparral. However, the existence of a jeep trail through West Girard roadless area to access the McCloud River Club coupled with desirable patches of timber may have been reasons why Non-Wilderness designation was recommended here as well. The California State Resources Agency, on the other hand, did recognize the high wilderness values of this roadless area and included it in a lawsuit brought against the Forest Service regarding NEPA violations.

As repeated attempts were made to maintain the integrity of this last stronghold of the lower McCloud drainage through involvement with individual timber sale planning, regional planning, and most recently, development of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, it became apparent that nothing short of wilderness designation would suffice. Indeed, the Forest Service was simply following Congressional mandate by proposing to bring this region under intensive timber management, and it would take Congressional mandate to change their course. By the time this was realized and wilderness designation was identified as the course to follow, the California wilderness issue was well on its way through Congress. However, any shortcomings of the RARE II study and subsequent inconveniences imposed upon the legislative process by pursual of this proposal should not stand in the way of the recognition of the proposal's full merits. The McCloud River deserves wilderness designation; the benefits of this action will long outlive any initial bureaucratic difficulties encountered.

Once it became apparant that wilderness designation was the best course, a solution to the shortcomings of RARE II became necessary. Dropping all checkerboarded lands still left a viable region centered around lower Squaw Valley Creek. This also reduced the river corridor inholdings to include only the Conservancy's McCloud River Preserve and the McCloud River Club. The Preserve is obviously compatible with and complementary to wilderness designation on surrounding lands, considering that it is open to public use and is managed for ecological protection in the public interest. The Club donated over one-half of its holdings to create the preserve and negotiations are now in progress to insure eventual acquisition by the Conservancy of the rest of their land.

Although the McCloud River Wilderness proposal clashes with the current Forest Service policy of avoiding and/or eliminating inholdings and access roads, the proposal is in complete accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Act states in part that, " In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest..." (Sec. 5. (a) PL 88-577).

The Nature Conservancy constitutes one of the two proposed inholdings and is negotiating to acquire the other inholding (the McCloud River Club). Further, the Conservancy will either justify existing roads by their use for management, scientific, educational, or historical purposes, or will eliminate them.

This brings up the point that everything will not happen at once. Wilderness designation is the necessary first step in initiating a course of action that can only improve with time. It will provide a foundation which at the outset provides the public with a unique and valuable river system little changed from its primeval condition; a foundation upon which an outstanding wilderness management program can be built.

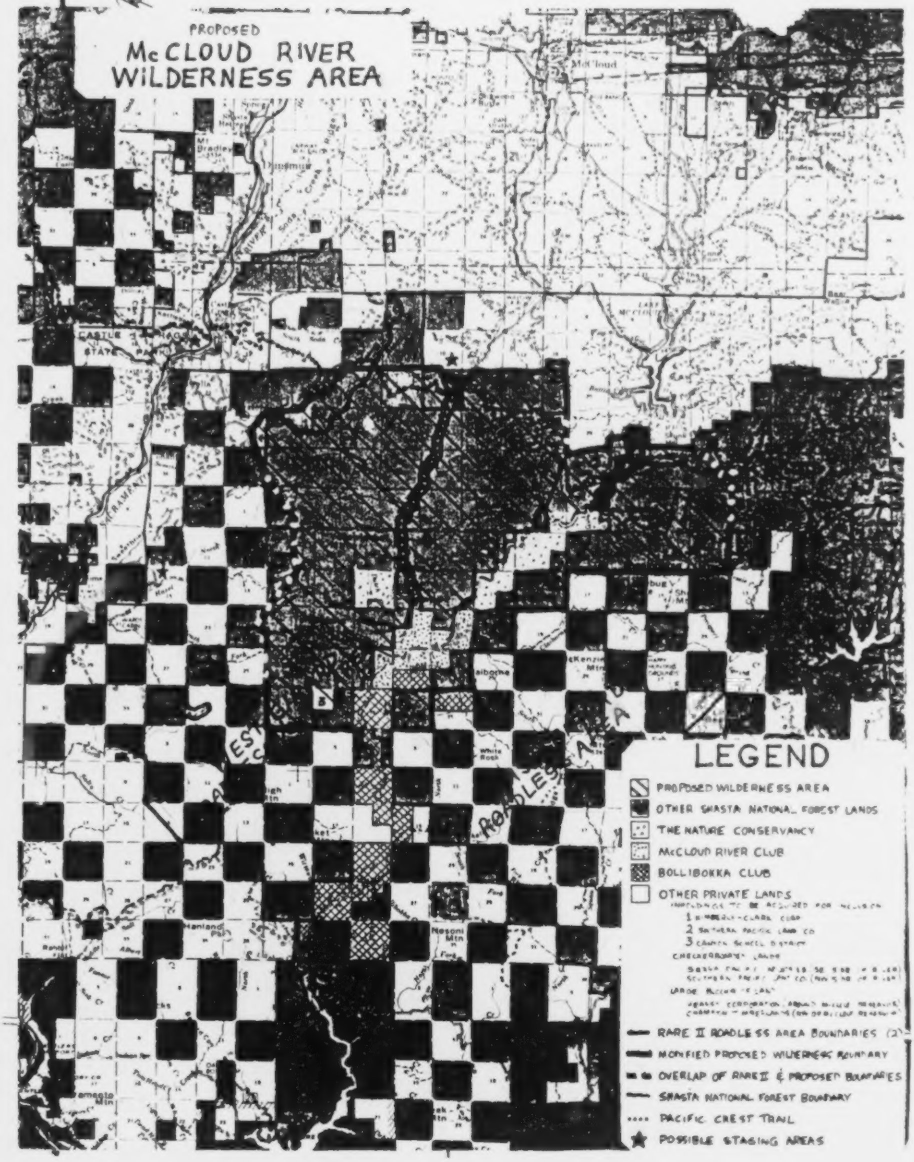
The wilderness program alluded to is not simply based upon recreation, as the current interpretation of "wilderness" seems to require. It is based upon the high ecological values of the lower McCloud River region and the outstanding opportunities for scientific study and environmental education, and upon historic uses such as angling and the use of old pack trails. As stated in the Wilderness Act, "...wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use" (Sec. 4(b) PL 88-577).

It has been argued that the lower McCloud River is not pristine. When inventorying the State of California for pristine river systems, the Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base found that no river systems in the state were wholly pristine; their conclusion was that the value of protecting such systems was not diminished, but that ranking would have to be done on a relative basis. The McCloud ranks among the top wild trout streams in the state, if not the nation.

The National Wilderness Preservation System should offer a variety of pristine wilderness landscapes. The McCloud River is a low-elevation, densely-vegetated riverine wilderness which is not only of high value to the System, it is also one of the most pristine to choose from and certainly one of the most feasible logistically.

California Trout's decision to pursue wilderness designation on public lands surrounding the McCloud River Preserve prompted the Conservancy to determine whether or not it would turn over the Preserve to public ownership, as is done with nearly 60% of Conservancy acquisitions. In this case it was decided that in order to best achieve the goal of protecting the ecological values of the lower McCloud, continued on-site stewardship by the Conservancy would be essential. Such a precedent has already been set in California by the acceptance of the Santa Cruz Island Preserve as an inholding within the Channel Islands National Park and the establishment of several preserves (Coast Range Preserve, Big Morongo Canyon, and Desert Tortoise Preserve) which are owned and managed cooperatively by the Conservancy and the Bureau of Land Management.

The public benefits of such management are many. The existing public use programs on these preserves have been very well received. The Conservancy can provide its expertise in prudent ecological stewardship while still providing for non-damaging public use. Existing and planned scientific research and environmental education activities on Conservancy lands can easily be expanded to include the surrounding region; to some extent this has already occurred on the McCloud River. Valuable on-site assistance can be provided in supervising and facilitating public use. In short, The Nature Conservancy whole-heartedly welcomes the opportunity to assist in the development of a wilderness program on the McCloud River, a program fully complimenting the values of this river, the goals of The Nature Conservancy, and the best interest of the American public.


PROPOSED
McCLOUD RIVER
WILDERNESS AREA
McCloud
Dunsmuir
Mt Bradley
CASTLE CRAGS STATE
SACRAMENTO
McKenzie Mtn
White Rock
Nosoni Mtn
ROADLESS AREA
LEGEND
PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREA
OTHER SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST LANDS
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
McCLOUD RIVER CLUB
BOLLIBOKKA CLUB
OTHER PRIVATE LANDS
INHOLDINGS TO BE ACQUIRED FOR INCLUSION
1 KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP
2 SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND CO
3 CASTELLA SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHECKERBOARD LANDS
RARE II ROADLESS AREA BOUNDARIES (2)
MODIFIED PROPOSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
OVERLAP OF RARE II & PROPOSED BOUNDARIES
SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL
POSSIBLE STAGING AREAS

PROPOSED
MCCLOUD RIVER WILDERNESS AREA
FACT SHEET

Roadless Areas involved: West Girard and East Girard

Regional location: The proposed area lies within the lower McCloud Riverwatershed in Shasta National Forest, Shasta County, California.

Acreages:

Public Land	38,900 acres
Private land to be acquired	800 acres
Total acreage to be designated wilderness	39,700 acres
Private land to remain as inholdings (McCloud River Preserve and McCloud River Club)*	4,100 acres
Total size of protected area	43,800 acres

Determination of Boundaries: The boundaries of the proposed McCloud River Wilderness Area (see indicated area on map) were determined by the following rules:

Minimize impact on USFS timber base.
Minimize inclusion of private property; avoid checkerboarded areas.
Include private property which is managed for ecological protection and/or contains desired qualities for a Wilderness Area (eg. the river corridor).
Include entire tributary watersheds where feasible and limit Wilderness Area to McCLoud River drainage.
Address fire management concerns by following ridgetops and/or roads.
Capture the best qualities of the lower McCloud Watershed; include the most available segments of the river, the entire lower Squaw Valley Creek Watershed, significant limestone outcrops, and the greatest variation in vegetational and topographic diversity.
Maximize opportunities for public access and use; satisfy public concerns for viewshed.

Elements protected:

Two rare plant species.
Five threatened and/or rare animal species.
Three rare and ecologically diverse habitat types.
Cold, fast flowing, gacially turbid McCloud River.
Low-elevation, rugged, and densely-vegetated canyons with abundant streams and wildlife.
Numerous historic sites (Wintu Indian sites, old pack trails).
World famous fishing opportunities.
Exceptional hiking (including 15 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail)
Outstanding research and educational values; especially in fisheries and wildlife biology.

Other Merits:

Large size; includes most of lower Squaw Valley Creek watershed and part of lower McCLoud River watershed.
Defensible boundaries (mostly ridgetop roads) with respect to ecosystem containment, viewshed protection, and fire management.
Excellent opportunities for solitude and the wilderness experience.
Includes ten miles of lower Squaw Valley Creek (main tributary to the McCloud), and would protect fifteen miles of the McCloud River.
Great landform diversity.

---

* TNC is negotiating to acquire the remainder of the McCloud River Club; the Club has already donated over one-half of their holdings to form the McCloud River Preserve.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Curtis.

STATEMENT OF RONALD L. CURTIS, PRESIDENT, CURTIS-TUNGSTEN, UPLAND, CALIF.

Mr. CURTIS. Senator Wallop and Senator Wilson, my name is Ron Curtis, and I am a Vietnam vet, and I graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1972 with a bachelor of science degree in engineering. I am representing an endangered species, the one-eyed, hard of hearing, tungsten mine of Los Angeles County, which is a subspecies of the small mines of the United States.

I have written testimony for three people which all of these bills will affect. The first is Robert and Jean Walker, private propertyowners in Coldwater Canyon. The second is Jeff Engel, a small gold miner in the East Fork. And the last is a recreational prospector, John and Linda Lybrand.

The Andrew mine located within all boundaries for the Sheep Mountain Wilderness started production in 1973, and continued with extreme difficulty due to the totally unreasonable restrictions imposed on access by the U.S. Forest Service.

My chief geologist, Donald P. Graber, graduated from San Diego State University in 1970 with a bachelor of science degree. We have proven the following reserves by mapping, sampling, pilot plant operation, and mill recovery tests.

The total pounds of tungsten available from the Andrew Mine is 526,900,000 pounds. The total documented U.S. reserve as of January 1983 was 550,000,000 pounds. So with the Andrew Mine reserve, the United States would be No. 2 in tungsten reserves in the world exceeded only by China.

The national problem is that the mine area is included in the Sheep Mountain Wilderness boundary, and future expansion will be curtailed, and the United States would not be in a strong position to negotiate for foreign sources of tungsten.

Please contact Bill Stafford, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C., to verify the need for tungsten, and to obtain the data of the Andrew Mine.

I am asking that the Sheep Mountain Wilderness area be completely deleted for the following reasons. Bighorn sheep have been removed from the sensitive species list by Regional Forester, Zane G. Smith, Jr., on June 7, 1983. Furthermore, this is a bill that has passed the State Legislature to allow hunting of the Nelson bighorn sheep.

Second, the tungsten mine has existed some 6 years before the area became a wilderness study area, and the extensive network of roads have existed since early 1977. And three, I have proven that it never was studied, and the boundaries that exist today were drawn in 1975.

My proof is outlined in my report entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness, Should It Be Studied Before or After it Becomes a Wilderness."

Since no mining operation has ever survived being included in a wilderness, and should the Andrew Mine be included, I will not roll over and die without a fight, because your actions will affect my future and the future of this country.

Sincerely, and thank you, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Curtis follows:]

CURTIS TUNGSTEN

855 W. 23rd ST., UPLAND, CA 91786 • (BUS.) (714) • (RES.) (714) 981-6207

August 2, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
361 Dirkden
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator;

We have attached a copy of our corrected oral presentation, given during the hearings on July 28, 1983, for the sub-committee on Public Lands and Reserve Water.

Conversation (on July 28, 1983, 8:45 AM) with Zane G. Smith, Jr., Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region, State of California, and Richard D, Siegel, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. clarified our problem. They said that they decided not to correct bhe problem with the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Proposal, because a mine could survive being included in a Wilderness. There would be only a few more restrictions and the mine would not be able to expand.

Senator, any company that does not constantly expand will die, and should there be any more restrictions imposed upon the mine, it will surely die. Since the mine will die being included in the Sheep Mountain Wilderness boundaries, we have nothing to lose, and so will pursue every available avenue to correct this situation.

Sincerely,

Ronald L. Curtis, President

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C	Graph "Tungsten Reserves"
D	Graph "U.S.A. Forcasted Demand"
E	Documents: Declassification of Bighorn and State Bill to hunt Bighorn Sheep.
F	U. S. Forest Service Map 1978
G	Letter dated April 1975, imposing Restrictions of Area
H	Report "Sheep Mountain Wilderness, Should It Be Studied Before Or After It Becomes A Wilderness"
I	Letters to and from Inspector General's Office (Department of Agriculture)
O	Additional Testimony

July 28, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman: Public Lands and Reserve Water Subcomittee
United States Senate, Washington D. C.
Public Hearing July 28, 1983, Dirksen Senate Office Building

RE: Sheep Mountain Wilderness Proposal
BY. Ronald L. Curtis, President, Curtis Tungsten, Oral Presentation

Senators:

My name is Ronald L. Curtis. I am a Viet Nam Vet, (member of the Long Range Recon Patrol), and a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines in 1973, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mining Engineering.

I am representing an endangered species, the one eyed, hard of hearing, Tungsten miner of Los Angeles County which is a sub-specie of the small miner of the United States.

I have written testimony for three other people which these hills will effect. First, Robert & Jean Walker, private property owners in Coldwater Canyon. Second, is Jeff Engel, small gold miner in East Fork of the San Gabriel Canyon, and last is a recreational prospector, John and Linda Lybrand. (Exhibit "O")

The Andrew Mine is located within the boundries of all proposals for the Sheep Mountain Wilderness.

Production started in late 1973 and has continued with extreme difficulty due to the totally unreasonable restrictions imposed on access to the mine by the U. S. Forest Service.

My Chief Geologist, Donald P. Graber, graduated from San Diego State University in 1970 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology. We have proven the following reserves by mapping, sampling, pilot plant operation, and mill recovery tests.

The total pounds of Tungsten available from the Andrew Mine is 526,900,000

The total documented United States Reserves as of January 1983 was only 550,000,000 pounds, so with the Andrew Mine's reserves the United States would be number two in Tungsten reserves in the world exceeded only by China.

The National problem is that if the mine area is included in the Sheep Mountain Wilderness boundries the future expansion will be curtailed and the United States would not be in as strong of a position to negotiate for foreign sources of Tungsten.

Please contact Phillip Stafford, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington D. C. to verify the need for Tungsten and to obtain data on the Andrew Mine.

I am asking that the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area be completely deleted for the following reasons:

(1.) Bighorn Sheep (Nelson) have been removed from the sensitive species list by Regional Forester, Zane G. Smith, Jr., on June 7th, 1983. Furthermore, there is a bill that has passed the State Legislature to allow limited hunting of the Nelson Bighorn. (Exhibit "E")

(2.) The Tungsten mine has existed some 6 years before the area became a Wilderness Study Area, (October, 1976), and the extensive network of roads have existed since early 1977. (Exhibit "F")

(3.) I have proven that it was never studied and that the boundries that exist today were drawn back in 1975. (Exhibit "G")

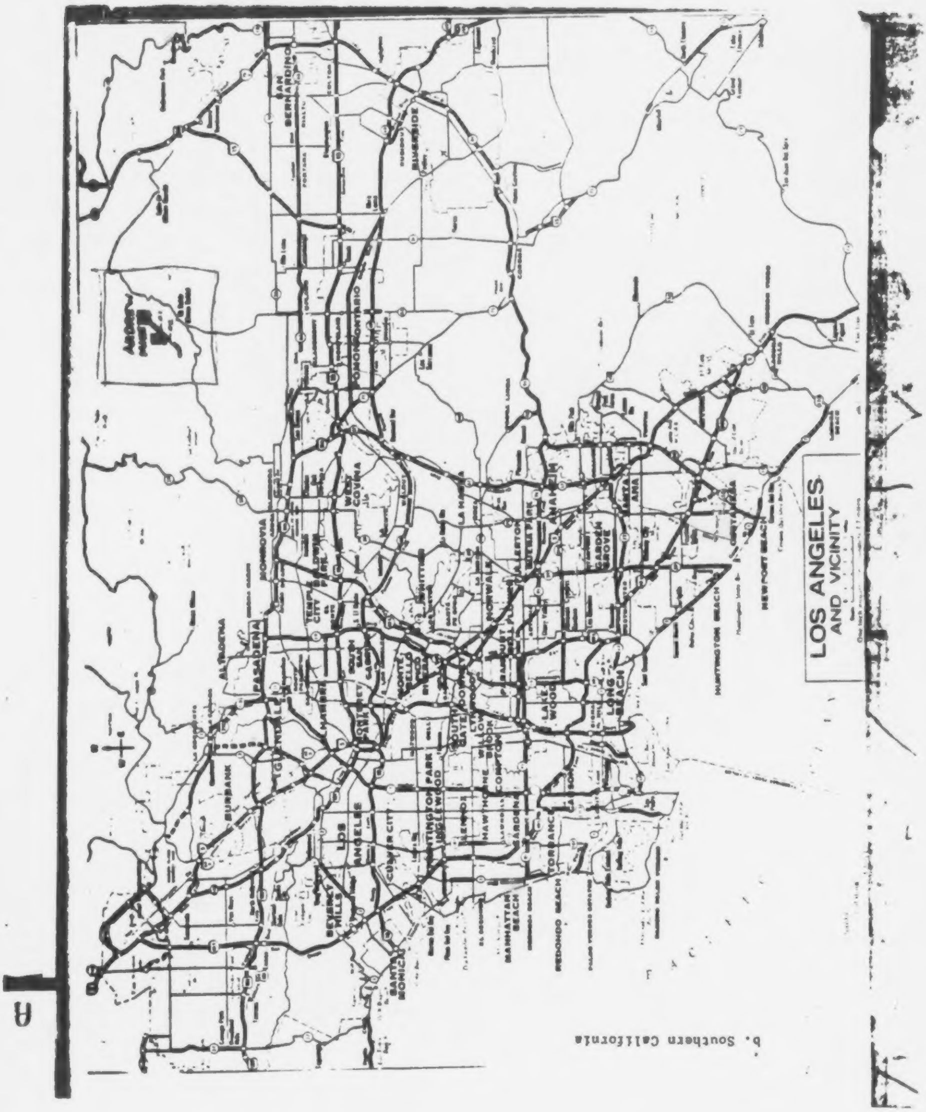
My proof is outlined in my report entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness, Should It Be Studied Before Or After It Becomes A Wilderness". (Exhibit "H")

Since no mining operation has ever survived being included in a Wilderness, and should the Andrew Mine be included, I will not roll over and die without a fight, because your actions will effect my future.

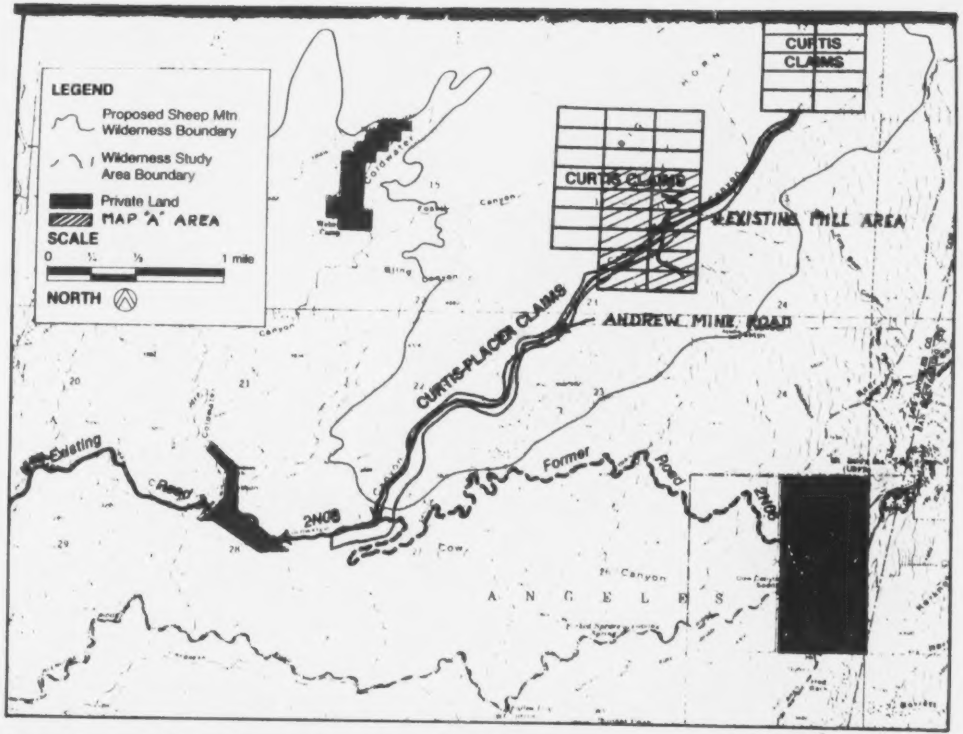
Sincerely,

Ronald L. Curtis

Ronald L. Curtis, President
Curtis Tungsten


LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY
LOS ANGELES
SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
ONTARIO
POMONA
WEST COVINA
MONROVIA
PASADENA
ALTADENA
BURBANK
GLENDALE
BEVERLY HILLS
SANTA MONICA
CULVER CITY
INGLEWOOD
HUNTINGTON PARK
HAWTHORNE
COMPTON
GARDENA
TORRANCE
MANHATTAN BEACH
REDONDO BEACH
LAKEWOOD
LONG BEACH
NORWALK
WHITTIER
LA HABRA
BUENA PARK
ANAHEIM
GARDEN GROVE
SANTA ANA
COSTA MESA
NEWPORT BEACH
HUNTINGTON BEACH
TEMPLE CITY
CORONA

b. Southern California


LEGEND
Proposed Sheep Mtn Wilderness Boundary
Wilderness Study Area Boundary
Private Land
MAP 'A' AREA
SCALE
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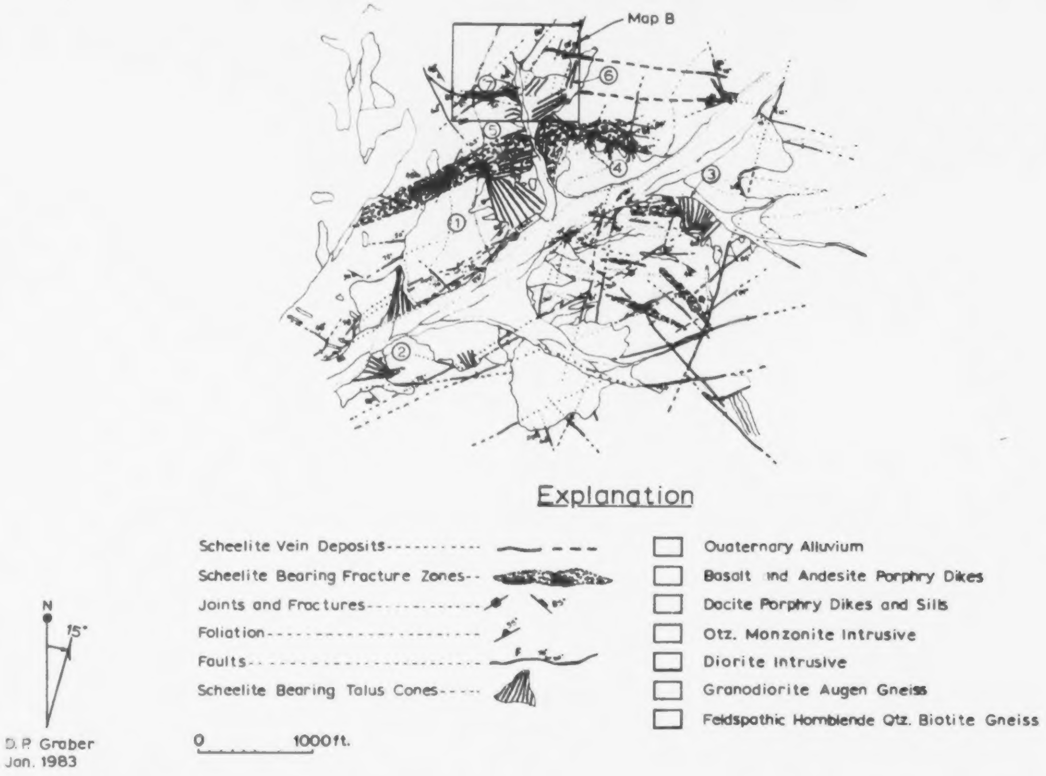
1 mile
NORTH
CURTIS CLAIMS
CURTIS CLAIMS
EXISTING MILL AREA
ANDREW MINE ROAD
CURTIS-PLACER CLAIMS
Existing
Road
2N06
Former
Road
2N06
Coldwater
Canyon
Cow
Canyon
A N G E L E S

Figure Two LAND CLASSIFICATION, OWNERSHIP, & ACCESS ROUTES

CORRECTED 4-11-83
Ronald J Curtis

MAP A

Geology and Tungsten Mineralization of the Curtis Tungsten Andrew Mine Area


Map B
①
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
Explanation
Scheelite Vein Deposits
Scheelite Bearing Fracture Zones
Joints and Fractures
Foliation
Faults
Scheelite Bearing Talus Cones
Quaternary Alluvium
Basalt and Andesite Porphry Dikes
Dacite Porphry Dikes and Sills
Qtz. Monzonite Intrusive
Diorite Intrusive
Granodiorite Augen Gneiss
Feldspathic Hornblende Qtz. Biotite Gneiss
N
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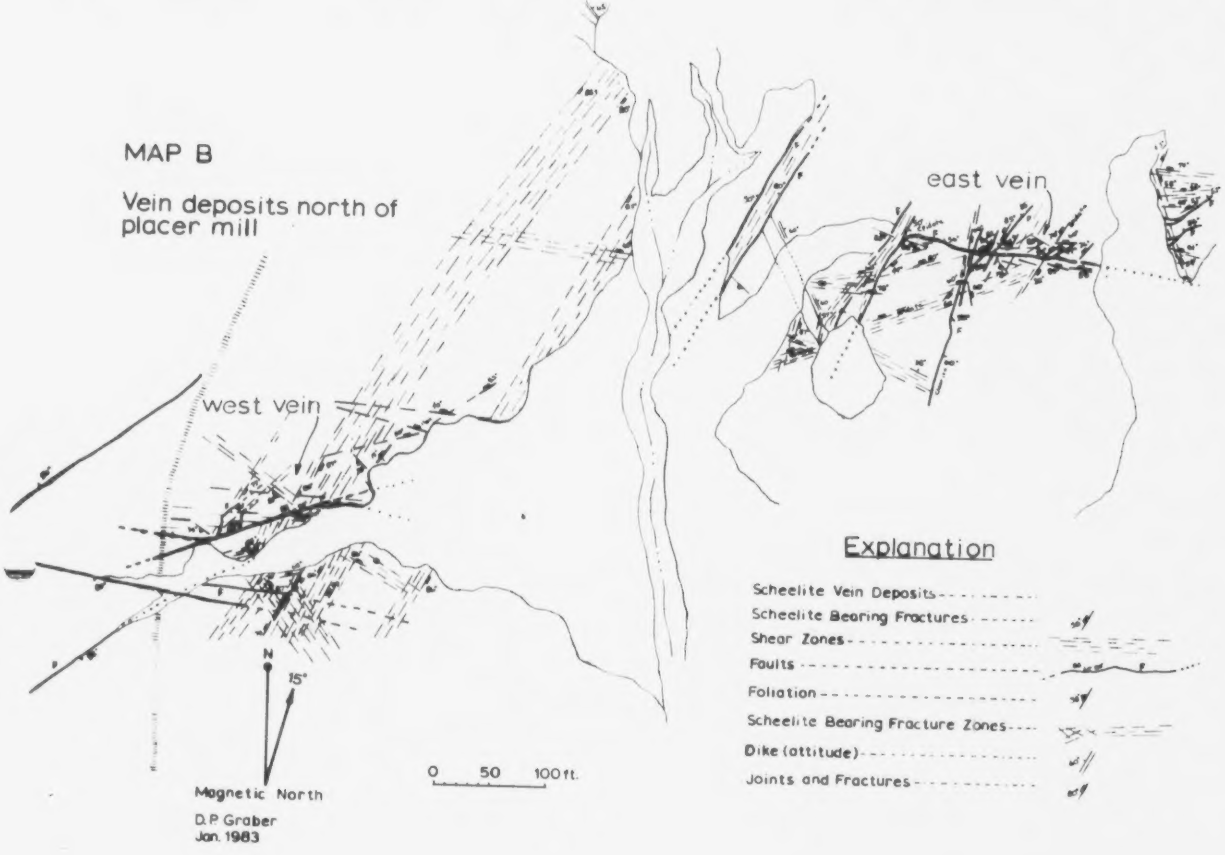
0
1000ft.
D.P. Graber
Jan. 1983

MAP B

Vein deposits north of placer mill


west vein
east vein
Explanation
Scheelite Vein Deposits
Scheelite Bearing Fractures
Shear Zones
Faults
Foliation
Scheelite Bearing Fracture Zones
Dike (attitude)
Joints and Fractures
N
15°
Magnetic North
0 50 100 ft.

D.P. Graber
Jan. 1983

A Preliminary Report
on the
GEOLOGY AND TUNGSTEN MINERALIZATION OF THE CURTIS ANDREW MINE
San Antonio Quadrangle (7.5 min.)
Los Angeles Co., California

by

Donald P. Graber
Chief Geologist
Curtis Tungsten
July, 1983

Regional Geologic Setting

The Curtis Tungsten Andrew Mine is located in the eastern San Gabriel Mountains approximately forty miles east of Los Angeles, California (see index map, fig. 1). These mountains are situated in the central part of the Transverse Range Province, a major eastward trending province of mountains and valleys extending from east of Palm Springs to the Channel Islands off the California coast which includes the Santa Inez, Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, Pinto, and Eagle Mountains. This important geographic feature has been well described by Hill (1928), Jenkins (1941), Dibblee (1982).

Like all the mountains in the Transverse Ranges the San Gabriels consist of uplifted blocks of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rock ranging in age from precambrian to miocene. It is suggested that these mountains were formed from late tertiary to recent time by several stages of uplifting and erosion of crustal blocks along hundreds of faults throughout the region. These faults, as displayed in the Curtis mine area, generally follow three major trends: northwest; nearly eastwest; and northeast. They are usually high angle faults with predominantly strike slip movement along the slippage planes. This description is consistent with the regional fault systems expressed by the well-known northwest trending San Andreas and northeast trending Garlock faults north of the San Gabriel Mountains.

High topographic relief is characteristic of these mountains and is a result of streams cutting into the uplifted fault blocks forming deep canyons with steep, coarse, gravel floors. Many of these canyons are controlled by erosion along large fault zones. There is evidence that upper Cattle canyon, the site of the Curtis Andrew Mine, located approximately 2 1/2 miles northwest of Mt. Baldy Village, is at least partially controlled by a large northeast trending fault zone. The mine area is uniquely encircled by four major faults: the San Gabriel fault on the south; the San Antonio fault and Vincent thrust fault to the east and the Weber fault to the north and west (California Division of Mines and U.S.G.S., 1968).

Geology of the Curtis Tungsten Ore Deposits

Rock units: The principle rock units in the immediate Andrew Mine area are: feldspathic hornblende quartz biotite gneiss (precambrian age - a member of the San Gabriel gneiss, Ehlig, 1956; Evans, 1982); granodiorite augen gneiss (facies of the Mt. Lowe granodiorite, Ehlig, 1956; triassic age, Silver, 1971, U-Pb method); quartz diorite - diorite intrusive (assumed cretaceous age by correlation with Mt. Wilson and Ontario Peak quartz diorites, Evans, 1982); scheelite lode formations (cretaceous - miocene, this report); quartz monzonite; andesite porphry dikes (post cretaceous, Evans, 1982); basalt dikes (miocene age by this report; J. G. Evans, 1982); pegmatite dikes (miocene, Evans, 1982); talus and canyon floor alluvium (quaternary age).

Since the primary objective of this report is to briefly provide the latest available information on the Curtis tungsten ore deposits, a detailed description of these rock units will be withheld for the final report.

Tungsten minerals and their origin: The tungsten minerals occurring in sufficient quantities to be economically important are divided into two groups: 1) the wolframite group and 2) the scheelite group. The wolframite group consists of three minerals: ferberite ($FeWO_4$), iron tungstate; wolframite ($Fe,MnWO_4$), iron-manganese tungstate; and huebnerite ($MnWO_4$) manganese tungstate. In the scheelite group, the only mineral of economic significance is scheelite ($CaWO_4$) calcium tungstate.

The origin of these four important tungsten minerals is understood to always be igneous in nature. They almost always occur as a result of the instrusion of a molten magmatic body into the earth's crust and nearly always considered to be hydrothermal in nature. They are transported and crystallized in a highly volatile, aqueous (water), high pressure, low to medium temperature range (50°C-600°C) late stage magmatic environment (Yih and Wang, 1979).

On the Curtis properties the most important economic mineral is scheelite. It occurs in three distinct types of deposits: 1) primary lode deposits, 2) talus cone placer deposits and 3) canyon floor placer deposits.

Tungsten lode deposits: Ore deposition consists of pegmatite related scheelite deposits, fault fill veins, fracture fill zones and minor disseminations of crystalline scheelite in the metamorphic and igneous host rocks throughout an approximate three square mile area encircling the Curtis placer mill. Primary scheelite has been located at elevations of 3,500 ft. to 7,000 ft. within this three square mile area, thus demonstrating a regional depth exposure of 3,500 ft.

The emplacement is predominantly structurally controlled by the apparent spontaneous injections of pressurized ore fluids into faults and fracture zones of major east-west, northwest and northeast trending shear systems.

The primary ore body is interpreted in this report to have a probable depth of 4,000 to 6,000 ft. due to the predominant high angle attitudes of the mineralized structures and the broad areal extent of mineralization.

Preliminary reconnaissance mapping shows that most of the primary tungsten occurs in vein and fracture fill deposits. Therefore the discussion in this report will be restricted to these types of deposits. Disseminated and pegmatite related occurrences of scheelite do exist but will be considered of minor importance until further study is completed.

Vein deposits. Two high grade vein deposits have been discovered north of the placer mill (see maps A and B) and large clasts of scheelite found in Cattle canyon and smaller secondary canyons indicate the presence of other similar occurrences. These are veins of hard crystalline scheelite from one to ten inches wide with a traceable slope distance of up to 300 ft. The attitudes of the faults controlling the formation of the veins are N70°-85°E 70°- 85°N and N70°- 90° W55°-85°N. Apparently, ore emplacement continued along the strike of these faults as demonstrated by intermittent exposures for over 2,000 feet.

As shown in map B, the mineralized faults, (N73°E and N87°W) forming the two vein exposures, are crosscut by a third shear system trending N25°-35°E. Movement along this third system is interpreted to be both syngenetic and postgenetic to ore emplacement. This poses the question of whether these are two truncated, offset sections of one vein or two separate veins formed by the intersection of two fault systems. Field evidence indicates that movement along faults crosscutting the east vein is apparently minimal to less than fifty feet, and movement across the west vein is nearly nonexistent. It is the opinion here that these veins probably do connect at depth due to their heavy mineralized nature and acute angular intersecting relationship.

Also, supporting the contention that post ore fault movement and offset is minimal in the area directly north of the mill (including map B area) is the directional consistency of plunge of scheelite bearing structures.

A projected depth of at least 1,000 feet was determined by stereographic projections of attitudes of scheelite bearing structures compiled over an approximate one square mile area. Consistent lateral direction and vertical convergence of these structures indicates a possible source of ore deposition to the west of the vein deposits.

Fused scheelite vein contacts with no apparent hydrothermal reaction zone and apparent displays of localized low to moderate temperature hydrothermal alteration associated with scheelite support the hypothesis of a multiphase emplacement of ore fluids, probably of different ages, with different degrees of hydrothermal involvement and with varied temperatures of crystallization. Also, the minimal association of quartz and calcite with the vein deposits and the abundance of free calcite associated with many fracture fill deposits suggests possible different ages of emplacement and different source pluton (parent rock) controlled by similar to near identical structural features. Although cursory field studies support many of these explanations and hypotheses, definite conclusions regarding the relative age and petrogenesis of this ore deposit will be dependent on the completion of a thorough petrographic study of the area.

Vein deposit sampling results: The initial stages of mining and bulk sampling were conducted on the west vein deposit (see map B) during March through June, 1981. By drilling and blasting, 5,098 lbs. of material was extracted from along a two hundred foot vein exposure. This material was crushed, screened and tabled by Beal Mining Company, producing 2,736.0 lbs. of WO_3 concentrates at an average grade of 37.86% WO_3 or a total WO_3 content of 1,035.82 lbs. The average grade of the entire sample, based on mill recovery, was 20.32% WO_3.

Fracture fill deposits: These deposits consist of crystalline scheelite emplaced in the fractures of several shear zones throughout the area (see map A and B). The two major systems which controlled the mineralization trend (with few exceptions) N55°-85°E 50°-85°N and N70°-90°W 70°-85°N and range in areal extent from one to 100 feet wide and from a few feet to over 1,000 feet long. The fractures are lenticular shaped ranging in size from 1/16 - 3/4 inch wide to 2 inches to 5 feet long.

Although the mineralization follows definite structural trends and is often predictable, it also displays a degree of discontinuity within the shear zones. This intermittent ore distribution seems to be caused, in part, by inconsistent pre-ore host rock porosity (ground preparation) apparently caused by uneven distribution of shear fractures, possibly due to en echelon translation slippage, intersecting shear zones, and the extent of dilation of faults and fractures during ore emplacement.

Although many of these mineralized fracture zones can be considered low grade with an estimated WO_3 percentage of less than 0.3%, there are notable local increases in WO_3 concentrations at the intersections of two or more zones. This apparent increased grade and the consistent directional plunge of intersecting mineralized fractures suggest the possibility of the existence of low grade ore shoots which may reach concentrations of 0.5% to greater than 1.0% WO_3.

The only systematic sampling completed on these deposits to date was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Ridenaur, Schmauch and Zilka, 1975). Samples were taken from eleven different fracture zones above the Curtis mill in upper Cattle Canyon and averaged 0.66 weight percent WO_3.

Tungsten bearing talus cone deposits: These are slopes of detrital rock, mineral and scheelite placer material deposited between the crystalline rock and the canyon floor. There are several of these deposits along the edges of upper Cattle Canyon, some of which display distinct, lightly compacted stratification apparently formed by natural freeze-thaw, water, and wind erosional processes, while others show evidence of more rapid fault related deposition. The stratified talus cones seem to have the highest and most consistent grade % WO_3.

Slope #1 shown on map A has been mined and milled intermittently by Curtis Mining Co. between March 1979 and February 1982. During this period 23,000 cu. yds. of material was milled yielding 1,279 gms. or 2.82 lbs. of WO_3 per cu. yd. Based on mill recovery data and a calculated volume of 960,000 cu. yds. of material this slope can be estimated to contain approximately 2.7 million lbs. WO_3.

Slope #2 is estimated by Curtis Mining Co. to contain approximately 192,000 cu. yds. at 2.8 lbs. WO_3 per cu. yd. or an estimated WO_3 content of 540,000 lbs.

Slope #3 has been sampled by Curtis Mining Co. and assayed at an average of 0.245% WO_3 with a total of approximately 800,000 cu. yds. of placer material or an estimated 2.1 million WO_3.

Other slopes shown on map A show good promise for WO_3 production but have not been sampled or estimated to date.

Canyon floor placer deposit: This deposit is formed by the erosion and transportation of detrital rock, mineral and tungsten placer material by gravity, wind, ice, and water from the adjacent crystalline rock and talus slopes to the canyon floor. Then, during the winter seasons, the flood waters from torrential rains and melting snows transport the gravels and placers great distances down the canyon from the lode source. Such a mechanism of rapid, long distance transport of hard crystalline scheelite placers by intermittent flooding has formed a massive three mile long, low grade tungsten deposit in upper Cattle Canyon. As indicated by Ridenauer, Schmauch, and Zilka U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1506-A-E, 1982), this deposit not only displays consistent, widespread lateral distribution of scheelite placers in the canyon gravels, but also good potential of WO_3 enrichment at depth.

Mill recovery data and estimated WO_3 content: Curtis Tungsten Mining Co. conducted a pilot milling operation (October 1977 - January 1978) located approximately 2 1/2 miles (Section 23, township 2 north, range 8 west, L.A., Co.) below the present mill site. The purpose of this operation was to bulk sample the canyon floor gravel at a point farthest from the primary source to determine the minimum mill recovery data in preparation for mining the deposit. During this four month period an estimated 2,500 cu. yds. of gravel material was removed from the canyon floor to a depth of 12 feet from the surface and processed through a small washing plant. The average mill recovery for this sample was 0.332 lbs. WO_3 per cu. yd.

Based on these mill recovery results and a total calculated volume of workable placer material (minus 6") of 25,800,000 cu. yds., Curtis Tungsten conservatively estimates that this deposit could potentially yield a minimum of 8.5 million pounds WO_3.

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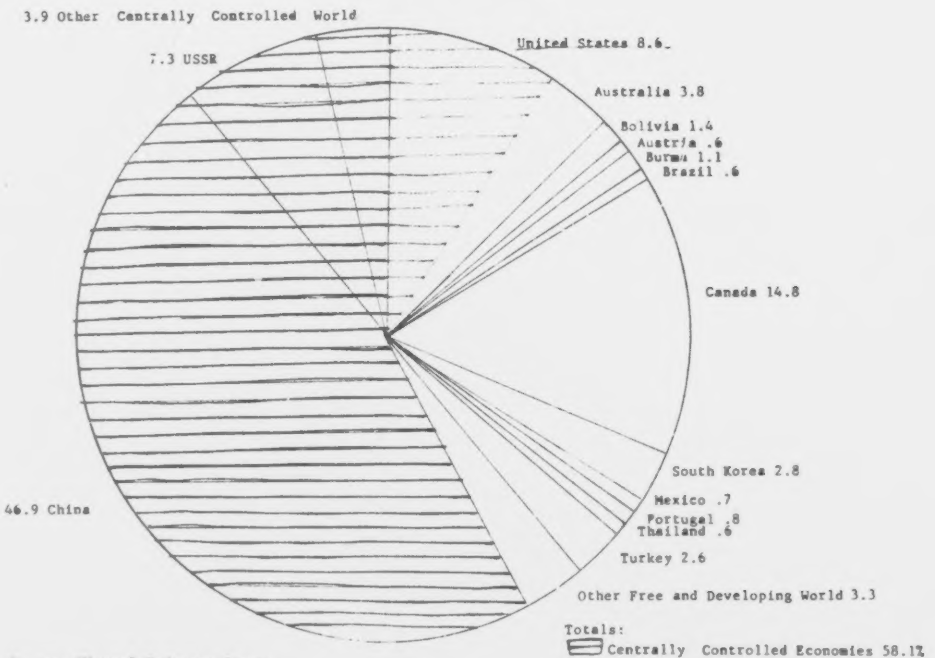
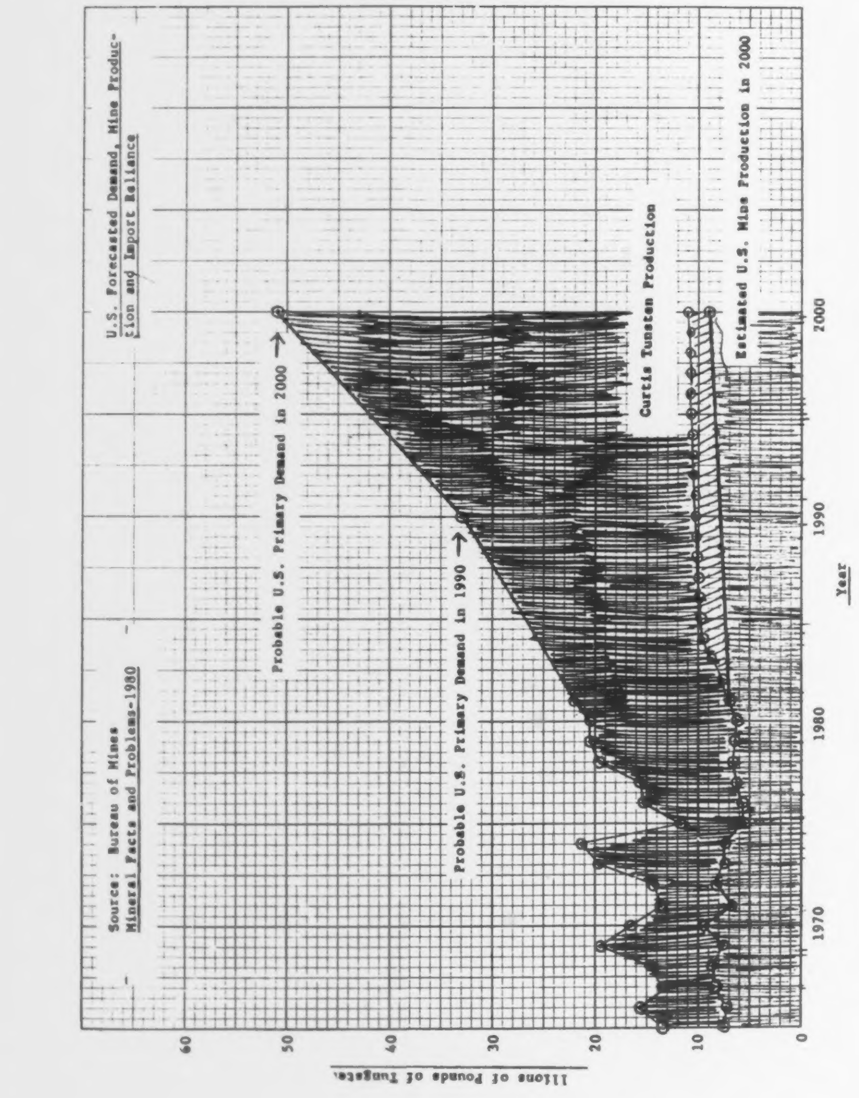
Distribution of Tungsten Reserves



Source: Mineral Industry Survey
12/31/81 Bureau of Mines


U.S. Forecasted Demand, Mine Production and Import Reliance
Source: Bureau of Mines
Mineral Facts and Problems-1980
Probable U.S. Primary Demand in 2000 →
Probable U.S. Primary Demand in 1990 →
Curtis Tungsten Production
Estimated U.S. Mine Production in 2000
llions of Pounds of Tungsten.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
1970
1980
1990
2000
Year

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

RO

REPLY TO: 2670 Threatened and Endangered Species JUN 7 1983

SUBJECT: Nelson Bighorn Sheep - Removal from Sensitive Status

TO: Forest Supervisors: Angeles, Inyo, Los Padres
and San Bernardino National Forests

MT. BALDY
1983
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The Regional Fish and Wildlife Staff have reviewed the current status of the Nelson bighorn sheep on the National Forests in California. From the results of recent studies by the Forest Service and the California Department of Fish and Game, it is evident that most populations of this species are stable or increasing. The one exception to this may be the Inyo Mountains population which is presently being studied though joint funding by the Forest Service and BLM.

In their joint study of the Nelson bighorn sheep in the San Gabriel Mountains on the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, Holl and Bleich stated that "...we conclude that the San Gabriel mountain sheep population is not threatened with extinction..." but that without management they hypothesized a future decline in the population. Studies on the effects of people (recreation activity, etc.) on bighorn by Hamilton (1982) and monitoring of limited vehicular activity on a formerly closed road within a major bighorn use area have indicated "no evidence of displacement of sheep from habitat immediately adjacent to the road" and further "...that bighorn can adapt to the presence of humans."

Earlier this year a bill was introduced into the California State Legislature (Assembly Bill #1548) transferring the authority to manage Nelson bighorn to the Department of Fish and Game. Such management would be determined through studies of present status and trends, and development of herd plans for each management unit. Such plans would "...provide for the adjustment of the size of a Nelson bighorn herd, upon specified conditions...."

Since the major purpose of the Forest Service's Sensitive Species Policy is to prevent a species from becoming threatened or endangered due to National Forest management activities, it is evident that the Nelson bighorn sheep is no longer in need of this designation. Therefore, I am removing this species from the Regional list of Sensitive species.

The removal of the Nelson bighorn sheep from Sensitive status in no way reduces our coordinated efforts and obligations to provide habitat and management priorities for it. We will continue to work with the State in a cooperative effort to protect and enhance the habitat of this species, to assist in the expansion and re-introduction of sheep into historical ranges and to support California Fish and Game efforts to maintain and adjust populations as necessary. Specific populations, such as those in the Inyo Mountains, are of undetermined status, and special considerations may be necessary to ensure population viability. All necessary efforts will be made to ensure viability of this species. The Nelson bighorn sheep will remain as a priority species in future National Forest management decisions.

Zane G. Smith
ZANE G. SMITH, JR.
Regional Forester

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1983–84 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1548

Introduced by Assemblyman Hill

March 3, 1983

An act to amend Section 4700 of, and to add Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 4900) to Part 3 of Division 4 of, the Fish and Game Code, relating to bighorn sheep.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1548, as introduced, Hill. Bighorn sheep.

Under existing law, bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis) are included in the provisions designating fully protected mammals.

This bill would limit this fully protected mammal designation to bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis cremnobates, O. c. Californiana), and designate Nelson bighorn (Ovis canadensis nelsoni) as a specially protected mammal.

This bill would require the Department of Fish and Game to determine the present status and the trend of bighorn sheep populations within the state by management units, and to develop a plan for each management unit. It would provide for the adjustment in the size of a Nelson bighorn herd, upon specified conditions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4700 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

4700. Fully protected mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected mammal and no such permits or licenses heretofore issued shall have any force or effect for any such purpose; except that the commission may authorize the collecting of such species for necessary scientific research. Legally imported fully protected mammals or parts thereof may be possessed under a permit issued by the department.

The following are fully protected mammals:

(a) Morro Bay kangaroo rat (Dipodomys heermanni morroensis)

(b) Bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis *cremnobates, O. c. Californiana*)

(c) Northern elephant seal (Mirounga angustirostris)

(d) Guadalupe fur seal (Arctocephalus townsendi)

(e) Ring-tailed cat (Genus bassariscus)

(f) Pacific right whale (Eubalaena sieboldi)

(g) Salt-marsh harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris)

(h) Southern sea otter (Enhydra lutris nereis)

(i) Wolverine (Gulo luscus).

SEC. 2. Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 4900) is added to Part 3 of Division 4 of the Fish and Game Code, to read:

CHAPTER 11. BIGHORN SHEEP

4900. The Legislature declares that bighorn sheep are an important wildlife resource of the state and should be managed and maintained at optimum levels to ensure their continued existence. It is, therefore, the policy of the Legislature to encourage the preservation, restoration, and management of California's bighorn sheep population. The management shall be in accordance with the policies set forth in Section 1801, as modified by Sections 4700, 4901, 4902, and 4903.

4901. The department shall determine the present status and the trend of bighorn sheep populations within the state by management units. A plan shall be developed for each management unit. The plans for each management unit shall include, but not be limited to all of the following:

(a) The data on the numbers, age, sex ratios, and distribution of bighorn sheep within the management unit.

(b) A survey of range conditions and a report on the competition that may exist as a result of human, livestock, or burro encroachment.

(c) An assessment of the need to relocate or reestablish bighorn population.

(d) A statement on the prevalence of disease or parasites, or both, within the population.

4902. The Nelson bighorn (Ovis canadensis nelsoni) is a specially protected mammal. It is unlawful to take a Nelson bighorn, except as provided in this chapter.

4903. If the department determines that an adjustment in the size of a Nelson bighorn herd shall benefit the status of the herd, it may submit the findings to the commission, together with an appropriate herd adjustment plan. Any such plan shall assure continued maintenance of the herd in a healthy, viable condition and prescribe the methods to be used in the adjustment program and the safeguards to be taken to prevent any undesirable impact of the program on the herd. The commission, after receiving the adjustment plan and holding a public hearing, may adopt the plan and regulation pertaining to the utilization of this resource.

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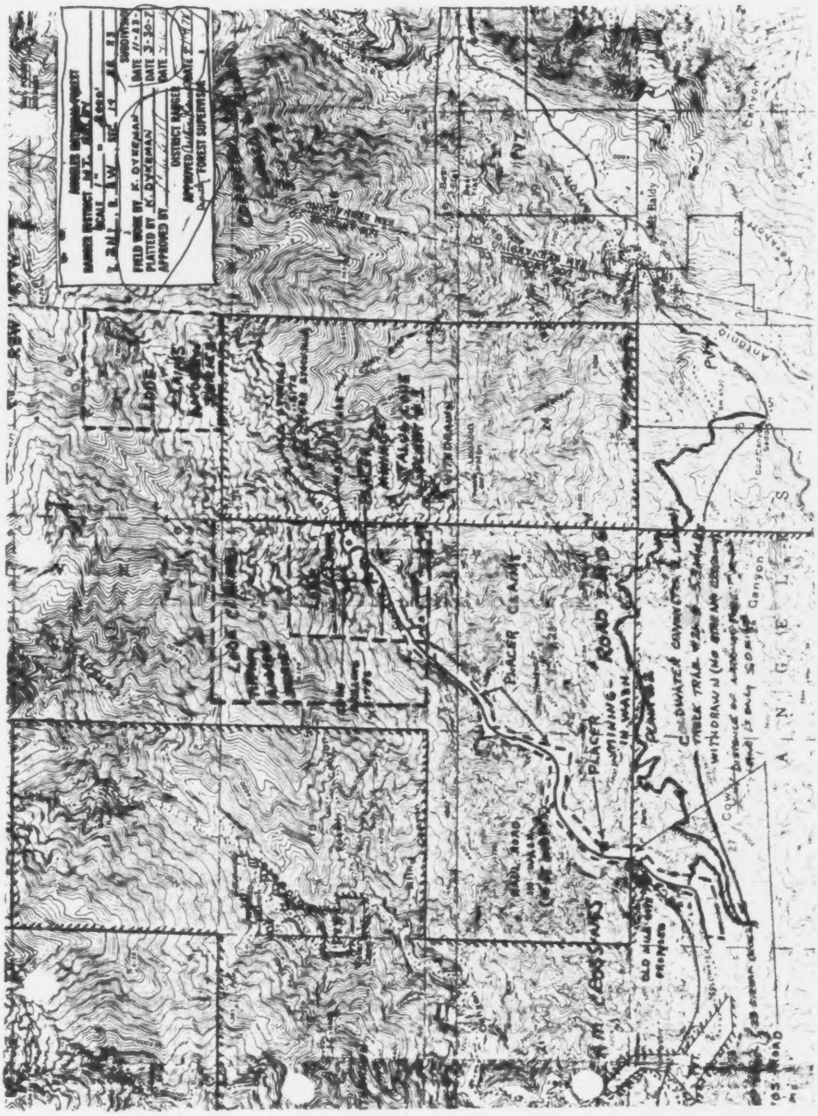

FIELD WORK BY K. DYKEMAN
PLATTED BY K. DYKEMAN
APPROVED BY
DISTRICT RANGER
FOREST SUPERVISOR
PLACER CLAIM
ROAD
PLACER
MINING IN WASH
Mt Baldy
Antonio
Canyon

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
110 North Wabash Avenue
Glendora, California 91740

2800 Minerals Management

April 22, 1975

Mr. Ronald Curtis
735 East "G" Street
Ontario, CA 91764

Dear Mr. Curtis:

We have reviewed your proposed "Plan of Operation." It is being returned to you so that you may provide additional information. Our review process indicated some inadequate coverage of resources. The following discussion will clarify our position.

Under Plan "A" there is very little impact on the area. However, there is no mention of methods for obtaining the bulk samples. For example, the ore is in solid rock. Will blasting occur? If so, when? What impact will blasting have on sheep in the area?

Under Plan "B" there will be substantial impact on the area. As a result we will be required to prepare an Environmental Analysis Report. To do so will require you to submit additional information. Specifically, we need more information under the following items:

a.) House trailers -- how many, when, what type of sanitary facilities will be used, how long a duration?

b.) Erosion Control -- what type of erosion control will be used, where, for what purpose?

c.) Reroute the road -- where, why, length, type of construction?

d.) Explosive storage -- why Class A, couldn't Class B suffice?

e.) Water Pollution -- what affect will the operation have on the live stream in the canyon bottom?

f.) Your report references comments to requiring fill material for the temporary road. What amounts of fill material? Where obtained? How will the temporary road be returned to its natural state at the close of operations?

f.) cont'd. What are your provisions for restoring other disturbed areas at the conclusion of operations?

g.) A critical issue for the area is the bighorn sheep. There is no mention in the report with regard to protection of the lambing grounds, herd movement and herd watering. What are the adjustments in operations to provide protection? A key question is, will you operate during the lambing season?

We also have some concern for the favorable impacts. We do not see access as being a favorable environmental effect. On the contrary, it is a detrimental effect when one considers this area as an established Wilderness Study Area. not until Oct. 1976

On the other side of the coin, we certainly hope that all adverse affects are minimal. However, there are other adverse effects that you should point out.

Your format is excellent and some parts very well done. However, as you can see, we do need additional information from you to adequately prepare the required Analysis Report.

We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN A. FITCH
District Ranger

Enclosure

855 W. 23rd ST., UPLAND, CA 91786 • (BUS.) (714) 981-6437 • (RES.) (714) 981-6207

SHEEP MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS

Should It Be Studied Before Or After It Becomes A Wilderness?

Written By:

Ronald L. Curtis
President, Curtis Tungsten
Graduate, Colorado School of Mines
Bachelor of Science, Mining Engineering, 1973

Ronald L Curtis
March 11, 1980

The following report was written by Ronald L. and Claire I. Curtis, because the mine road (lower road) and the East Fork road (San Gabriel Canyon) have been washed out. When access is unavailabe due to excessive water flow, then all data obtained throughout the year is reviewed and condensed for easy reference.

The following reports were cross-checked with each other, along with correspondence to and from the U.S. Forest Service.

Report A	R.A.R.E. II California, June, 1978, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Report B	Sheep Mountain Wilderness, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, April 14, 1978.
Report C	San Gabriel Planning Unit, Final Environmental Statement, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, February 16, 1978.
D	Correspondence between U.S. Forest Service and Curtis. 1975 to present, March, 1980.

California R.A.R.E. II was condensed, as were the other reports. However, we decided not to use data from R.A.R.E. II, since it has been ruled inadequate by the State of California court system, and the decision is supposed to be appealed by the United States Forest Service in the near future. (Don Stikkers, Don Williams, U.S. Forest Service, February 22, 1980, oral.)

We used the Sheep Mountain Wilderness report as a starting point. "Reccomendation": "The people who live in the Los Angeles area have a need to escape urban noise and congestion, a place for rest and enjoyment of an unconfined recreation experience.

Providing such an opportunity, protecting the watershed, and maintaining the Nelson Bighorn Sheep habitat are the most critical management requirements for the study area."

Based on data from Reports B and C regarding terrain, it became apparent that only 10% of the study area could be used by the general public because, "it is extremely rugged". Therefore, to make an area a wilderness for the first reason seems intemperate. Studies conducted in the John Muir Wilderness stated, that excessive use by people occured after the area became a wilderness. The influx of people was such that regulations were implemented to curtail human use due to the damage caused to the wilderness area. (Journal Wildlife Management 43 (4) 1979, Pg 909-914)

Protecting the watershed would seem to be a valid reason to make an area a wilderness, however, referring to page 29 of Report B, "Approximately 25,000 acres within the study area have been withdrawn from mineral entry. These withdrawals are under the Act of 1928, withdrawing lands for watershed protection. In addition, a 5,000 acre power withdrawal (1968) exists." Therefore, out of the original 48,500 acres to be studied, 30,000 acres, or 61.86% of the total acreage have been protected by a previous Act of Congress for watershed protection. Why would a Congressman submit a bill titled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness", yet only profess to want to protect an additional 15,000 acres for watershed protection, of which 5,500 acres burned in the Baldy fire of 1975.

So far we have not yet found any valid reasons for a wilderness, however, now we turn to the real reason the area has been considered, Nelson Bighorn Sheep.

The following is all the data known about the Nelson Bighorn Sheep, as stated in all the Government reports we have researched:

A. "The Nelson Bighorn Sheep are not threatened or endangered, but they are considered a unique species". (Report C, page 35).

B. "The existing data on sheep and their habitat is not a sound basis for implementing an aggressive management program". (Report C, page 39).

C. "Bighorn Sheep have variable levels of tolerance to human intrusion into their habitat." (Report B, page 43).

D. "Another activity which may affect bighorn sheep is vegetation manipulation." (Report B, page 43).

E. The Forest Service does not have a completed sheep study done of the area, and need at least one more year. (letter to Ron Curtis from Don Stikkers, District Ranger, dated March 5, 1980).

F. Almost all data about the sheep in the study area, are assumptions based on studies of the sheep outside the area. (Light, 1973, Weaver, 1972 and DeForge).

G. The sheep herd in Cattle Canyon area has increased in size in the past years. (sheep count data).

H. There is a study of the sheep being conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at the present time. The study will take at least one more year to complete. (Bernie Rios, U.S. Forest Service, Pasadena).

I. James DeForge is writing a Mater's Thesis on sheep in the Lytle Creek area, this will not be submitted until mid-summer. (confirmed telephone conversation with Dr. Glen Stewart, Cal Poly, March 10, 1980).

So, the only thing really known about the Bighorn Sheep in the Wilderness Study Area, is (a)there are sheep in the area and (b) there is no completed study done as of yet, (c) the herd is increasing for some reason, (d) sheep may or may not tolerate human activity and finally (e) the salt lick on road 2N06 is different from the traditional type (dry not wet).

After reviewing all the reports, we became confused as to why the area had even become a study area. Therefore, we went to Public Law 88-577 "Wilderness Act" in order to find out.

The following is the criteria for a wilderness:

> "(c)A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and it's communtiy of life are untrammeled by man. Where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this act, an area of undeveloped Federal land, retaining it's primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve it's natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five

> thousand acres of land, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable it's preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic value."

I must apologize, for after 11 days of research, I did not find any concrete data to support the Administration's recommendation to make any of the area wilderness. What I did find, were possible areas, that after a comprhensive study has been completed, and using the criteria outlined in P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, mentioned above, I would give my support to qualifying areas, wilderness, or at least restricted in use.

The data available as to the inept study done on this Wilderness, could fill 30 pages of compiled notes, we do have it for review or reference when it becomes necessary.

We will now give our answer to the question posed in the title, "Should it be studied before or after it becomes a Wilderness?" In my professional judgement, this area should be totally studied, and then after the completed study is reviewed, new recommendations be made as to suitable areas for Wilderness classification. The United States Government seems to be one of many compromises, and the people should not compromise on this area, but demand that this area be studied first, so that all the natural resources in the area can be utilized to benefit the majority of people.

I have therefore, decided to turn this data over to my legal staff for review and requested that a judicial solution to this grave problem be initiated.

United States Department of Agriculture

Office of Inspector General

Washington, D.C. 20250

JUL 2 1981

Ronald L. Curtis
President
Curtis Tungsten
855 West 23rd Street
Upland, California 20240

Dear Mr. Curtis:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 11, 1981 to the Inspector General which contained serious but non-specific allegations against the Forest Service. As a result of your allegations we reviewed the pertinent files and came to the following conclusions:

> The designation of Sheep Mountain as a wilderness area does not appear to be your major concern. At a formal public hearing at La Verne College on May 22, 1978 you testified that you were not against wilderness. You further stated that your concern was about access to your mining operation in Cattle Canyon.
>
> The designation of Sheep Mountain as a wilderness area was mandated by the Congress of the United States and expressed in Public Law 94-557 of October 1976. We determined that the Forest Service study about which you complain is actually less restrictive than the Congressional proposals, but until the Congress accepts or declines the Administrations recommendations, the original boundaries as set forth by the Congress must be honored.

We understand and appreciate your concern about access to your mining operation. At this point in time, the only restriction to your operation is the three month restriction of your use of Road 2N06. This restriction is based on protection of big horn sheep during the lambing season and this restriction would have applied even if the area was not designated as a wilderness.

As you know, the courts to date have upheld the decisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with regard to road access restrictions in the area. We have no reason at this time to believe that there will be any change in that legal posture. Because of the foregoing, we must decline to take any further action with regard to your complaint.

Sincerely,

TJBurke

THOMAS J. BURKE
Acting Assistant Inspector General
for Investigations

CURTIS TUNGSTEN

855 W. 23rd ST., UPLAND, CA 91786 ● (BUS.) (714) 981-5437 ● (RES.) (714) 981-6207

June 11, 1981

Inspector General,
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sir;

Mr. Cleo Layton, of the Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. suggested that you may be able to help me.

I am a 1973, graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, with a B.S. degree in Mining Engineering. I am also President of Curtis Tungsten, which operates a tungsten processing plant (gravity seperation) in the Los Angeles National Forest. The mine and mill was included within the boundaries of the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Proposal.

Since the mine, milling facilities and roads have been established in the area since October, 1973, we were amazed to be included within a wilderness area, so I personally started researching all available data that was used by the U.S. Forest Service to make this administrative decision on boundaries of the wilderness proposal.

I wrote a report on my findings titled, "Sheep Mountain Wilderness - Should it be studied before or after it becomes a wilderness". (see attached report) I have proven that the area was never studied, so I sent the report to several Congressmen and Senators, I have also given information to the F.B.I.

This action prompted eventual transfer of the District Ranger (Steve Fitch) and retirement of the Forest Supervisor (William T. Dresser), but, nevertheless the report is still accepted as valid. This "valid" report has created innumerable delays in the development of this Strategic metal deposit (Tungsten).

In my professional opinion, I am sure that there has been a major injustice done by the U.S. Forest Service. This Agency has defrauded and misused taxpayer's money in the publication of this study and eventual report.

I will be glad to open our files to a Representative from your office, should you decide to investigate.

Sincerely,

Ronald L Curtis

Ronald L. Curtis
President

Robert Walker
56 San Antonio Falls Tract
P.O. Box 536
Mt. Baldy, CA. 91759

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman of Public Land and Reserve Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

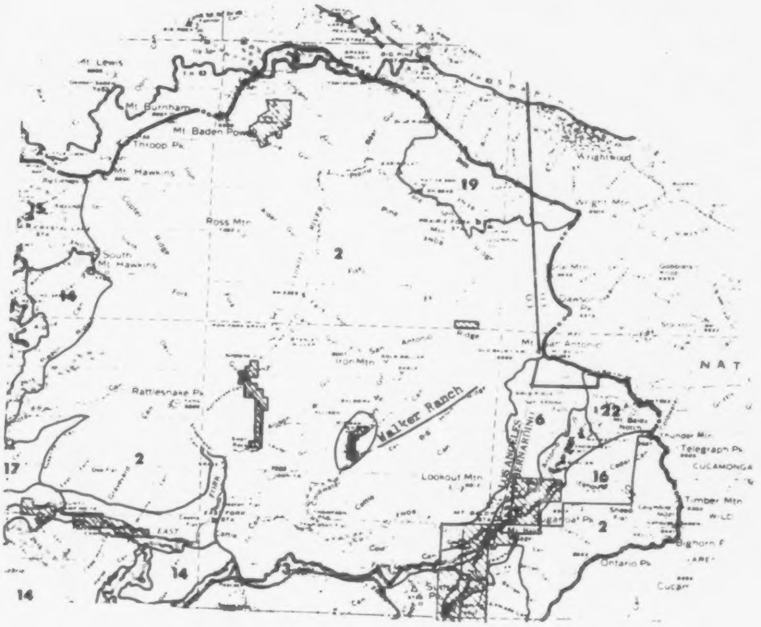
Since 1959, I have owned the Walker Ranch, formerly the Weber Ranch. This is a privately owned 40 acre parcel located in Coldwater Canyon in the Angeles National Forest.

Other private parcels in Coldwater Canyon are the Widman Ranch, owned by Desmond Surfleet, and the Thompson Ranch, owned by Frances Weismiller. Road travel to our property and cabins has been via Road 2N06 since the 1930's.

Because our property does not meet wilderness standards, it should never have been included in the wilderness area.

Sincerely,

Robert Walker
Robert Walker


Mt Lewis
Mt Burnham
Mt Baden Pow
Throop Pk
Mt Hawkins
South Mt Hawkins
Ross Mtn
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Dawson Pk
Ridge
Mt San Antonio
San Antonio
Iron Mtn
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Rattlesnake Pk
Walker Ranch
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22
Mt Baldy Notch
Thunder Mtn
Telegraph Pk
CUCAMONGA
16
Lookout Mtn
LOS ANGELES
SAN BERNARDINO
Timber Mtn
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Sugarloaf Pk
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Bighorn P
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lendora, California
July 20, 1983

Honorable Senator Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands and Reserve Waters
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Proposed Sheep Mountain Wilderness

Honorable Sir:

We would like to express our concern over the proposal to create the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area.

The area is presently protected very adequately by the 1928 Watershed Act. In addition, four existing roads, over 2,000 acres of private property, at least two active legal mining operations and the potential for strategic mineral discovery would seem to deem the area unsuitable for inclusion under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The area also includes the historic gold producing area of the East Fork of the San Gabriel River- presently a favorite of the large population of recreational gold prospectors in Southern California. Because it is a productive areas for these amatures, this leglislation could negatively impact the economy developing around this rapidly growing population.

The Geological Survey Bulletin 1506 E-AE "Sheep Mountain Study Area and Cucamonga Wilderness and Additions" shows a "...moderate mineral resource potential for gold" and targets two areas for load deposits of tungsten and several placer deposits. Inclusion of the Sheep Mountain Study Area would severely restrict its mineral development.

Within three miles to the west is the Bear Creek Wilderness Area and three miles to the east another study area. An excessive area of the Angeles National Forest would be closed to mineral recovery.

We have been prospecting the study area for the past three years. Using only sampling techniques, we have recovered over thirty troy ounces of gold. From what other miners have been willing to discuss, we have determined that over one hundred troy ounces have been recovered during this period.

We have determined adequate potential for gold and tungsten and have taken steps to assure us the right to further develop this potential. We have purchased a lease/option on fifty acres of patiented mining claim within the study boundary in order to assure access rights and recovery rights to the gold on these claims should efforts we have begun to obtain rights to adjacent withdrawn lands proove fruitless. We have filed claims on eighty acres of this withdrawn land with LA County and B.L.M. with the intent to begin the process of restoration of these acres back to 1872 mining law.(see attached lease and claim notices) We also intend to begin looking for a targeted tungsten load and will file claims there when located.

In addition, we have applied for a permit for a moterized vehicle trail/road through the the heart of this proposed wilderness to our leased property. We expect the forest service to comply with our access rights within the next thirty days.

If you still feel that it is in the national interest to incorporate this area into the wilderness system, please specifically exclude our mining claims and leased property.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Respectfully,

George H. Guthery
326 N. Cullen Ave
Glendora, Cal., 91740

Jeffery A. Engel
3671 Meyers
Riverside, Cal., 92503

LEASE

This lease made the 1st., day of June 1983, A.D., by and between R. Cowper Saunders , known herein as LESSOR, and Jeffrey Arthur Engel, George Harvel Guthery and William Daniel Hudock , known herein as LESSEES (The terms "LESSEES" shall be construed in the singular or plural number according as they respectively represent one or more than one person).

WITNESSETH: That the Lessor does by these presents lease and demise unto the said Lessees the following described property, to wit: Lying and being situated in Los Angeles County, of the State of California and being the portions of W½SW¼SW Sec. 5, NW¼NW¼NW¼ Sec. 8, and NE¼NE¼NE¼ Sec. 7, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M., California, as described in:

> Camp Bonita-Prairie Forks Road Deed from the undersigned Lessor to the County of Los Angeles dated 13 August 1934 as shown on County Surveyor's Map No. B-470, Sheets 2 and 5, together with the building site on the west side of said road opposite Station 285

for the term of one year beginning the first day of June, 1983, A.D., and ending the first day of June, 1984, A.D., paying therefor the sum of Four Hundred ($400.00) DOLLARS in advance. At the expiration of this lease, Lessees shall have the first privilege of any extension or renewal then made, for an additional year by paying therefor $400.00 in advance, upon the conditions and covenants following:

First. That Lessees will well and punctually pay said rent in manner and form as hereinbefore specified, and quietly deliver up said premises on the day of the expiration of this lease, in as good condition as the same were in when received, reasonable wear and tear thereof excepted.

Second. That the premises shall be used for storage on the building site and for access to said building site, and for no other purpose.

Third. That said Lessees will not sublet said premises, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whatsoever, without the consent of said Lessor IN WRITING, thereto first obtained.

Fourth. That on failure to pay the rent in advance, as aforesaid, or comply with any of the foregoing obligations, or in violation of any of the foregoing covenants, Lessor may declare this lease forfeited at his discretion and his agent or attorney shall have the power to enter and hold, occupy and repossess the entire premises hereinbefore described, as before the execution of these presents.

Fifth: Not to call on Lessor to make any improvements or repairs on said premises, but Lessees accept said premises in their present condition, and Lessees agree to hold Lessor and said premises harmless for any loss or damage resulting from the use or misuse of said premises by Lessees; And Lessees hereby release Lessor from any and all liability for damages which may be sustained by Lessees in connection with the use or occupation of said premises, and not to permit any acts to be done thereon in violation of any law or ordinance, and not to use or permit the use of said premises for any illegal purpose.

WITNESS our hands, in triplicate originals, the day and year first above written.

R Cowper Saunders
Lessor

MAY 22, 1983
William D. Hudok May 22, 1983
May 23, 1983
Lessees

83- 670138

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

NAME JEFF'S UNION 76
STREET ADDRESS 9624 MAGNOLIA
CITY & STATE RIVERSIDE CA 92503

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
JUN 15 1983 AT 8 A.M.
Recorder's Office

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE

A-71625

FEE 35

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that:

1. The name of this claim is FORTY-NINER NUMBER TWO, a placer mining claim.
2. This claim is situated in: S1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4

NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☒	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec 5	T 2 N.	R 8 W	Mer S.B.M.
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer

in the SAN GABRIEL Mining District, County of LOS ANGELES, State of California.

The acreage claimed is 20 acres MORE OR LESS

3. The date of this location is the 5TH day of JUNE, 1983 on which date the notice of location was posted on the claim.
4. The locator or locators of this claim are:

Name(s)	Current Mailing or Residence Address
EVELYN M ENGEL	3671 MYERS, RIVERSIDE CA 92503

This [illegible] Read
[illegible] It has
[illegible] to its

5. If claim cannot be described by quarter-section, the boundaries of the claims and the land taken are described as follows:

Commencing at the discovery monument where this notice is posted, thence ________ (direction) to the ________ corner which is the point of the beginning to describe the boundaries,

thence ________ (direction) ________ feet to the ________ corner,
thence ________ (direction) ________ feet to the ________ corner,
thence ________ (direction) ________ feet to the ________ corner,
thence ________ (direction) ________ feet to the point of beginning

6. The discovery monument is situated at the point of discovery about 5 FEET FROM OLD LODE TUNNEL ON EAST WALL OF CANYON. SIGN AND LOCATION DOCUMENTS WILL BE AFIXED TO WALL ABOUT 15 FEET ABOVE STREAM.
(distance from natural object or permanent monument and give direction as accurately as possible to identify the claim located)

SIGNATURE(S)

Evelyn M Engel

Evelyn M. Engel

CLAIMS LOCATED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 1976, MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER DATE OF LOCATION.**

CSO 3800-1
6/79

WOLCOTTS FORM 1-30 - PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE - Rev. 3-80

83- 670139

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF CALIF. LAND TITLE CO.
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

NAME JEFF'S UNION 76
STREET ADDRESS 9624 MAGNOLIA
CITY & STATE RIVERSIDE CA 92503

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
JUN 15 1983 AT 8 A.M.
Recorder's Office

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE

A 7625

FEE $5 2M

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that:

1. The name of this claim is A.U. MINER, a placer mining claim.

2. This claim is situated in: N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4

NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☒	SE¼ ☐	Sec 5	T 2 N	R 8.W	Mer S.B.M.
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer

in the SAN GABRIEL Mining District, County of LOS ANGELES, State of California.

The acreage claimed is 20 acres MORE OR LESS

3. The date of this location is the 5TH day of JUNE, 1983 on which date the notice of location was posted on the claim.

4. The locator or locators of this claim are:

Name(s)	Current Mailing or Residence Address
THEODORE D ROBINSON JR.	4219 TOMLINSON AVE RIVERSIDE, CA 92503

This document is filed for record by California Land Title company as an accommodation only. It has not been examined as to its execution or as to its effect upon the title.

5. If claim cannot be described by quarter-section, the boundaries of the claims and the land taken are described as follows:

Commencing at the discovery monument where this notice is posted, thence ______ (direction) to the ______ corner which is the point of the beginning to describe the boundaries,

thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the point of beginning.

6. The discovery monument is situated at the point of discovery about 30 FEET ABOVE STREAM ON AN (distance from natural object or permanent monument and give direction as accurately as possible, to identify the claim located) OAK TREE 5 FEET FROM OLD CABIN FOUNDATION. SIGN AND LOCATION DOCUMENTS WILL BE A FIXED TO TREE

SIGNATURE(S)

Theodore D Robinson Jr.

CLAIMS LOCATED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 1976, MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER DATE OF LOCATION**.

CSO 3800-1
6/79

WOLCOTTS FORM 1130 - PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE - Rev. 3-80

83- 6 140

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

NAME JEFF'S UNION 76
STREET ADDRESS 9624 MAGNOLIA
CITY & STATE RIVERSIDE CA. 92503

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
JUN 15 1983 AT 8 A.M.
Recorder's Office

FEE
$5
2

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE

A-71625

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that:

1. The name of this claim is FORTY-NINER NUMBER ONE

2. This claim is situated in N½ SW¼ NW¼, a placer mining claim.

NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☑ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec 5 T 2N. R 8.W Mer S.B.M.
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ___ T ___ R ___ Mer ___
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ___ T ___ R ___ Mer ___
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ___ T ___ R ___ Mer ___

in the SAN GABRIEL Mining District, County of LOS ANGELES, State of California.

The acreage claimed is 20 acres MORE OR LESS

3. The date of this location is the 5TH day of JUNE, 1983 on which date the notice of location was posted on the claim.

4. The locator or locators of this claim are:

Name(s)	Current Mailing or Residence Address
JEFFREY A ENGLL	3671 MYERS, RIVERSIDE CA 92503

5. If claim cannot be described by quarter-section, the boundaries of the claims and the land taken are described as follows: Commencing at the discovery monument where this notice is posted, thence ___ (direction) to the ___ corner which is the point of the beginning to describe the boundaries,

thence ___ (direction) ___ feet to the ___ corner,
thence ___ (direction) ___ feet to the ___ corner,
thence ___ (direction) ___ feet to the ___ corner,
thence ___ (direction) ___ feet to the point of beginning.

6. The discovery monument is situated at the point of discovery about THE POINT WHICH THE LOCAL PEOPLE CALL THE SHOOTS. SIGN AND LOCATION DOCUMENTS WILL BE A FIXED ON WEST SIDE OF CANYON WALL, APPOX 15 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM.
(distance from natural object or permanent monument and give direction as accurately as possible to identify the claim located)

SIGNATURE(S)

CLAIMS LOCATED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 1976, MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER DATE OF LOCATION.**

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

NAME GEORGE GUTHERY
STREET ADDRESS 326 N CULLEN
CITY & STATE GLENDORA CA 91740

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
JUN 15 1983 AT 8 A.M.
Recorder's Office

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE

A 7103

$5

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that /

1. The name of this claim is JEMBIES GOLD, a placer mining claim.

2. This claim is situated in: S½ NW¼ NW¼

NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec 5	T 2 N	R 8 W	Mer S B M.
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer
NE¼ ☐	NW¼ ☐	SW¼ ☐	SE¼ ☐	Sec	T	R	Mer

in the SAN GABRIEL Mining District, County of LOS ANGELES, State of California

The acreage claimed is 20 acres MORE OR LESS

3. The date of this location is the 5 day of JUNE, 1983 on which date the notice of location was posted on the claim.

4. The locator or locators of this claim are:

Name(s)	Current Mailing or Residence Address
GEORGE & DIANA GUTHERY	326 N CULLEN AVE GLENDORA CAL 91740

5. If claim cannot be described by quarter-section, the boundaries of the claims and the land taken are described as follows:

Commencing at the discovery monument where this notice is posted, thence ______ (direction) to the ______ corner which is the point of the beginning to describe the boundaries.

thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the ______ corner,
thence ______ (direction) ______ feet to the point of beginning.

6. The discovery monument is situated at the point of discovery about 25 YARDS FROM STREAM BED, AT NORTH END OF CLAIM, NEAR OLD CABIN SITE. LOC. NOTICE (SIGN FASTENED TO A TREE (distance from natural object or permanent monument and give direction as accurately as possible, to identify the claim located)

SIGNATURE(S)

Diana G. Uthery

CLAIMS LOCATED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 1976, MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER DATE OF LOCATION.**

CSO 3800-1
6/79

WOLCOTTS FORM 1130 – PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE – Rev. 3 80

83- 670136

RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF CALIF. LAND TITLE CO.

RECORDING REQUESTED BY

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO

NAME GEORGE GUTHREY
STREET ADDRESS 326 N CULLEN
CITY & STATE GLENDORA CA 91740

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
JUN 15 1983 AT 8 A.M.
Recorder's Office

FEE $5 2 M

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE)

A71625

PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that

1. The name of this claim is GEORGE'S EARLY RETIREMENT, a placer mining claim

2. This claim is situated in: S½ NW¼ SW¼

NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec 5 T 2 N. R 8 W. Mer S.B.M.
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ Mer ____
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ Mer ____
NE¼ ☐ NW¼ ☐ SW¼ ☐ SE¼ ☐ Sec ____ T ____ R ____ Mer ____

in the SAN GABRIEL Mining District, County of LOS ANGELES, State of California

The acreage claimed is 20 acres MORE OR LESS

3. The date of this location is the 5TH day of JUNE, 1983 on which date the notice of location was posted on the claim.

4. The locator or locators of this claim are:

Name(s)	Current Mailing or Residence Address
GEORGE GUTHERY	326 N CULLEN AVE GLENDORA CA 91741

This document filed for record by California Land Title Company as an accommodation only. It has not been examined as to its execution or as to its effect upon the title.

5. If claim cannot be described by quarter-section, the boundaries of the claims and the land taken are described as follows:

Commencing at the discovery monument where this notice is posted, thence ____ (direction) to the ____ corner which is the point of the beginning to describe the boundaries.

thence ____ (direction) ____ feet to the ____ corner,
thence ____ (direction) ____ feet to the ____ corner,
thence ____ (direction) ____ feet to the ____ corner,
thence ____ (direction) ____ feet to the point of beginning

6. The discovery monument is situated at the point of discovery about middle of claim sign & doc: AFFIXED TO EAST WALL OF CANYON 12 FT ABOVE FLOOD MARK (distance from natural object or permanent monument and give direction as accurately as possible, to identify the claim located)

SIGNATURE(S)

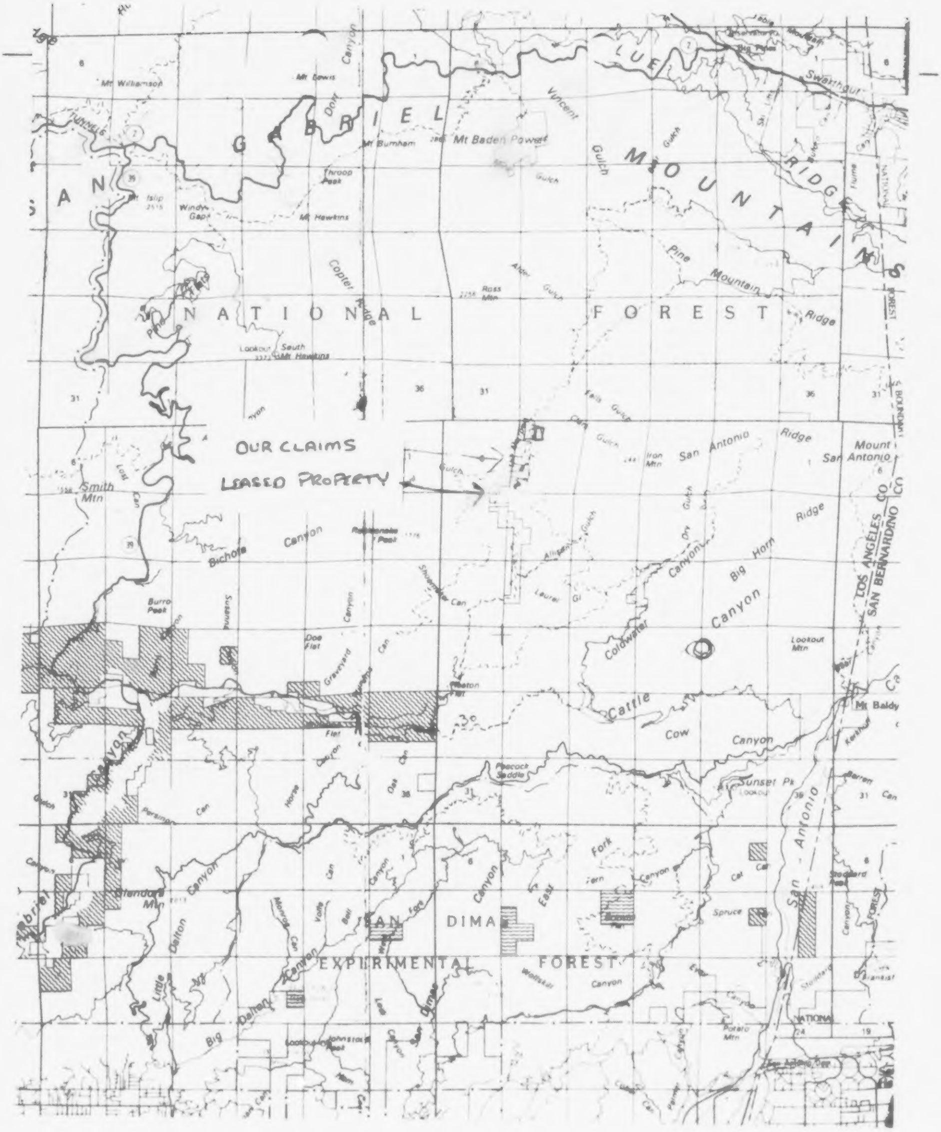
George H Guthery

George Guthery

CLAIMS LOCATED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 1976, MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER DATE OF LOCATION.**

CSO 3800-1
6/79

WOLCOTTS FORM 1130 - PLACER MINING CLAIM LOCATION NOTICE - Rev. 3-80


OUR CLAIMS
LEASED PROPERTY
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
NATIONAL FOREST
BLUE RIDGE
Mt Williamson
Mt Lewis
Mt Burnham
Mt Baden Powell
Throop Peak
Mt Hawkins
Mt Islip
Windy Gap
Vincent Gulch
Pine Mountain Ridge
Copter Ridge
Ross Mtn
South Mt Hawkins
Lookout
Smith Mtn
Bichota Canyon
Rattlesnake Peak
Iron Mtn
San Antonio Ridge
Mount San Antonio
Big Horn Ridge
Coldwater Canyon
Cattle Canyon
Cow Canyon
Lookout Mtn
LOS ANGELES CO
SAN BERNARDINO CO
Mt Baldy
Burro Peak
Doe Flat
Iron Fork
Shoemaker Can
Allison Gulch
Laurel Gl
Peacock Saddle
Sunset Pk
San Antonio
Glendora Mtn
Dalton Canyon
Little Dalton
Big Dalton
SAN DIMAS EXPERIMENTAL FOREST
East Fork
Fern Canyon
Spruce
Stoddard Peak
Potato Mtn
Johnstone Peak
Wolfskill Canyon
NATIONAL

July 22, 1983

Senator Wallop
Chairman of Public Lnads
and Reserve Water
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop:

The purpose of this letter is to tell you why we feel the bill you will be voting on, The Proposed Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area, does not meet the wilderness values outlined under the Wilderness Act.

Section 2(c) of Public Law 88-577 of the Wilderness Act defines the Wilderness resource as follows:

> "A Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of Wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act, an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which: generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

We feel that this area does not meet the requirements for the following reasons:

1. Under Public Law 94-557 access must be given to existing private land and valid mining claims and operations. The proposed area has approximately 2,000 acres of encompassed private lands, much of this land is patented mining claims, these mining claims can be started at any time. At present, there are two mining operations working in the proposed area.

2. There are four roads in the proposed Wilderness Area. A permit for a road his been filed by a land owner - which must be granted under P.L. 94-557. This road, when completed, will run approximately 6 miles into the proposed Wilderness Area.

3. Opportunities for solitude in this area are very limited due to mining activities and future road construction.

4. Much of the area historically has been used for sporadic mining, evidence of this can be seen throughout the area. Mining continues today by recreational gold miners and weekend prospectors.

We would like to see this area restored to the 1872 Mining Laws and open to mineral entry. There are several hundred people who use this area each weekend, including myself, for recreational mining and gold panning. It is hard to explain to someone not interested in recreational prospecting and mining, the great joy that is derived from this hobby.

In Southern California there are few precious places where this hobby can be pursued. To be in an area for this, it takes:

1. Gold present in small quantities
2. A water supply present
3. Must be accessable for people to reach

In looking for an area or stream to meet these requirements, we've found that there are very, very few.

We have found gold in the proposed area and have four claims filed on the upper East Fork.

To lose this area would be a great loss to many people. Please consider this matter carefully, we propose that this area be restored to mineral entry as per 1872 Mining Law. But, if you must pass this bill, please exclude our claims.

Sincerely,

John Lybrand

Linda Lybrand
Linda Lybrand

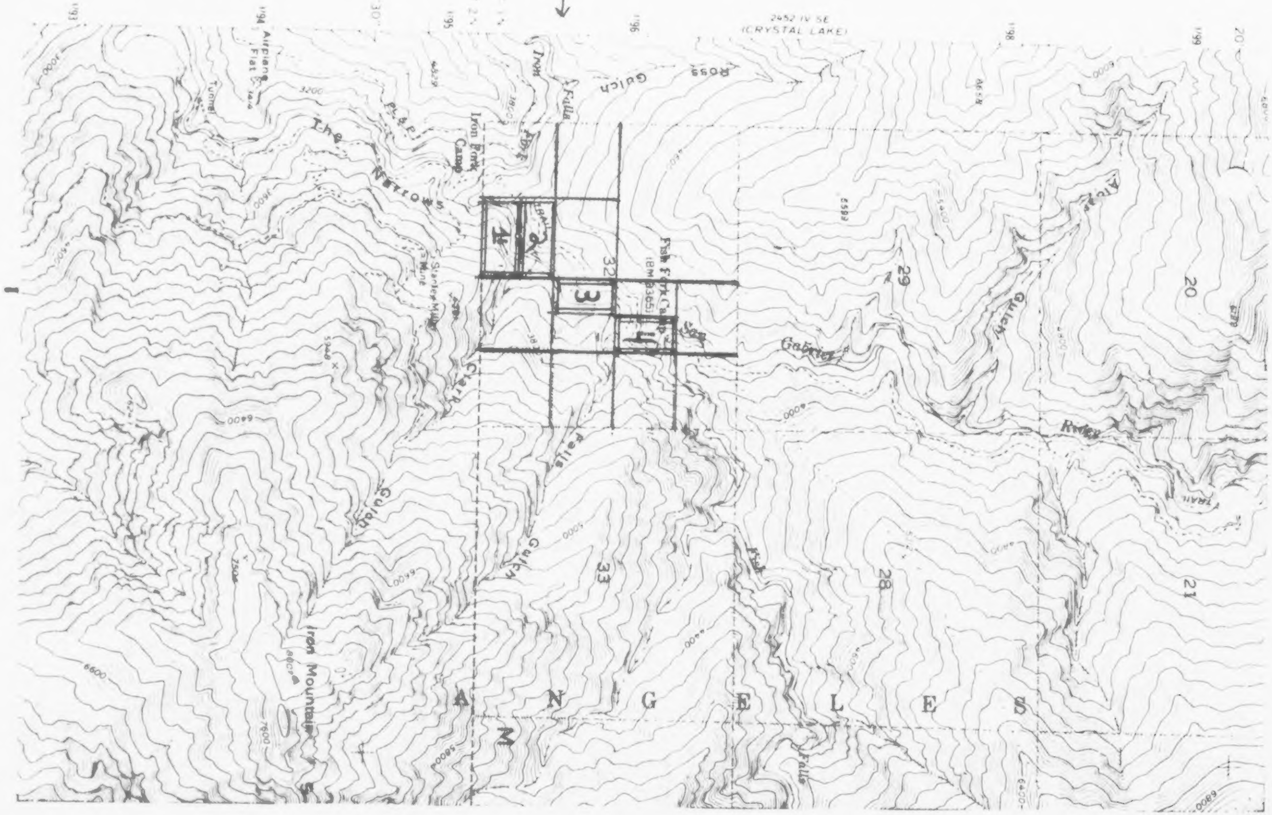
Robert Troy Jackson

Carole Jackson
Carol Jackson

CLAIM 1 S½ SE¼ SW¼
CLAIM 2 N½ SE¼ SW¼
CLAIM 3 W½ NW¼ SE¼
CLAIM 4 E½ SW¼ NE¼

MOUNT SAN ANTONIO QUADRANGLE

SEC 32 T3N R8W


2452 IV SE
(CRYSTAL LAKE)
Ross Gulch
Iron Fork
Falls
Iron Fork Camp
P.L.&P.
The Narrows
Airplane Flat
Tunnel
Fish Fork Camp
(BM 3365)
Stanley Miller Mine
Clark Gulch
Falls Gulch
San Gabriel
Rocky
Fish
Gulch
Falls
TRAIL
Iron Mountain
A N G E L E S
M
20
21
28
29
32
33
1
2
3
4
17'30"

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, very much, Mr. Curtis, for your testimony.

Mr. Watson.

STATEMENT OF JAY THOMAS WATSON, TRINITY ALPS GROUP

Mr. **Watson**. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, and Senator Wilson, thank you for the opportunity to testify about the California wilderness issue. My name is Jay Thomas Watson, and I represent the Trinity Alps Group, a citizens' organization formed in Trinity County in 1976.

For the past 7 years, I have worked in and around the Salmon-Trinity Alps primitive area, for 5 years as a back-country ranger and wilderness coordinator on the Weaverville district of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and for the past 2 years as the executive director of the Camp Unalayee Association.

The Unalayee Association is a nonprofit organization with offices in Palo Alto, Calif., and is a private inholder of lands within the Trinity Alps on which it maintains a summer camp. Unalayee has been an inholder of lands in Trinity County since 1959.

During my employ with the Forest Service, my time was spent in direct contact with user groups, resource protection activities, and monitoring the overall use of the Trinity Alps.

Data collected from wilderness permits between the years 1977 and 1981 showed a 60-percent increase in both total number of visitors and the total number of visitor-days. The total number of visitors jumped from 15,000 to 25,000, and the number of visitor-days increased from 50,000 to 80,000.

Like wilderness in California's High Sierra, the Trinities are showing signs of overcrowding and resource damage. Potential withdrawals of land from the original primitive area would promote intensified use and increased resource damage.

The Trinity Alps Group and the Camp Unalayee Association firmly supports the Trinity Wilderness Coalition's proposal for a Trinity Alps Wilderness. Specifically, we seek wilderness status for all of the existing Salmon-Trinity Alps primitive areas, the Orleans Mountain study area, Little French Creek, and Horse Linto Creek.

It is particularly important to us that the northeast portion of the Salmon-Trinity Alps be protected. This area extends from Black Rock in the east to Rush Creek in the west, and it includes more than 30 fragile lake basins along the Pacific Crest Trail.

The inclusion of this area into the Trinity Alps Wilderness will not only preserve the integrity of the Pacific Crest Trail, but it will also provide a zone of wilderness with ready access for the fisherman, hunter, and short-term user.

The uses of these lands has long been at issue. That they are ideally suited as wilderness is beyond question. Their management by the Forest Service and their value as sustainable timber lands has been seriously questioned. The residents of Trinity County and California are becoming increasingly aware that Wilderness is a valuable economic asset; for grazing, for wildlife, for fisheries, for watershed, and for tourism and recreation.

To reiterate, I urge you to support and help create a Trinity Alps Wilderness that includes the Orleans Mountain study area, Little

French Creek, and the full and original Salmon-Trinity Alps primitive area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Watson follows:]

Testimony: Trinity Alps Group
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
July 29, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify about the California wilderness issue.

My name is Jay Thomas Watson, and I am representing the Trinity Alps Group, a Trinity County organization formed in 1976. For the past seven years I have worked in and around the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area; for five years as a Backcountry Ranger and Wilderness Coordinator on the Weaverville District of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and for the past two years as the Executive Director of the Camp Unalayee Association. Camp Unalayee is a non-profit organization operating a wilderness summer camp in Trinity County, with offices in Palo Alto, California. The Unalayee Association is in part a publicly funded organization, and has operated it's camp in Trinity County since 1959.

My time with the Forest Service was divided between direct contact with user groups, resource protection, and monitoring overall use of the Trinity Alps Primitive Area. Data collected from wilderness permits between 1977 and 1981 showed a sixty percent increase in the total number of visitors to the Trinity Alps, as well as with the number of visitor days. The number of visitors jumped from 15,000 to 25,000, and the number of visitor days increased from 50,000 to 80,000.

Like wilderness areas in California's High Sierra, the Trinities are showing signs of overcrowding and resulting resource damage. Potential withdrawals of land from the original Trinity Alps Primitive Area will promote intensified use and increase resource damage.

The Trinity Alps Group firmly supports the Trinity Wilderness Coalition's proposal for a Trinity Alps Wilderness. Specifically, we seek wilderness status for all of the existing Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area, the Orleans Mountain Study Area, Little French Creek, and Horse Linto Creek. It is particularly important that the northeast portion of the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area be protected.

This area extends from Black Rock in the east to Rush Creek in the west, and includes more than thirty fragile lake basins along the popular Pacific Crest Trail. The inclusion of this area into the Trinity Alps Wilderness will not only preserve the integrity of the Pacific Crest Trail, but will also provide a zone of wilderness with ready access for the fisherman, hunter, and short term user.

The use of these lands has long been at issue. That they are ideally suited as wilderness is beyond question. Their management by the Forest Service and their value as sustainable timberlands has been seriously questioned. The residents of Trinity County and California are becoming increasingly aware that wilderness is a valuable economic asset: for grazing, for wildlife, for watershed, for fisheries, and for tourism and recreation. Wilderness can help to create a stable economy.

These lands are in a legal and administrative limbo. Their boundaries are being eroded by development, industry is without clear guidelines and the public is confused. Neither the Forest Service or the courts have been able to decide the issue. It is for Congress to make a fair resolution. I urge you to support and help create a Trinity Alps Wilderness. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, Mr. Watson.
Ms. Drell.

STATEMENT OF ELLEN DRELL, CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR PUBLIC LANDS, WILLITS, CALIF.

Ms. DRELL. Senator Wallop and Senator Wilson, my name is Ellen Drell, and I am from Willits, Calif., and I am speaking for the Citizen's Committee to Save our Public Lands, a Mondocino County based organization since 1975.

We believe that none of the three bills before us today is adequate. And I would like to show you why by demonstrating what happened on the Mondocino National Forest. In the Snow Mountain area, over 1,000 people wrote personal letters supporting Snow Mountain for wilderness. Twenty people opposed wilderness.

The Forest Service cut nearly two-thirds from their proposal, and H.R. 1437 cut one-third. Over 450 people wrote personal letters supporting Thatcher, Elk Creek, Toomes Creek, and Black Butte areas for wilderness. Nobody wrote in support of nonwilderness.

The Forest Service eliminated all of these areas. So did H.R. 1437. East Fork and Penny Ridge were supported for wilderness by 1,000 people, and 700 people respectively; 13 opposed the East Fork area, and 91 opposed Penney Ridge.

The Forest Service made a nonwilderness recommendation, and so did H.R. 1437.

The Middle Fork of the Eel River corridor was recommended by the California Department of Fish and Game for wilderness. That recommendation was ignored by the Forest Service and by H.R. 1437. The Yolla Bolly additions were supported by 1,400 personal letters for wilderness, and 77 people opposed wilderness.

The Forest Service failed to give a wilderness recommendation for this area. However, H.R. 1437, S. 5, and Trinity County do support the Yolla Bolly additions for wilderness. And, Senator Wilson, they deserve to be in our title I areas.

The citizen's committee also urges this committee to add to those Yolla Bolly additions East Fork, Penney Ridge, and the Middle Eel corridor. That would be a compromise. Such additions would protect the summer steelhead and the Middle Fork Eel, give some hope to the South Fork of the Trinity Fishery, and come closer to responding to Californians love for their wilderness, both official wilderness and de facto wilderness.

Had the decision been left to Californians who cared enough to respond, we would have a wilderness bill double the size of H.R. 1437. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Drell follows:]

STATEMENT OF

THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR PUBLIC LANDS

to the PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE, U.S. SENATE
regarding H.R. 1437, S. 5, and S. 1515

July 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Ellen Drell. I am a medical secretary in Willits, California. I am speaking on behalf of the 600 members and supporters of the Citizen's Committee to Save Our Public Lands. Of particular interest to us are the roadless lands adjacent to the Yolla Bolly Wilderness.

The inevitable release language that will accompany a Wilderness Bill will seal the fate of any area not included in this Bill. This is our last opportunity to expand California's much loved and in many cases overused Wilderness system. None of the Bills before us today is adequate.

We do support the inclusion of the Yolla Bolly Additions as recommended in in H.R. 1437 and S. 5. However, in addition we urge the Subcommittee to include the following areas in any Bill purported to give fair protection to California's forest resources: the 45,000 acre Middle Fork Eel corridor from the boundary of the Yolla Bolly Additions to the Eel River Station as recommended by the California Department of Fish and Game; and the Penny Ridge, East Fork, and Murphy Glade roadless areas (15,000 total) adjoining the Yolla Bolly Wilderness to the north.

The Middle Fork Eel River is home to the last significant population of California's Summer Steelhead, an increasingly rare, anadromous ocean-going trout. East Fork and Penny Ridge encompass portions of the headwaters of the South Fork Trinity River, a major northern California Salmon and Steelhead producer. This River is given virtually no protection in S. 5 or H.R. 1437. East Fork and Murphy Glade include trails and campsites, two rare Yolla Bolly lakes, and are used by thousands of visitors each year as part of the existing Wilderness system. Their inclusion would simply protect an existing use.

page two.

I live in a lumber mill town. Some of my very good friends are loggers and mill workers.I am well aquainted with Bud Harwood, owner of three lumber mills in our area and I have tremendous respect for him and his contributions to our community. I know people that make their livings in his mill, and no doubt some of Harwood's fine products support the roof over my head. If i believed for one minute that our proposal would close the Harwood mill. I would not be here today.

H.R. 1437 plus the additions proposed by the Citizen's Committee will not cause a single job loss! Any job lost as a result of such a Wilderness Bill will already have been lost four times over through automation, and 12 times over due to industy's over-cutting and mismanagement. Wilderness cannot be blamed for the troubles facing the timber industry, and more importantly, Wilderness can never solve the problem of unemployment in the timber industry. (See chart attached.)

Why? Because most of the areas we are considering today are mediocre timber growing sites, due to summer draught, steep slopes, thin soils, high erosion rates, and often exotic serpentine soils, which no "management techniques" can alter. (The best timber sites are in the 4 million acres already removed from consideration.) Such a site will yield 2-60 ft. trees per acre per year, or one old growth tree per five acres per year on a sustained basis. Obviously no timber company here today is interested in logging on a sustained basis. They couldn't afford it. They plan simply to cut most of the trees. In these areas then we would not see another forest for two generations of loggers. Our Wilderness will have provided no lasting jobs, no community stability, and no promise of economic survival to the mill owner. In five years he would be facing the same crisis, and all of us, including other commercial users will have lost a precious resource.

Californians don't want that kind of trade-off. Not even mill operators are united in wanting that kind of a trade-off. I have enclosed in my written testimony a letter from Gordon Wagenet, owner and operator of a lumber mill in Willits for 32 years, who is a strong supporter of H.R. 1437, and of the Yolla Bolly Additions in paricular.

RARE II produced a veritable outpouring of support for these areas as page three.

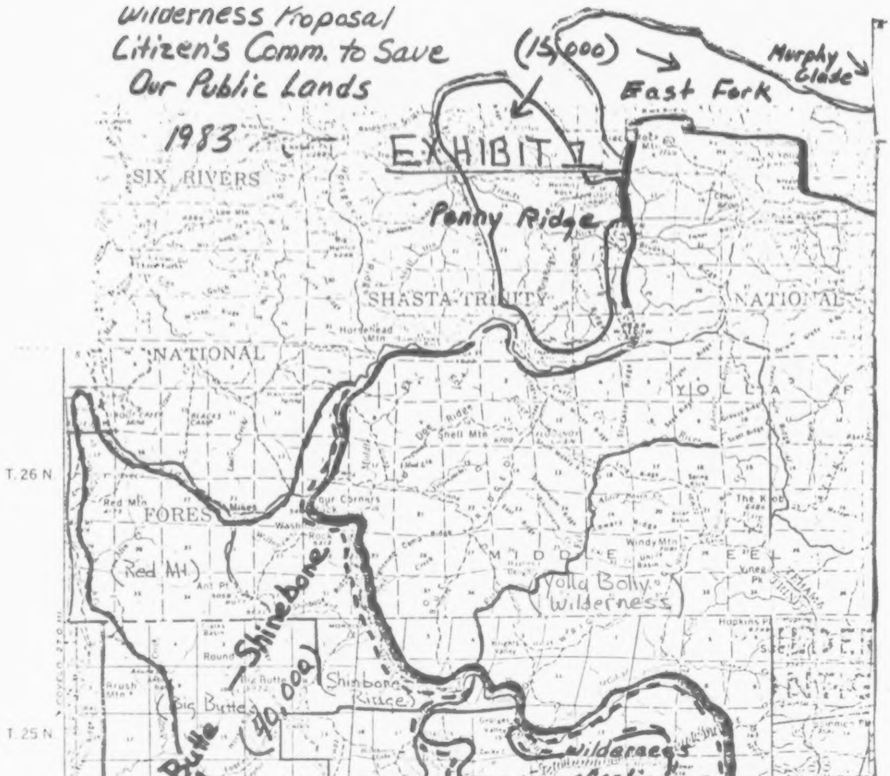
Wilderness. 1412 people wrote personal letters to the Forest Service supporting the Yolla Bolly Additions for Wilderness, as opposed to 77 letters opposing Wilderness. Over 900 wrote supporting the East Fork roadless areas for Wilderness, while 13 wanted non-wilderness. Both Penny Ridge and North Fork were recommended by a margin of 88%. The Forest Service was so rattled by the flood of pro-Wilderness sentiment that they attempted to correct the balance by changing the rules mid-way into the process. Industry's coupons were suddenly comparable to personal letters, though initially the Forest Service requested personal letters. The Forest Service even raised the required pro-Wilderness comment to 80% for an area to be recognized as having adequate public support. Less than 80% could throw an area back into non-wilderness status. But even these manipulations could not alter the fact. Americans love their Wilderness, de fact and official, and the Forest Service mail room holds the proof.

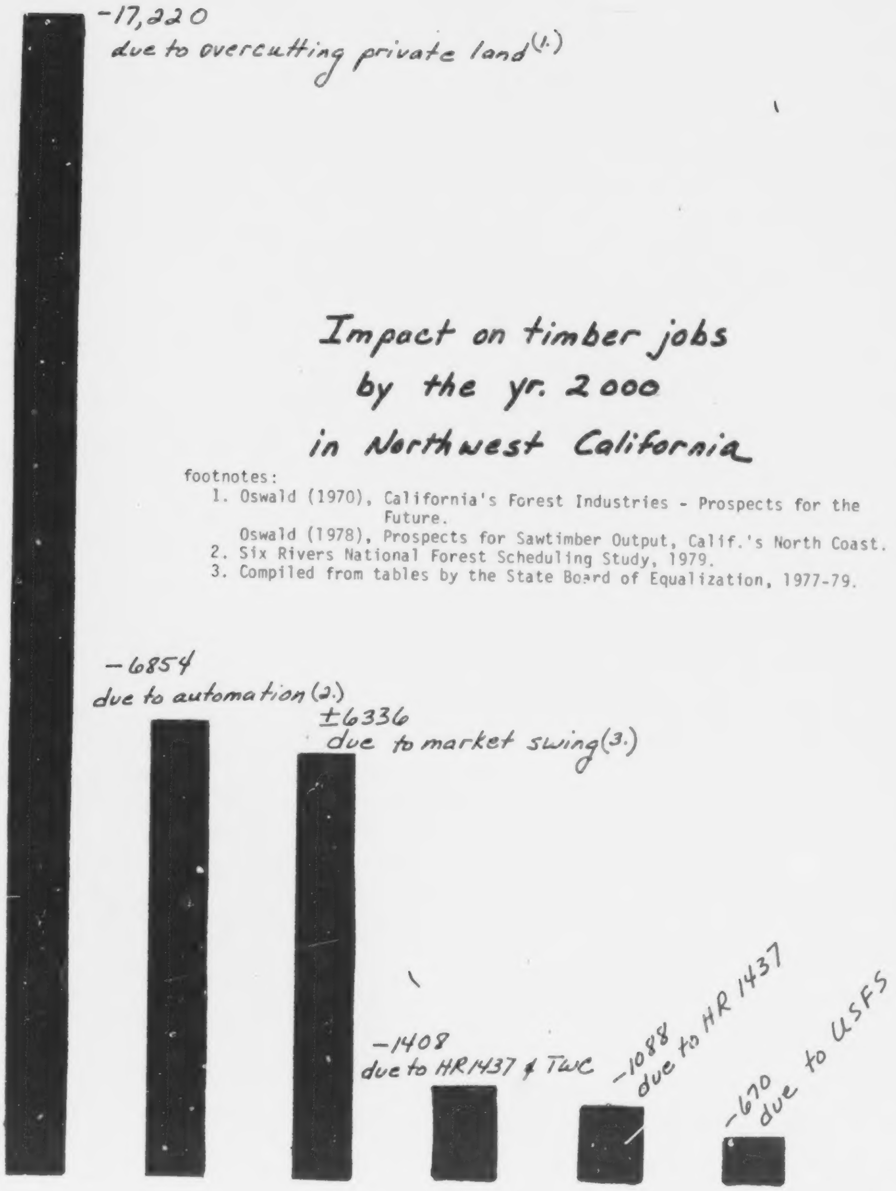
There is no question that we will need timber and Wilderness in the future. The question is 'How much Wilderness is enough?' Had the decision been left to the Californians who cared enough to respond, we would have a Bill double the size of H.R. 1437.

In 1978 we had 6.2 million acres of Wilderness candidates in California. We have whittled those candidates down to the last 1/3. Today we tug on the fate of that final 2.4 million acres. The other 4 million acres of de facto wilderness, plus 90% of our National Forests will be developed with the passage of the most comprehensive Bill before us today. The Citizens Committee feels that that is enough.

You must make the choice: a one-time cut and a flurry of consumption for us, or a generous gift to the future? I hope that we are a generous people.

Thankyou.


Wilderness Proposal
Citizen's Comm. to Save
Our Public Lands
1983
EXHIBIT 1
(15,000)
East Fork
Murphy Glade
Penny Ridge
SIX RIVERS
SHASTA-TRINITY
NATIONAL
NATIONAL
YOLLA
FOREST
T. 26 N
(Red Mt)
MIDDLE EEL
Yolla Bolly Wilderness
Big Butte - Shinebone
(40,000)
(Big Buttes)
Shinbone Ridge
T. 25 N
Wilderness Contiguous
(10,700)
TRINITY
(Castle Pk)
T. 24 N
Middle Fk Eel
Corridor
(45,000)
T. 23 N



Impact on timber jobs by the yr. 2000 in Northwest California

footnotes:

1. Oswald (1970), California's Forest Industries - Prospects for the Future.
   Oswald (1978), Prospects for Sawtimber Output, Calif.'s North Coast.
2. Six Rivers National Forest Scheduling Study, 1979.
3. Compiled from tables by the State Board of Equalization, 1977-79.

GORDON M. WAGENET
PRESIDENT

HAL WAGENET
GENERAL MANAGER

101 N. MAIN ST

TELEPHONE
707-459-5101

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P. O. BOX 101
WILLITS, CALIFORNIA 95490

July 22, 1983

To: Congressman Doug Bosco
Senator Pete Wilson
Senator Alan Cranston
Members of the Public Lands and Reserve Waters Subcommittee, U.S. Senate

Re: the California Wilderness Bill

Gentlemen;

I live in Willits, Mendocino County, California, and have been in the lumber business in northern California for 38 years, 32 of them with my own company. I am well aware of the need for timber harvest and lumber production. From this perspective I would like to share some thoughts on Wilderness.

Who presumes himself so wise as to declare that we have enough Wilderness? If approximately 97% of our total forest land has known the axe and saw and bulldozer, would 3% left untouched be too much? In the last 300 years, most of it in the last 100 years, we have cut down, dug up, drilled and paved the richest,most diverse areas on earth. When is enough enough? If we assume our Nation will survive for at least a few hundred years more, will we have left anything that we haven't "used"? I hope so!

I support the California Wilderness Bill, H.R. 1437, and in particular the Yolla Bolly Additions - the Big Butte-Shinbone area - an area that contains some fine old growth fir stands, encompasses part of the Wild & Scenic Middle Fork Eel and its Summer Steelhead fishery, some excellent wildlife habitat, and an area that I know well.

Much is made of the number of jobs that the timber will provide if cut; tax revenues the county will receive; how many houses will be built. The inference here is

GORDON M. WAGENET
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page two.

that an area is "worthless" unless it is "used" by those who can make money from it. Must we always put a human related value on everything? Would it be wrong to let a certain number of trees grow up, mature, and die even as we mortals do? Would a Wilderness be of no value even if a human never set foot in it?

Those who argue for economic opportunities in Wilderness speak fondly of "multiple use", while they really mean just "use".

It is time to adopt a common sense approach, to live with what we already have. Cutting trees at a feverish pace, bidding the cost of stumpage to unheard-of heights, passing the inflated costs of fast buck operations on to the ultimate consumer as if there were no tomorrow - this was the modus operendi of the lumber industry in the very recent past. But there was a tomorrow. They got caught with their bloated contracts and no market, so they pleaded for mercy and government bail-out, and we the consumer, and the taxpayer, got stuck again. Do we really NEED to cut these last virgin stands? One forester made this astonishing admission to me at a meeting on Wilderness: "I don't know why we fight so hard for that timber. After all, if we don't get it, it only makes what we have that much more valuable." That is basic economics and only gives the lie to all those statements about jobs and revenue.

It takes wisdom to preserve what is left, and to give future generations a chance to enjoy and benefit from untrammelled Wilderness - truly our Divine heritage.

Thankyou for your consideration of my views.

Sincerely,

GORDON M. WAGENET BY H. Wagenet
Gordon Wagenet

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Ms. Drell.
Mr. Whitmore.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. WHITMORE, FRESNO, CALIF.

Mr. WHITMORE. Mr. Chairman and Senator Wilson, my name is George Whitmore, and I am speaking for the Sierra Association for Environment, the Committee To Save the Kings River, and the Golden Valley Ecological Society.

The three organizations that I am representing share a common interest in supporting significant additions to the national wilderness preservation system on the west slope of the central Sierra Nevada. To that end, they feel that all of the bills under consideration serve as steps in the right direction, but that all of the bills need to be improved by the inclusion of additonal areas for wilderness or national park status.

The significance of that common conclusion is enhanced if you understand that each organization is comprised of different people, and thus has a different philosophy and orientation. At this point, I will depart from my prepared statement. In it, I speak of each of the groups that I am representing, and I would like to spend my remaining time covering some remaining points.

Each of those groups will be submitting a statement for the hearing record.

Earlier in this hearing, it was claimed that H.R. 1437 was not supported by Congressmen whose districts were affected. I think that that meant the local Congressmen representing the particular areas. I would like to point out that at least in our area, we enjoyed the support of both our our local Congressmen. And I might point out that as far as other areas throughout the state, those other areas, many of them were supported by Congressmen whose constituents are affected by the resource allocations that are made in those areas.

A claim was also made earlier that H.R. 1437 "would cause a vast loss of jobs." I am not familiar with the facts and figures in other parts of the state. But I do know that in our own area, that that is not the case.

I have one paragraph that I would just briefly like to read to give you the figures on that. The Forest Service, the Sierra National Forest itself, has estimated that "timber requirements from the Sierra National Forest to supply the four local mills to be only 102.1 million board feet per year."

This is considerably lower than the 132.5 million board feet potential annual yield remaining on the Sierra National Forest lands which are outside of the H.R. 1437 boundaries. So to say that H.R. 1437 would put people out of work in our area is simply not so.

As I said, I do not have the facts and figures on other areas. But I do know that it is not the case in our own area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitmore follows:]

P.O. Box 5572
Fresno, CA 93755
(209) 229-5808

Testimony of

George W. Whitmore
on behalf of

SIERRA ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, 3771 Circle Drive West, Fresno, CA 93704

COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER, 2144 N. Adoline, Fresno, CA 93705

GOLDEN VALLEY ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY, P.O. Box 753, Clovis, CA 93613

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate

Re: S. 1515, S. 5, and H.R. 1437

28 July 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the three organizations I am representing share a common interest in supporting significant additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System on the west slope of the central Sierra Nevada. To that end they feel that all of the bills under consideration serve as steps in the right direction, but that all of the bills need to be improved by the inclusion of additional areas for Wilderness or National Park status.

The significance of that common conclusion is enhanced if you understand that each organization is comprised of different people, and thus has a different philosophy and orientation.

SIERRA ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENT (SAFE) has perhaps the broadest spectrum of concerns, including such diverse issues as urban planning, water quality, energy production, forest management, and wilderness. They feel that our public lands have already been developed (and abused) beyond the point of reason, and that most of those lands still remaining in a natural condition should remain that way. They feel that the process of negotiation and compromise relected in H.R. 1437 and S. 5 has gone too far, and that many of the areas left out of those bills should be incorporated in a new, expanded Senate bill.

In addition to those areas already in H.R. 1437, SAFE would especially like to see the following added:

-- Devil Gulch (IRA 5-241) (South Fork of the Merced River)
-- Shuteye (IRA 5-243)
-- Granite Creek and lands west of the San Joaquin River's South Fork (San Joaquin IRA 5-047)
-- Western portion of Dinkey Lakes (IRA 5-244)
-- Western portion of Rancheria (part of Kings River IRA 5-198)
-- All of the Oat Mountain (IRA 5-197) and Kings River (IRA 5-198) areas
-- Sycamore Springs (IRA 5-246)

Sycamore Springs is particularly importantto SAFE because it is traversed by Dinkey Creek, which is a creek SAFE has been pouring out its heart and soul to try to protect from hydroelectric development.

(over)

COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER (CSKR) was formed many years ago to preserve the Kings River in a free-flowing state. Their concerns have expanded over the years as they considered the inter-relatedness of issues. Their focus is still primarily on keeping our remaining streams and rivers in a free-flowing condition, and on preserving lands which contain free-flowing streams and rivers.

This means that CSKR, in addition to supporting H.R. 1437 and S. 5, is sympathetic to the addition of other lands such as Devil Gulch (South Fork of the Merced River) and Sycamore Springs (containing Dinkey Creek).

Most notably, CSKR is extremely unhappy over the deletion of the Kings River and Oat Mountain areas, since these are the lands through which the Kings River itself still flows free! CSKR feels very strongly that these areas should be added to the Senate bill.

GOLDEN VALLEY ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY (GVES) is especially concerned for the protection and preservation of wildlife habitat, especially that of threatened or endangered species. Because of the large number of species which prefer undisturbed areas free of man's influence, GVES supports H.R. 1437 and S. 5, but feels that some important lands have been left out and should be added back in. They will send you a list of those areas for the hearing record.

All of us will be submitting detailed comments for the hearing record, and specific areas will be discussed. The main point we wished to make at the actual hearing is that H.R. 1437 and S. 5 are products of negotiation and compromise, and that we feel that process went too far. We believe it is essential to incorporate additional areas into the Senate bill if a reasonable balance is to be achieved.

Thank you for permitting us the opportunity to be heard.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Whitmore.

Mr. Dow.

STATEMENT OF DELMAR W. DOW, REPRESENTING THE SIERRA CLUB, MOTHER LODE CHAPTER: AND TUOLUMNE REGIONAL GROUP, SIERRA CLUB, PINECREST, CALIF.

Mr. DOW. Thank you, Mr. Wallop and others. I am Del Dow of Pinecrest, Calif. I am a retired metalurgical engineer who moved up to the mountains in part because the wilderness was nearby. I am representing today the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Tuolumne Regional Group of Tuolumne County.

I would first like to say that I am living proof that some Republicans are also environmentalists. I have been a lifetime registered Republican. And I do appreciate the opportunity to present our views concerning several proposals today.

First, Carson-Iceberg. This is the largest remaining unprotected wilderness area in the Sierra Nevada. It is nearly 200,000 acres situated along the backbone of the Sierra Nevada between the Ebbets Pass Highways and the Sonora Pass Highways. It is a mountainous area of high peaks, river valleys, meadows, lakes, and streams.

Most of the area was recommended for wilderness in the RARE II process. In addition to these lands, we favor the addition of lands in the southwest corner of the Wheat Meadow and Sword Lake additions.

The Forest Service has nearly completed its land swap program there putting the private lands of this area into public ownership. The boundary proposed in H.R. 1437 is a compromise which leaves out most of the saw timber, provides for water developments, and permits a proposed ski area.

We do have some problem with the proposed boundary in the vicinity of Utica-Union Reservoir. We favor a boundary change which would delete from the proposed area and permit an environmentally preferred alternative to the High Spicer Dam. We are concerned about Gabbot Meadow, and would hope that this would save that biologically productive area for eventual inclusion in the wilderness. We do recommend Carson-Iceberg for for wilderness.

The Emigrant Wilderness additions are relatively noncontroversial. They were recommended for wilderness by RARE II, and are included in both the Wilson and Cranston Title Is.

North Mountain is a more controversial area. This is a proposed 7,900 acre addition to Yosemite National Park. We favor its inclusion, and with more time I could go into more detail. Also, in Tuolumne County, we do favor wild and scenic status for wilderness status for the Tuolumne River.

We could live very well with the compromise suggested by Supervisor Hurt.

To conclude, in my over sixty years, I have seen many changes in the face of America. Some of them have been good, and some of these have been bad. This experience leads me to me believe that we should take a long-term rather than a short-term view of our remaining assets. If we err, we should err on the side of preservation. New wilderness cannot be created. We must consider future generations, for this is balance, too.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dow follows:]

SIERRA CLUB
MOTHER LODE CHAPTER

Statement by Delmar W. Dow, Pinecrest, California, representing the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Tuolumne Regional Group, Sierra Club, to the Senate Sub committee on Public Lands, Washington, D.C. July 28,1983 concerning California Wilderness Legislation.

I appreciate the opportunity to present our views concerning several proposals to be included in California Wilderness legislation.

CARSON-ICEBERG WILDERNESS

The largest remaining unprotected roadless area in the Sierra Nevada is the nearly 200 ,000 acre proposed Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. It is situated along the backbone of the Sierra Nevada between the Ebbets Pass and Sonora Pass highways. It is a mountainous area of high peaks, river valleys, meadows, lakes and streams.

Its landscapes vary from sage brush and pine to the alpine. This diversity of habitat results in a diverse wildlife population.

It is prime watershed. Its springs and snowfields high on the Sierra crest give rise to major parts of the Stanislaus and Carson Rivers. Its 16 alpine lakes and 120 miles of trout stream provide an excellent sports fishery. Silver King Cr. is the home of the rare paiute trout, found nowhere else. Brook, rainbow, brown, and cutthrout trout are found in its various waters.

Its well developed network of trails make it ideal for backpackers and horsemen. The Pacific Crest Trail bisects the area.

Most of the area is now closed to off road vehicles. The old road to Soda Springs Guard Station is not open to the public. It is in disrepair and is essentially a jeep track. There are three designated motor bike routes in the Stanislaus Forest which would be affected.

Most of the area was recommended for wilderness in the RARE 11 process. In addition to these lands, we favor the addition of lands in the southwest corner; The Wheat Meadow-Sword Lake addition. The Forest Service has nearly completed its swap program putting the private lands in this area into public ownership.

The boundary proposed in HR 1437 is a compromise which leaves out most of the saw timber, provides for water developments, and permits a proposed ski area.

We do have some problem with the proposed boundary in the vicinity of the Utica-Union Reservoir Reservoir. We favor a boundary change to permit the enlargement of the Utica-Union Reservoir system as an environmentally preferred alternative to the High Spicer Dam project which would flood the beautiful and biologically productive Gabbot Meadow. Our position is clearly stated in the attached Mother Lode Chapter-Sierra Club propsal.

Despite these boundary reservations, we urge the establishment of Carson-Iceberg Wilderness through its inclusion in the California Wilderness Bill.

EMIGRANT WILDERNESS ADDITIONS (Emigrant Basin Primitive Area)

This addition to the wilderness appears relatively non-controversial, being recommended for Wilderness by the RARE II process, being included in the House passed California Wilderness Bill, and included in both the Wilson and Cranston California Wilderness Bill drafts.

There are known and worked tungsten deposits in the area - it produced tungsten ore during world war II. Under present conditions, the economics of tungsten production here is doubtful at best. Much of its forest is Lodgepole pine. RARE II showed no harvest potential.

It is an area of high lakes, large meadows, and trout streams with a good trail system and high recreation values. We urge its inclusion in the "California Wilderness Bill", and its addition to Emigrant Wilderness.

NORTH MOUNTAIN

Addition to Yosemite National Park North Mountain is a 7,900 acre roadless area in Stanislaus N.F. adjacent to Yosemite National Park. It is proposed as an addition to Yosemite National Park in the House passed California Wilderness Bill.

The area consists of both canyon lands with relatively low resource potential and a well forested upland with excellent old growth forest. According to RARE II the total area has some 48 mmbf of standing timber, capable of 1.1 mmbf annual cut. Subsequent studies have raised this to 69 mmbf and 1.5 mmbf. The RARE II study showed no commercial mineral values. It was recommended for non-wilderness by the RARE II process and became a part of the California litigation challanging the RARE II findings.

It contains a section of the Tuolumne River Canyon from the present Yosemite N.P. Boundry to near Early Intake, part of the Hetch Hetchy system. It also includes a portion of the Cherry Cr. Canyon. There are no known proposed dams for the area.

Historically, the area was a part of Yosemite N.P. from 1890 to 1905, when congress removed it and make it a part of Stanislaus N.F. There is no natural divison between the Park and the Forest.

The area is eyed by both conservationists and timber interests. It contains one of the best remaining stands of old growth timber in the Stanislaus N.F. It has thus far escaped logging because of its inaccessibility, logging economics, and the litigation.

We urge that the area be returned to Yosemite N.P., and that both the old growth timber and the canyons be preserved. There aren't many areas remaining where you can see Sugarpines which are 5 feet accross the butt. Our generation and the one before have seen to it that most of these are gone. But there are large Sugarpines here. Just because of these timber values doesn't mean that they should be harvested. Some such areas should be preserved so that our future generations can see them and wonder at them-be thrilled by them, and know what we did to our forests. North Mt. is worth saving.

The canyon of the Tuolumne River included in the Area should also be protected. This section of the river is less controversial than some, since part of its flow is diverted at Hetch-Hetchy and known dams are planned.

This area would make a fine and logical addition to the Park.

TUOLUMNE RIVER

Others have covered this controversial area in detail. My district Supervisor has presented the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors position opposing either Wilderness or Wild and Scenic status for the Tuolumne River. Their position is not supported by a large part of the population of the county. Many of us - a sizable portion of his constituents-favor some form of protection for the Tuolumne River. We feel it is more of an asset to Tuolumne County and the nation to keep it flowing than to allow further developments. We also believe the County's water needs can be met with-out further claims on the Tuolumne. The organizations I represent favor either Wilderness designation or Wild and Scenic designation for the Tuolumne.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

Sierra Club
Mother Lode Chapter

P.O. BOX 1335 SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA 95806

Sierra Club Mother Lode Chapter Proposal for a Boundary Change Which Would Delete the Extreme Northwestern Part of the Proposed Carson-Iceberg Wilderness

The Sierra Club asks for one change in the boundary of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness as it was delineated in the California Wilderness Bill of 1983, H.R. 1437. The change is shown on the attached map as the solid line running directly from the crest of Elephant Rock to the crest of Hill 7906 (one half mile southeast of Lake Alpine). (The dashed line which loops westward between these two points is the H.R. 1437 boundary.)

The result of the boundary change would be to exclude from wilderness designation, at least for the present, the land immediately to the north (upstream) of Utica and Union Reservoirs. The reason for this is that enlargement of the Utica-Union reservoir system is an environmentally preferable alternative to construction of a "High Spicer" dam two miles farther south (proposed as part of the North Fork Stanislaus hydroelectric project). If the alternative is substituted for the High Spicer dam, Gabbot Meadow would not be flooded by the hydroelectric project and could be added to the wilderness. Both for its unique wilderness values and by its crucial location, Gabbot is much more important to the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness than is the land north of Utica-Union.

The Club takes the position that until the reservoir question has been settled, both the High Spicer site and the enlarged Utica-Union site should be excluded from wilderness designation. Whichever site ends up not being used for a reservoir should subsequently be given wilderness designation. But the wilderness bill should not be used as a device for deciding which reservoir is built.

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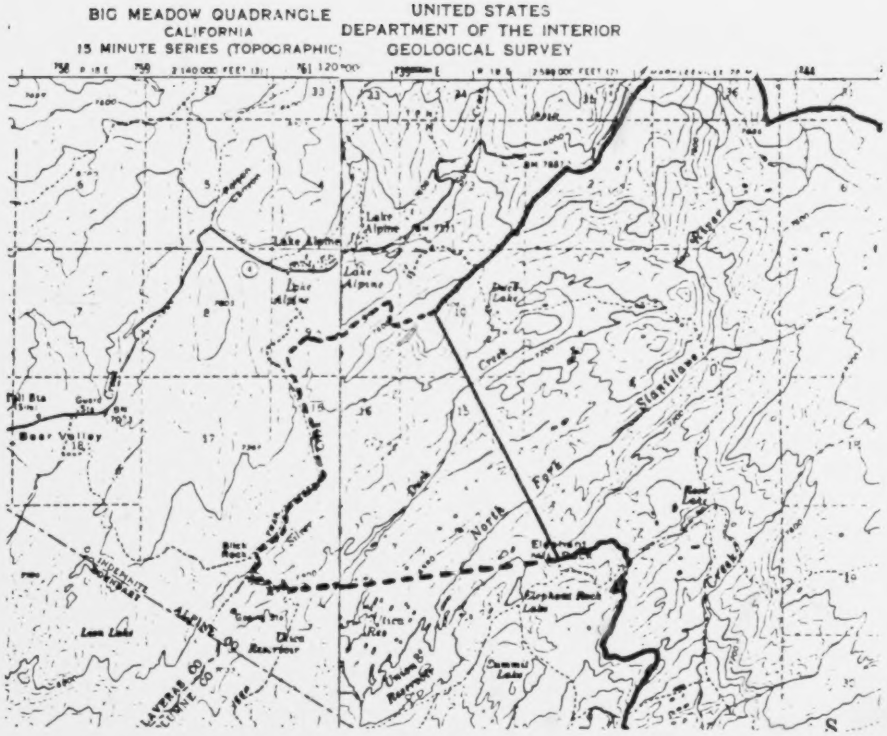
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Lost Lake
Spicer Reservoir
Summit Lake

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much, Mr. Dow.

That brings to the close of some 75 or some 77 witnesses. May I say as the chairman of the committee that I very much appreciate your understanding and courtesy to holding to 2 to 3 minutes. I also realize the frustration of doing that and the distances that you have traveled.

But I can assure you that everybody's statement will be included in the record in its entirety. And I again invite any other commentary that people may wish to make for the next 2 weeks, as the hearing record remains open.

Let me just observe that what we supposed was going to happen has happened. There is a vastly conflicting view of what is and is not a valid wilderness recommendation. I would echo Senator Wilson's eloquent opening statement that everybody's compromise is no compromise at all if it results in such rigidity that we cannot produce a piece of legislation that will secure passage.

I urge the folks of every persuasion, from user groups to preserver groups to do their best once again to get as much of this bill into an agreeable situation as is possible. I do not know what that is. But the committee again will, of course, try to work its will, and to accomplish something, because I believe that the California wilderness is necessary to be resolved. I believe that the Wyoming wilderness is necessary to be resolved. And I believe that a number of others are.

To the extent that some good will is exercised by rather specific points of view on all sides, the close we will come to that, and the better off the whole country will be to say nothing of the need of California to resolve some of the issues that are out there.

I appreciate people's courtesy today. I very much appreciate that. I also appeciate the understanding that was implicit in that courtesy of the needs of your fellows who have traveled as far as you have to make this hearing possible.

With that, I will call the subcommitee adjourned, and we will do our best.

Senator WILSON. Mr. Chairman, before you do, let me just express my personal gratitude, and I am sure that of many of the witnesses. I think that you are absolutely correct, that they have exhibited remarkable courtesy and forebearance given the passion that burns very near to the surface in many of the witnesses here. And they nonetheless, I think, behaved with extraordinary and commendable courtesy to one another.

I hope that they have listened to one another, and listened again to the chairman's urging and heartfelt exhortation. I should point out that I have not only admiration for Malcom Wallop as a legislator, but he also has high stamina, as have members of the audience.

We have all been here, I think, since 9 o'clock. He had to duck for a vote, and so did I. But he has accorded me the courtesy of sitting with him this morning and this afternoon. I am not a member of this committee. And when he says that he hopes that Californians make the decisions so that Senators from Wyoming and Idaho can enjoy the best guidance possible, it is they who will vote on the bill in committee.

And that is why we so urgently implore that you do engage in the act of a reasonable compromise. It is not an act of weakness when you are dealing with honest men and women on different sides of an issue possessed of equal and honest conviction. The only way to achieve anything is through compromise.

And I hope that that will occur. I hope that it will be volunteered. I will right now issue a standing invitation to those who disagree to try to come together. They will not only make my life and Senator Cranston's a good deal easier, and not only will it make the chairman's easier, but it will also assure that there is perhaps the most reasonable compromise, most reasonable to all of the parties. And that again is what the chairman is asking and what I am asking.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy to me and for your extraordinary courtesy and stamina with respect to entertaining California's problem. This is the second time since I have been in the Senate that I have sat in a hearing room that was packed almost exclusively with Californians. The other time was on our water projects, which occupied about an equal amount of time, but was less controversial. There was more unanimity at that point.

Thank you, very much, and my thanks to the audience.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all, very much.

The hearing stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:40 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

NORMAN Y. MINETA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
13TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
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PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

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J-R

August 17, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
206 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I want to thank you and the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water for holding a hearing on California Wilderness legislation. Unfortunately, I was unable to testify at the hearing on July 28th, but I have strong concerns about the legislation being reviewed and am enclosing written testimony for the record.

My particular interest is in seeing that the Tuolumne River be protected. Senator Wilson has placed consideration of the river in Title II of his bill, S. 1515. It is of great importance to me that the Tuolumne watershed be appropriately managed because the river runs through the San Jose Family Camp. My community's camp is directly threatened by proposed hydroelectric development on the Tuolumne.

I urge you and the Subcommittee to act swiftly in your consideration of California Wilderness legislation, and to give particular attention to the merits of protecting the Tuolumne River. My testimony outlines recommendations on how best to manage the river and why this valuable resource must be recognized.

Please do not hesitate to contact me, Senator, if I may be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA
Member of Congress

NYM/ti/d

Enclosure

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

PROTECTIVE STATUS FOR THE TUOLUMNE RIVER

TESTIMONY BY

NORMAN Y. MINETA, M.C.

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

U.S. SENATE

28 JULY 1983

Good morning Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. I am pleased to be here today. Thank you for allowing me to speak about something that means a great deal to me personally and to the half million people in California whom I represent.

It is encouraging to see strong bi-partisan support for this hearing and, indeed, for the legislation being considered, S. 1515, S. 5, and H.R. 1437. I am greatly appreciative of the efforts of both Senators Wilson and Cranston for making California wilderness protection a top priority on their legislative agendas in 1983.

My remarks will focus on a particular provision in Title II of S. 1515. It addresses the Tuolumne River in central California, a natural resource unique in its values. I say "unique" because the river provides a special combination of premium whitewater for sports enthusiasts, superb trout-fishing, breathtaking wilderness, and riparian scenery. It gives protection to endangered plant and animal species, valuable hydroelectric power, and nourishment for thirsty cropland. In many areas along the banks of the Tuolumne, the river canyon also offers what may be its most important feature: places of quiet, peaceful refuge for the weary, over-worked citizens of our urban and suburban communities. I can think of few other wilderness areas that afford so rich a view of the grandness of our country. I can not quote you a price for this river. I cannot explain in monetary terms the cost of a cold swim in its clear, mountain water, or what the going rate is for reverie on a warm, summer afternoon. It is difficult to determine the market value of a child catching her first rainbow trout, or a young Boy Scout spotting his first bald eagle.

But slapping a dollar figure on this precious resource is exactly what is happening. Some view the Tuolumne as a commodity to be bartered and sold, with its rushing current and pristine water quality ready for sacrifice in the name of industrial progress. Never mind the fact that the river is already doing more than its share of lighting homes and irrigating crops.

Seventy percent of the Tuolumne's total hydroelectric capacity is "harnessed" now. The river fills reservoirs behind five dams, feeds electric power plants, and is diverted into irrigation systems. Yet despite its multiple use - a compromise balanced between diverse interests - the Tuolumne is seriously threatened. If additional hydroelectric development proceeds, the last reaches of unspoiled wilderness along the river will be destroyed.

Throughout the day you will hear facts and figures for proposed dams, diversions, pumping stations, and kilowatt hours generated. You will also learn about wildlife and vegetation that are dependent on the river in its free-flowing state. You will know of Tuolumne County's reliance on tourism promoted by white-water rafting, boating, and other activities. I would like to bring an additional concern to today's discussion - the need to protect the City of San Jose's family camp.

As a member of the San Jose City Council in 1968, I helped negotiate purchase of the camp from Oakland. A few years later, during my term as mayor, the San Jose Family Camp was opened and has been serving our community ever since. Each year, over 7,000 people visit the camp, and for many, this is their first, and only, introduction to the wilderness.

Situated on 22 acres in the Tuolumne River canyon, the camp is near Yosemite National Park and provides numerous recreational opportunities for families. Visitors swim, hike, fish, relax around the campfire, make new friends, and, of course, delight in the experience of camping itself. Staff teach courses in natural history, instructing campers in the flora, fauna, and geology of the area.

San Jose is one of the nation's fastest growing cities. Eighty percent of our family campers are residents of San Jose, and they span every ethnic group and income bracket. The camp usually runs at about 90% capacity, and so far this summer we are having another successful season. I think I can speak for almost all of San Jose, the fourth largest city in California, when I say that we treasure our family camp and want it to last forever.

The middle fork of the beautiful Tuolumne runs smack through the middle of our camp. The river is the camp's major focus - we learn of its legend and lore, use its water for recreation, and appreciate the sustenance it gives to the forests and meadows we explore. Yet this lifeblood of our camp lies in jeopardy.

The proposed Hardin Flat Project is a direct threat to the San Jose Family Camp. This project has many components, one being Mather Ditch. The ditch will be constructed upstream of our camp, divert two-thirds of the middle fork's annual flow, and send the water over to the south fork. From there, the overloaded south fork will gush down to the proposed Hardin Flat Dam, where it will be stored in a big reservoir, which, by the way, will submerge the City of Berkeley's family camp. From Hardin Flat the water will again be diverted through the Golden Rock Ditch to a forebay and power plant located downstream from our family camp. Thus, the water will be taken out from above us, and put back in below us, leaving the San Jose camp high and very dry.

If this proposed maze of hydroelectric development is approved, our luxuriant Sierra camp will be a desert. It will have a long, dry, brown swath of rocks and dust running right through it. In summertime, our peak visitor season, the Tuolumne will spawn nothing but crackling brush. Parched trees will whither on its banks. There will be no more swimming, fishing, or rushing water to lull campers to sleep. The San Jose Family Camp will die.

This hideous scenario can be avoided. Those portions of the Tuolumne threatened by development, the portions that constitute one of California's finest river segments, can be designated as Wild and Scenic under California Wilderness legislation. This Congress has the power to protect an invaluable resource from future danger and ensure that we all have a river to cherish for generations.

I support Wild and Scenic status rather than simple Wilderness designation, because a Wilderness label will not do enough. Among other treasured scenic areas left out by such a category, the San Jose Family Camp and its environs would have no protection at all because we have roads, buildings, and other facilities for the camp that preclude it from being part of a Wilderness Area. Therefore, Wild and Scenic status is necessary to assure primary protection for the area around our camp. Yet I would like to see Congressional mandate go even farther.

What the Tuolumne River really deserves, and what must be included in legislation to give the resource maximum protection, is the addition of sound management guidelines written in along with Wild and Scenic designation. It is not enough to save the main stem a quarter-mile on either side, as Wild and Scenic specifies. H.R. 2474, of which I am an original co-sponsor, calls for such designation as recommended by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in 1979. This is an important first step, but it does not do the whole job.

The middle and south forks of the Tuolumne need protective status as well. The entire watershed must be managed in a responsible way so that our law is meaningful and truly accomplishes its purpose. If you seek to save the Tuolumne, comprehensive management language must be a component of a California Wilderness bill so that use of the watershed is balanced and the river's natural assets are preserved.

Management language along with Wild and Scenic designation, and indeed, Wild and Scenic status written into state wilderness legislation, are not new procedures for Congress. In 1980, we approved the Central Idaho Wilderness Act with a portion of the Salmon River set aside as Wild and Scenic. Management language was written in for the River of No Return Wilderness contained in the bill. There is no question in my mind that the portions of the Tuolumne at issue here today are similarly suited for Wild and Scenic status plus a sound management plan.

I hope you all have a chance to see our river someday - to raft its rapids, fish its trout streams, and explore its magnificent canyons. It would be my pleasure to welcome you to the San Jose Family Camp and explain in greater detail why the Tuolumne is so much a part of our lives.

A National Wild and Scenic River is a resource for all Americans. For those millions of tourists who visit Yosemite National Park and the California Mother Lode country each year, the Tuolumne River is just one more attraction that makes our state the splendid place that it is.

Again, I praise Senator Cranston for introducing S. 5 and Senator Wilson for S. 1515, placing the Tuolumne in his bill so that the river's fate can be considered in a timely way. And I commend the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water for conducting this hearing, recognizing the importance of California wilderness and the Tuolumne's unique place in that wilderness.

Action to protect our river has been stalled for years, and I am pleased to see that 1983 may finally be the turning point in the Tuolumne's future. There is no time to lose. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has already granted a preliminary permit for a costly study to assess the impacts of the Clavey-Ward's Ferry Project on the main stem. And, any day now, FERC is likely to issue a study permit for the Hardin Flat Project. As time elapses and more millions of dollars are spent on elaborate proposals, the Tuolumne's chances for survival shrink further from sight. I urge swift action on today's legislation and prompt attention to Title II in S. 1515 with its provisions regarding the river.

Wild and Scenic status, coupled with a sound management strategy for the entire watershed, is the way to go if we want a natural treasure to continue living. The Tuolumne River brings delight and fulfillment to the lives of so many Americans. Let's act to save it.

Thank you.

* Tony ✓
Copy to JMR
FYR

BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
2ND DISTRICT, NEVADA

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April 20, 1983

Official Committee File

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 22 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to request that you amend H.R. 1437, the California Wilderness Act, to withdraw Bucks Lake in Plumas County from inclusion in this legislation.

Several mining corporations have been involved in mineral exploration in the Bucks Lake area for the past few years. Exploration results to date indicate that the Bucks Lake area has excellent potential to host an economic mineral deposit. This potential is further illustrated by the recent discovery and delineation of the large Rich Gulch gold orebody by Campbell Resources and Inca Resources only 3 miles northeast of the Shenandoah Mine. I believe future production of ore from Shenandoah would have a substantial positive economic and social impact on Plumas County.

I, therefore, urge that the Bucks Lake area retain its multiple use designation, and be eliminated from the wilderness area proposal.

I thank you for your cooperation in this matter, and I hope the Committee deletes this particular language from the California Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,

BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH
Member of Congress

BFV:sg

Tony

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2332 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-3601

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Congreſs of the United States
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RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS

FR

August 4, 1983

Hon. Pete Wilson
U.S. Senate
SH-720
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

Since Senate action on California wilderness legislation is expected in the near future, I am writing to confirm our telephone conversation of August 1 regarding the Dick Smith Wilderness area, located in my congressional district.

As you are aware, the California Chamber of Commerce recently came out in opposition to the designation of the Dick Smith area as wilderness. However, as I mentioned to you in our conversation, I have introduced Dick Smith Wilderness legislation for several years. It has never been opposed by any group previously and has now been in the California Wilderness Act, as passed by the House, three times.

I feel it is very important that the Dick Smith area be included in the California wilderness system. The area meets, without question, all of the criteria for wilderness as outlined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. It was contained in the RARE II wilderness recommendations by the U.S. Forest Service. In addition, the wilderness area would be named after the late naturalist, artist, and journalist, Dick Smith, who was highly respected and nationally recognized as the leading expert on our back country. Finally, it is fitting to note that the constituents of my district, as well as a large number of conservation and environmental groups, strongly support the creation of the Dick Smith Wilderness.

Your support for the continued inclusion of the Dick Smith Wilderness area in the Senate California wilderness legislation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL:lvm

cc: Sen. Alan Cranston
Sen. Malcolm Wallop
Sen. James McClure

Jim
Appreciate your
help, Bob

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[illegible] — FYI

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DOUGLAS H. BOSCO
1ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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(707-445-2055)

September 29, 1983

Tony — We ought to mtg

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
SR-210
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop:

I opposed the late Congressman Burton's California wilderness bill when it came before the House in April because I believed the wilderness designations proposed in my district were excessive. I said at the time, however, that I felt I had a responsibility to come up with my own proposal for my district, one capable of attracting the broader support necessary for a final resolution of this difficult issue.

This summer, I organized a task force to help me formulate my position. Members included representatives of timber, environmental, fishing, Indian and local government interests. I never expected the task force members to reach a consensus on wilderness proposals for my district, and they did not. All had an opportunity to make their views known, however, and we were able to take a close look at the most controversial areas over the course of several field trips.

After careful consideration, I have decided that I could support the Burton bill, H.R. 1437, with several relatively minor modifications. My proposal would release to non-wilderness approximately 50,000 acres in three areas, less than 10 percent of the wilderness acreage proposed in my district under H.R. 1437. Release of these areas would substantially reduce the bill's impact on national forest timber harvests; wilderness protection would be retained in areas that are environmentally sensitive or have high recreation, fisheries, wildlife and Indian cultural values.

The changes I am recommending include:

SISKIYOU WILDERNESS. Release of the East Fork Blue Creek watershed in the Blue Creek unit and the Buck Creek watershed portion of the Eightmile unit. Release of the East Fork would free about two-thirds of the potential timber yield in the Blue Creek unit while retaining protection for significant salmon and steelhead spawning areas as well as the Indian cultural sites in the Siskiyou "high country." The Eightmile unit boundary change is chiefly based on topographic and management considerations. The entire watershed of Eightmile and Williams creeks would still be protected.

ORLEANS MOUNTAIN. H.R. 1437 designates this 30,000-acre area for further study. My proposal would eliminate the further study requirement and add about half the area to the Trinity Alps Wilderness, with the remainder released to multiple use development. Recreation, scenic and Indian cultural values would be protected. Highly productive timberlands at lower elevations would be released for development.

YOLLA BOLLY ADDITIONS. The Shinbone and Castle Peak units would be added to the existing Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness. The Big Butte and Red Mountain units would be released to multiple use. The new western boundary of the wilderness would follow the ridge-line dividing the Middle Fork and North Fork Eel watersheds. This proposal would provide protection for the entire upper Middle Eel watershed and the spawning grounds of the endangered summer-run steelhead. The ridge-line also provides a more logical boundary in terms of topography and management.

In conclusion, I believe these proposals strike a reasonable balance between resource production and resource protection and could provide a basis for a compromise aimed at resolving the dispute over the remaining national forest roadless areas in my district. Partisans on both sides of the controversy are likely to find fault with it, but I am convinced that it is a plan both sides can live with. The most important thing, in my mind, is to gain a final resolution of the matter. Your support for my efforts would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me or Bruce Taylor of my staff (5-3311). Thank you for your consideration.

Cordially,

DOUGLAS H. BOSCO
Member of Congress

Friends of Plumas Wilderness

TESTIMONY

PRESENTED TO

SENATE ENERGY NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

RE: S.1515 and the BUCKS LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

July 28, 1983, Washington D.C.

Prepared by Michael Yost, Forester, for Friends of Plumas Wilderness

HISTORY OF PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR A BUCKS LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

Friends of Plumas Wilderness grew out of public opposition to the Plumas National Forest plan to log the Bucks Lake basin in 1969. In 1970, a petition to save the Bucks Lake area was signed by more than 1,000 people and presented to the Forest Supervisor, Regional Forester and Congressman Bizz Johnson. Logging was delayed as a result of the controversy.

In 1971, the Sierra Club submitted a proposal for a Plumas Wilderness Area of 45,000 acres. In 1975, Regional Forester Doug Leisz directed Forest Supervisor Lloyd Britton to defer timber sales and other developments and to protect the wilderness character of the area until the land use planning process was complete.

During the public comment period on RARE II in 1978, there were 496 letters (93%) supporting Wilderness designation for the Bucks Lake area and 38 letters (7%) opposing it. The area was put into the Further Planning category.

In 1980, the Issues Packet, part of the Plumas National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, indicated that comments written by the public were 6 to 1 in favor of putting the Bucks Lake Further Planning area into Wilderness designation.

In 1983, hundreds of citizens have written letters to their Congressmen supporting a 21,000-acre Bucks Lake Wilderness Area as included in H.R. 1437.

P.O. BOX 133, QUINCY, CALIFORNIA 95971

EFFECTS OF TIMBER HARVEST ON THE BUCKS LAKE ROADLESS AREA

Opposition to establishment of the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area comes primarily from the Western Timber Association and related timber interests, who propose logging in the Red Fir forests in the Mill Creek headwaters area southwest of Mt. Pleasant.

The following information regarding timber harvest in the Bucks Lake area comes from the FORPLAN data base which is currently being used to formulate the Plumas National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

(1) 51% of the Bucks Lake Wilderness Study Area is in Site Class 4 and 5. These site classes are considered to be incapable of producing commercial timber.

(2) 42% of the area is considered to be on soils classified as having extreme or high potential for surface erosion.

(3) 34% of the area is classified as having extreme and high potential for instability and large landslides.

These data are shown on the attached map of the Bucks Lake Wilderness Study Area. This map, prepared in June, 1983, by Plumas National Forest personnel, shows most of the area as "not suited for timber production."

The main area shown on this map which is suitable for timber production is the headwaters area for Mill Creek. The Resources Agency of California made the following written comment to the Plumas National Forest Supervisor concerning this area: "It appears that even a limited timber harvest and associated road construction in the Mill Creek units could adversely affect water quality. Bucks Creek and Mill Creek provide spawning habitat for the Rainbow and Brown Trout of Bucks Lake. Clean spawning gravels are essential to this resource."

This area, surrounding the headwaters of Mill Creek, supports 3 species of rare plants and was proposed as a Red Fir Research Natural Area following a study in 1975. (Throughout the entire Bucks Lake Wilderness Study Area there are nine known species of rare plants and one area recognized as Bald Eagle nesting territory.)

Plumas National Forest data indicates that timber harvesting would require 15 miles of new road construction. They estimate road construction costs in this area to vary from $43,700 per mile to $175,000 per mile. Road costs are likely to be higher than the net worth of the timber, which would make timber sales in this area deficit sales. FRIENDS OF PLUMAS WILDERNESS feels this is an unacceptable tradeoff for this area because of its high wilderness qualities.

The area designated on the attached map as suited for timber production is considerably less than 1% of the total land area of the Plumas National Forest.

RECREATIONAL USE OF THE BUCKS LAKE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The Plumas National Forest estimates that current recreational use of the area is 30,000 visitor days annually. A primary reason for the wide public support for a Bucks Lake Wilderness can be attributed to the popularity of the area for all season recreation.

Many Plumas County residents use the area for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing in the winter and early spring and for fishing, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and deer hunting in the summer and fall.

CONCLUSION:

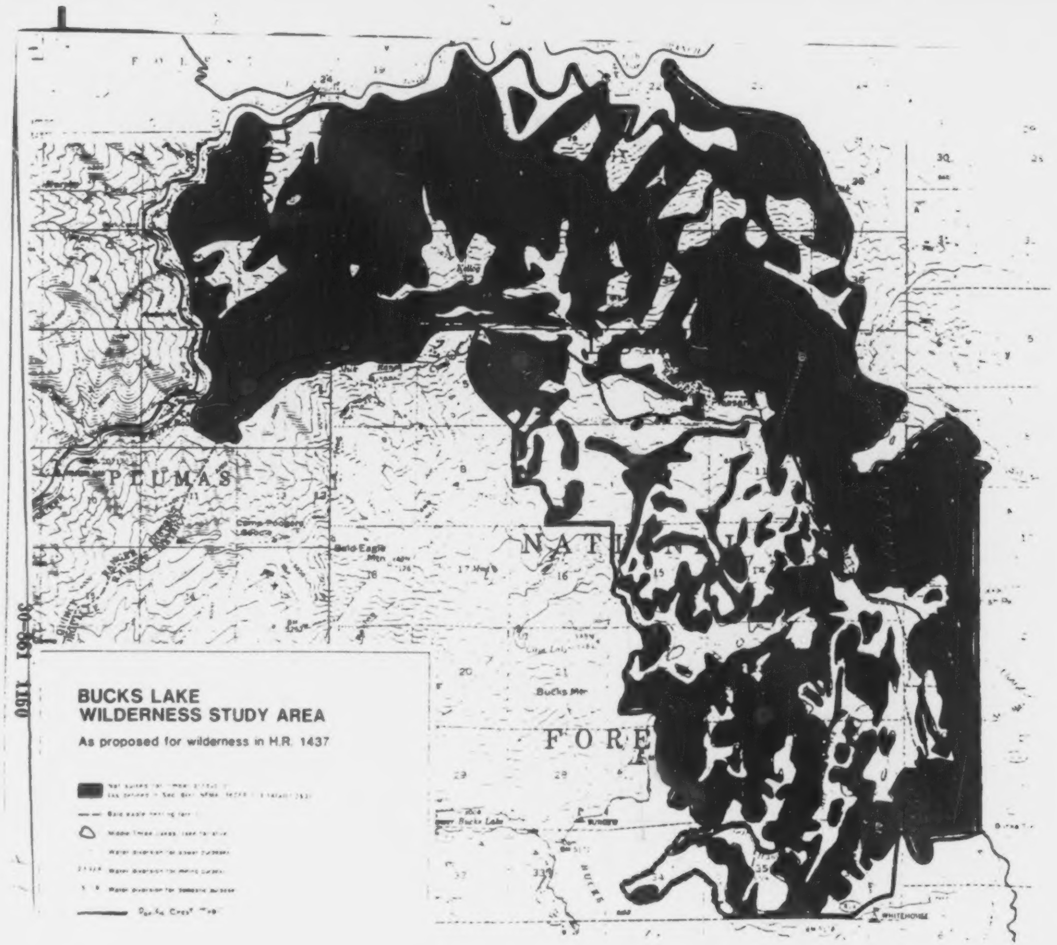
Nowhere else in the northern Sierra Nevada mountains can one find an area of such undisturbed spectacular beauty -- virgin Red Fir forests interspersed with alpine meadows and views to all horizons -- glaciated cirques with large granite outcroppings and scattered jewel lakes -- a diverse habitat supporting bear, deer, mountain lions, spotted owls, pileated woodpeckers and many rare plants.

We feel that the highest and most beneficial use of this area is as a federally designated Wilderness Area. In this way, the natural populations of plants, animals, and micro-organisms will be allowed to continue to operate in a healthy, undisturbed ecosystem. To quote one of America's most distinguised biologists, Professor E.O. Wilson of Harvard University:

> " ... The one process ongoing in the 1980's that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats. This is the folly our descendents are least likely to forgive us."

Attached: Map of the Bucks Lake Wilderness Study Area

Testimony prepared by Michael Yost, Forester, for FRIENDS OF PLUMAS WILDERNESS. (M.S., Forestry, Duke University. Forestry & Wilderness Research Instructor, Feather River College, Quincy (8 yrs) and San Francisco State Univ. (3 yrs.). Prior professional work in Timber Management and Forest Entomology, U.S.F.S.; Superintendent, Duke University Research Forest, Durham, North Carolina.)


BUCKS LAKE
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
As proposed for wilderness in H.R. 1437
Bald eagle nesting territory
Water diversion for power purposes
Water diversion for mining purposes
Water diversion for domestic purpose
PLUMAS
NATIONAL
FORE
Bald Eagle
Bucks Lake
WHITEHOUSE

RICHARD D. ANDREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
150 WEST FIFTH STREET, SUITE 102
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA 92401
(714) 888-8400

July 22, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senator
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
308 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Hearing on S. 5 and H. R. 1437,
The California Wilderness Act of 1983,
and S. 1515, Designation of Wilderness
Scheduled on July 28, 1983, at 9:00 A.M.

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please make this letter a part of your hearing record.

PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER

The purpose of this letter is to conform any Senate version of California wilderness legislation with a certain amendment to H. R. 1437 which is favorable to my clients, Victor W. Page and Laverta W. Page, and which is important to the country. The said amendment excluded from wilderness designation the area necessary to construct, operate and maintain a certain hydroelectric power project which my clients have been pursuing for about three years now.

AREA OF CONCERN

Sequoia National Forest, Additions to Domeland Wilderness, RARE II No. 5-305, 1,100 acres.

AMENDMENT TO H. R. 1437

The original H. R. 1437, at page 6, read in pertinent part as follows:

> "(13) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Domeland Wilderness Additions-Proposed", and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be part of The Domeland Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577."

The amendment read as follows:

> "On page 6, line 2, change 'thirty-one' to 'thirty-two' and on line 4, insert 'dated March 1983, 'after the comma.'"

The pertinent section of H. R. 1437, as amended reads:

> "(13) certain lands in the Sequoia National Forest, California, which comprise approximately thirty-two thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Domeland Wilderness Additions-Proposed', dated March 1983, and which are hereby incorporated herein, and which shall be deemed to be part of the Domeland Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577."

Page 17 of the 98th Congress, House of Representatives, Report No. 98-40, indicates the legislative intent of the said amendment as follows:

> "Second, the Committee deleted several hundred acres along the South Fork of the Kern River in order to allow for possible future construction of a small hydroelectric project. The wilderness boundary in this area is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for construction, operation and maintenance of FERC Project No. 4805 or of the competing application FERC Project No. 6441."

The above quoted language was the result of an agreement between Mr. Page, through me, and the environmentalists, namely, Mr. Joe Fontaine of the Sierra Club and Karen Northcutt of the South Fork Fish and Game Association. For your information, FERC Project No. 4805 is being pursued by Victor W. Page and Laverta W. Page and FERC Project No. 6441 is being pursued by Carl G. Allen.

It is of utmost importance that the same flexibility represented by the words "the area necessary for construction, operation and maintenance" be included as the legislative intent in any final bill because of the realities of such a project. Until a land survey and actual construction have been completed, one does not know exactly where the project boundaries are to be. This fact has been legally recognized over the years. For example, a floating type easement is given under a license from the federal government for a hydroelectric power project. Refer to 1964 U. S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3474, concerning Pub. L. 88-561, as applied to hydroelectric power projects, wherein the Canal Act of 1890 was analyzed to mean:

> "The reservation of the 1890 Act is a floating type easement, never located precisely until a canal is actually placed upon the land."

FACTS

The Pages own the Bloomfield Ranch, composed of about 1,300 acres, located on the South Fork of the Kern River near Onyx, Kern County, California. Since the turn of the century, cattle and field crops have been the main products. The ranch straddles the river for about three miles. It is the first operating ranch through which the river flows on its way from the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas to Lake Isabella. The location of the ranch effectively cuts off access to the upper reaches of the South Fork from Highway 178. About half of the forage and field crop acreage can be irrigated by gravity flow from the river and about half requires the use of pumps. Over the past few years, the cost of electricity to run the pumps has risen higher and higher, threatening the economic feasibility of the ranching operations. During 1980, the Pages started to explore the possibility of developing the hydroelectric power of the river as a private enterprise to save their ranching operation.

The Pages now have pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) a license application for a hydroelectric power project, FERC Project No. 4805, of which the diversion structure and part of the pipeline is located on National Forest land with the power house and transmission lines located entirely on the Bloomfield Ranch.

PROBLEM WITH S. 5

In reliance upon the acceptance of the license application by FERC, the Pages have spent over $30,000.00 and have expended three years of effort in pursuit of their project. If the 98th Congress passes the presently constituted unamended S. 5, California Wilderness Act of 1983, part of the Pages' proposed project would be located within a wilderness designation which would destroy their project. If that happens, the Pages would suffer a drastic loss. The public would be denied the jobs necessary to build and operate the project as well as the benefits springing from a low cost, environmentally clean source of electric power.

PROBLEM WITH S. 1515

S. 1515, at Title II, Section 201, Paragraph (9) excludes Domeland Wilderness Additions from proposed wilderness. However, Title II, Section 201, includes such additions in an "area of concern."

It is requested that any legislation that might emerge under S. 1515 and includes "Domeland Additions" in wilderness also exclude therefrom the said hydropower projects.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT

The following arguments relate specifically to the Pages' FERC Project No. 4805. A competing FERC Project No. 6441, has been filed by Carl G. Allen. Both projects have certain basic similarities; e.g., they both use the same river in the same general location. Therefore, in the interests of fairness, the Pages offer the following arguments in the interest of both projects. The idea is to let the best project win in accordance with the decision of FERC, which has a duty to analyze and compare both projects and then to decide which project is best.

1. Engineers' estimate of possible annual average generation is 13,313,000 Kilowatt Hours (KWH). Based upon a conservative monthly average consumption of 700 KWH per month, the project could supply electrical power for 1,584 homes.

2. Engineers estimate that the project would reduce the amount of imported oil by 21,500 barrels annually.

3. Engineers estimate that construction of the project would require 24 man years of labor and that at least 30 persons would be employed with an estimated total payroll (based on a 1981 data base) of $777,920.00.

4. The balance of the estimated cost of $5,000,000.00 for the entire project includes such things as 2 miles of 60 inch diameter pipe, turbines, generators and other electrical equipment, all expensive, the manufacture of which would require considerable labor costs and consequent substantial employment.

5. The transportation of the above items from the points of manufacture to the building site would require employment of truck drivers, shipping clerks, etc.

6. The project is a private industry activity which would help stimulate the economy in the private sector and provide tax revenue not otherwise possible.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The following facts support the conclusion that there are no compelling environmental reasons to reject the proposed amendment:

1. The project was designed around environmental concerns. The Pages had the benefit of criticisms against prior abortive applications by a private corporation and Kern County, including the use of high dams, long tunnels, storage of large volumes of water with sporadic releases back into the river and of bypassing of rare cottonwood riparian forests. The Pages' project avoids all such criticisms. For example, the Pages' project calls for a minimum size diversion structure of 6 feet, a power plant site located above the riparian forest (which, incidentally, is located on the Bloomfield Ranch), a run of the river project to allow normal flooding with its resultant benefits, a buried pipeline for aesthetics and adequate minimum flows in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the California Fish and Game Department. Of particular significance is the fact that the location of the power plant site above the riparian forest sacrifices additional head with consequent loss of available power. The point is that the Pages value the riparian forest as much as, or probably more than, third party non-owner environmentalists.

2. The Pages's environmental report required by FERC was exhaustive and extensive including the preparation of the following (all arranged for and paid for by the Pages): (a) A geochemical analysis of the river water by Robert Plaisance, Chemist; (b) A bacteriological river water analysis by Michael Radon, Laboratory Analysis Director; (c) A report of the Biotic Features of the Bloomfield Ranch on the South Fork of the Kern River by George E. Lawrence, Ph.D.; (d) An Archeological Assessment of Lands Along the Kern River on the Bloomfield Ranch by Robert A. Schiffman, conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the State Historic Preservation Office and of the California Environmental Qualities Act, and, (e) A geological report of the Bloomfield Ranch Hydro Project South Fork of the Kern River by John B. Moore, Jr., of BSK & Associates, engineering geologists.

3. The consultation process in connection with their project was also extensive and exhaustive including contact with the following governmental agencies each of whom gave either approval (including some with acceptable restrictions) or no comments to the project: (a) California Department of Fish and Game; (b) U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Endangered Species Office and also Division of Ecological Services; (c) California Regional Water Quality Control Board; (d) USGS Water Resources Division; (e) U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; (f) Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service; (g) U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service; (h) State Historic Preservation Officer; (i) U. S. Army Engineers; (j) California Public Utilities Commission; (k) California Department of Parks and Recreation; (l) Kern County Planning Department; (m) U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; (n) Environmental Protection Agency; (o) Regional Environmental Officer, Department of Interior; (p) Caltrans District 6; (q) Kern County Air Polution Control District;

(r) Bureau of Water and Power; (s) Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee; (t) District Ranger, Sequoia National Forest; and, (u) California Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water rights.

4. In response to the statutory public notice of the project by FERC, only one environmental organization responded, namely, The Nature Conservancy, which organization did not object to the project as such but only was concerned that the project be conducted in accordance with certain guidelines set forth within the application itself. The Pages, in good faith, relied upon the absence of objections by environmentalists to proceed with the project.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The national forest land involved with the Pages' project is like a peninsula extending into Domeland Wilderness. The probable reason for this is that the area in question has been designated as a power site since before the turn of the century.

A study of the predecessor bill to the one now before this Committee, H. R. 4083, 97th Congress, indicates that the said 1,100 acres was included in that proposed bill by a general provision which simply conformed the proposed wilderness boundary with the existing national forest boundary.

A study of the testimony given at Weaverville, California, on May 22, 1981, and in Washington, D. C. on June 18 and 19, 1981, in connection with the 97th Congress hearings regarding H. R. 4083 and related H. R. Bills 856, 859, 1116 and 3035 reveal no compelling environmental concerns as to the said 1,100 acres.

Your consideration in this matter is very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

/S/

Richard D. Andrews
Attorney for the Pages

RDA:bm
cc: Honorable President Ronald Reagan
Honorable Senator Alan Cranston
Honorable Senator Pete Wilson
Honorable Congressman John F. Seiberling
Honorable Congressman Jerry Lewis
Honorable Congressman William M. Thomas

Sierra Pacific Power Company
JOE L. GREMBAN
President

March 28, 1983

The Honorable Barbara Vucanovich
Representative from Nevada
2429 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

APR 1 1983

Dear Barbara:

We respectfully request your assistance in obtaining minor boundary adjustments to the proposed Echo-Carson and Caples Creek Wilderness areas, as described in Senator Cranston's Bill (S.5) and Congressman Burton's (and others) Bill (H.R. 1437).

We are presently conducting a study, along with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, to determine the technical feasibility and environmental constraints associated with establishing a future transmission line tie between Sierra Pacific Power Company (near Minden) and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (near Camino Powerhouse), across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, south of Lake Tahoe. On the surface it appears that such a transmission line may be of great benefit to both utilitites by providing interconnected access to the electric generation assets of both utilities.

With the tremendous cost of new generation it is in the best interests of all utilities to provide for "power pooling" to gain maximum utilization of existing power plant capacity, and likewise to provide access to the most economically available sources of electric power generation.

S.5 and the companion H.R. 1437 propose to substantionally add to the wilderness system in California. Our concern is that a "wall of wilderness" is being created along the Sierra Nevada's which will make such a transmission line connection impossible in the future. Referring to the enclosed map entitled "Federal Areas Receiving Special Land Use Protection" (Exhibit 1), please note that with the proposed wilderness additions, there is a continuous band of Wilderness and National Park lands west of Nevada's border.

Although our feasibility studies are not yet completed, it appears that it may be possible to cross the Sierra's in the vicinity of Echo Summit. Referring to the expanded map enclosed as Exhibit 2, we have shown the "corridor alternatives" which are under consideration. With existing constraints such as the Desolation Wilderness; the Lake Tahoe Basin; Scenic Highways; steep, rugged, high mountains; alpine climate; forest resources; recreation areas, etc., the proposed Echo-Carson Wilderness and Caples Creek Wilderness may preclude future siting of a transmission line between Sierra Pacific and SMUD, as this area is the only window across the Sierra's, south of Lake Tahoe.

The boundaries of the Proposed Echo-Carson Wilderness and Caples Creek Wilderness must be adjusted to allow for the "corridor alternatives" shown on Exhibit 2. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act, we must at this time carry forward all the alternatives, for future consideration in the Environmental Impact Statement, associated with project permitting and grant of easements across U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands.

The feasibility Study, currently underway, is scheduled for completion by mid-June 1983, with subsequent review and action by Sierra Pacific and SMUD.

It is of the utmost importance that this last remaining window through the wilderness areas of the Sierra's, also be preserved for future generations, ensuring the ability to economically utilize the electrical energy resources of Nevada and California.

Sincerely,

Joe L. Gremban

Joe L. Gremban

JLG/MPS/ks

2312 A Derby St.
Berkeley, Ca. 94705
July 21, 1983

Dear Senator Wilson,

I am writing to urge your support of a strong California Wilderness Bill, particularly in regard to the creation of a large Siskyou Wilderness, one that approaches the 240,000 maximum possible acreage.

The Klamath mountains, of which the Siskyous are a part, are said to be the most botanically diverse reigon in the world (in some areas as many as 17 coniferous species per square mile, Russian Peak in the Klamath N. F., for example) and being a botanist, I've a special affection for and desire to preserve this reigon.

I have hiked inthe Preston Peak area and along Clear Creek (Klamath N.F.), and also in the Blue Creek area farther south (Six Rivers N.F.). I would urge you to visit Clear Creek or Blue Creek, just to see how magnificent an old growth coniferous forest is, especially in comparision to second growth Douglas fir forests. This forest supports many old growth-dependent wildlife species such as the wolverine, marten, fisher, mountain lion, spotted owl, and pileated woodpecker. The rivers of the Siskyou mountains are habitat to large populations of salmon and steelhead, a valuable commercial resource in economically depressed Northern California.

There is much biological richness and beauty here. I urge you to help save the Siskyous and other mountainous areas in California.

Sincerely yours,

Sally Miller
Sally Miller
Sally Miller

Calaveras
Asbestos Ltd.

Gordon A. Coats
General Manager

July 25, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

I wish to express my concern with Senate Bill 5 and Part II of your bill.

While I do not believe the U.S. Government needs any more land set aside, I have accepted the position of the administration that 1.1 million additional acres be designated wilderness.

The Burton Rare II proposals which were passed in the House Bill are unacceptable. Let us take a serious, comprehensive approach to this matter.

Thank you for your consideration of my position.

Yours truly,

CALAVERAS NATURAL RESOURCES
General Partner

Gordon A. Coats
President

GAC:kp

P.O. Box 127 • Copperopolis, California 95228 • Telephone (209) 785-2201 • Telex 359458 CALACOPL

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
SONORA, CALIFORNIA 95370
PHONE (209) 533-5521

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

ROBERT W ANDRÉ
COUNTY CLERK
RUBY HAWORTH
BOARD CLERK

MILDRED FILIBERTI, *First District*
GREG HURT, *Second District*
JERRY G. BELLAH, *Third District*
CLYDE W. MAY, *Fourth District*
WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON, *Fifth District*

July 25, 1983

COPY

Mr. Peter McCrae
Public Utilities Commission
287 City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr. McCrae,

I have received your proposed resolution regarding a policy statement on the future uses and development of the Tuolumne River watershed to be considered by your Commission at a meeting on Tuesday, July 26, 1983. I am outraged by the statement therein. I note you will consider to either not oppose "Wild and Scenic" designation for the Tuolumne River or go in with the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and Mayor Feinstein to support such designation for "that portion of the Tuolumne River and its tributaries downstream from the most westerly current Hetch Hetchy operation on the river." It would appear from the above language you will decide whatever to willingly allow such designation or actually support it. As we and others have often stated, San Francisco, the City which is the principal commercial exploiter of the Tuolumne River, ironically is the principal commercial supporter of "Wild and Scenic" status for the river.

San Francisco which sells water and power for its own profit to those who live on the very banks of the Tuolumne passes resolutions and adopts statements of policy through its elected and appointed representatives to insure that no one else may share in the bountiful resources of the Tuolumne. You have developed the prime water and power resources of our County without ever asking or allowing us to participate or share in our own resources. We have had to resort to extended litigation to have the court order you to pay a minimal amount of tax revenue to the County. You proceed now with your own development plans slamming the door in our face and probably the most galling and hypocritical aspect of your resolution is that your description of "Wild and Scenic" designation should extend "most westerly" (below) San Francisco Hetch Hetchy operation.

While you espouse the wonders of "Wild and Scenic" designation you make certain not to include the pristine and primeval stretch above Hetch Hetchy. If ever there was a wild, magnificent river on gods earth it is the Tuolumne River above Hetch Hetchy yet you have the unmitigated arrogance to ignore this truly wild stretch of the river within Yosemite National Park so you can raise your O'Shaughnessy Dam to further exploit this magnificent river.

By doing so you insure the benefits of the Tuolumne River to only a few commercial rafting companys, and the City of San Francisco, depriving the citizens of Tuolumne County any chance to generate water and power for themselves.

The balance of your proposed resolution is equally galling to me and most likely our neighbors in the valley. Presumably on the advice of your lowers you politely recite your "legal obligations" as a co-permittee on the Clavey-Wards Ferry project and note you will abide by your agreement with the districts.

You also remind your co-permittees that should your resolution not persuade Congress and particularly Senator Wilson and Senator Cranston to include the Tuolumne as a "Wild and Scenic" river you want one-half of the benefits of these efforts. It is obvious San Francisco is sending a clear signal to Washington, but just in case Congress does not follow it you want all the power and water you can get. Some "partner."

We in good faith accepted your invitation to meet with you earlier this year at which time you stated to us that only development on the Tuolumne River would include the participation of our County. We have proceeded with our planning under this assumption. This resolution is completely contradictory to your commitment to us less than four months ago.

When all is said and done we can only conclude that San Francisco cares nothing for the Tuolumne but only panders to its own elicit constituents and economic self interests. Under the cloak of an old political power, the Raker Act, you would again rape the only true wild stretch of the Tuolumne within Yosemite National Park.

Sincerely,

Jerry Bellah

Jerry G. Bellah
Supervisor
District Three

JGB:emb

FWR

July 26, 1983

Public Lands and Reserved Water Sub-committee
Engery & Natural Resources Committee
US Senate
Senate Dirksen Office
Building #308
Washington DC 20510

Dear Sir:

Being born and raised in Siskiyou county, I have a strong attactment for the mountains in this area. Many is the times I have found comfort, solitude and joy in horseback riding along shady trails or felt awed by the snow-capped Trinty Alps. From childhood I have developed respect and responsibility toward nature and its ways because of these mountains.

I am not sure what you propose to do to or for those mountains. Living in Portland I am removed from this source of information. But I would like to say that I hope that the wilderness bill will enable people as well as animals and salmon to enjoy life in these mountains.

My biggest question is if Wilson's proposal S 1515 will allow for range cattle in this area? I feel that range cattle can be balanced in the area in a proper way. Taking cattle to the mountains has also been a tradition and way of life for many people in the area. If you have ever experienced a cattle drive you will know what I speak of. If not then you definitely are missing an experience that is too soon becoming a memory.

The mountains have provided for cattle in the summer and the cattle have eaten excess grass. Most ranchers are concerned about over grazing and careful to balance this. This balance of cattle and nature has been observed for the past eighty years if not longer. I hope you will work toward a solution to enable folks from all walks of life to enjoy the mountains whether they are just viewing the mountains or on a cattle drive. There must be a way for people and animals to cO-exist and until that balance is reached then there is really no solution.

Sincerely,

Marlene Roberts

Marlene Roberts
former resident of Scott Valley, Calif.

FYR

Rt.1, Box 559
Red Bluff, CA 96080

1983 JUL 26 PM 2:39

July 22, 1983

The Honorable Malcom Wallup
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Seantor Wallup;

I urge you most strongly to support the contents of HR1437, the California Wilderness Bill, in its entirety, and to insure the inclusion of all the ISHI proposed wilderness areas: #5284, Mill Creek 9,800 acres of Mill Creek's riparian corridor and State Game Refuge; #A5098, 41,000 acres of Mill and Deer Creeks' mid-elevation watershed. In addition to these already designated areas, I urge wilderness status for the following: ISHI #B5098, 21,000 acres of North, South, and Main Stem Antelope Creek; ISHI #5097, Polk Springs, 9,400 acres on Deer Creek, which is in the State Game Refuge.

Much of the proposed wilderness is on steep, unstable slopes, unfit for timbering, as it would be a one-cut crop, and would cause erosion that would damage the valuable fishery. Timbering in this kind of terrain has a high impact on the fishery (which is the third largest industry in California); the commercial salmon ocean fishery depends on these mountain tributaries for its viability. Antelope, Mill, and Deer Creeks provide the most valuable spawning and rearing habitat in the upper Sacramento River System for salmon, steelhead, and wild trout. 70% of all King Salmon caught off the California coast are spawned naturally, in the very waters that would be impacted by disturbance of the habitat in these proposed wilderness areas. Hatcheries supplement only 15% of the run, and it is important to remember that hatchery fish are decidedly inferior to naturally spawned fish in vigor and reproductive capacity. A significant proportion of the fish spawned in the Sacramento River system are spawned within the boundaries of the ISHI areas under consideration for inclusion in wilderness status.

Spring-run salmon are endangered; the prospect of numerous small hydro-power plants,continiued logging and road building, the spectre of off-road vehicles with the damage they cause to the ecology of an area-- all these dangers make it imperative that these aforementioned ISHI areas by protected in wilderness status.

A further value of wilderness is its function as a reservoir of clean air and clean water, values which should not be overlooked.

Finally, a value of wilderness which is usually shunted aside in a kind of embarassment is its spiritual value. It is not popular, these days, to mention spiritual values; nevertheless, it is by them that humankind survives. it is "solitude, the splendor of inhuman things, that give meaning to our lives." "We do not destroy the Louvre in order to build office buildings....How much more is it in our interest to preserve the biological diversity of a finite planet," that diversity that exists only in wilderness. The destruction of wilderness, with its immense potential, is, according to Dr. E.O. Wilson, of Harvard University, "the folly which our descendents are least likely to forgive us..."

I urge you: do not contribute to that folly -- support California Wilderness as it is set forth in HR1437.

Sincerely,

Nancy Culbertson

Nancy Culbertson

cc: Alan Cranston
Doug Bosco
Jim Nielsen

F400

38.
lanning Commission Tape Index
pon motion by Supervisor de Vall, seconded by Supervisor Hamburg, and carried, IT IS ORDERED that leanor Sverko is appointed as the Fifth District representative on the Planning Commission. upervisor de Vall explained it is anticipated this will be an interim appointment during the June 2, 1981 ime Michael Nolan is in China. Possible conflict of interest was discussed since Mrs. Sverko erves as Secretary to the Mendocino Historical Review Board. County Counsel will review and upervisor de Vall stated that if a conflict is determined, it would be resolved.

RSONNEL COMMITTEE
taffing EMS Program
he Committee is recommending no action at this time other than filling internally by assignent to existing staff members in the Public Health Department. Upon motion by Supervisor imolino, seconded by Supervisor Crofoot, and carried, IT IS ORDERED that the Committee report s accepted.

VERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
ecorder's Office Hours of Operation
nformation received from Clerk/Recorder Viola Richardson regarding hours of operation in other ounties. Upon motion by Supervisor Cimolino, seconded by Supervisor Crofoot, and carried, T IS ORDERED that this matter be referred to the Government Operations Committee.

OUNTY CLERK'S CONFERENCE
ounty Clerk/Recorder Viola Richardson was present and advised the Board that Mendocino County s hosting the Northern and Mother Lode County Clerk's Conference on June 18 and 19 and all oard members are invited to attend.

UBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
eport on Caspar Solid Waste Site Negotiation
ounty Administrator Beltrami reported the Public Works committee met June 1, with representatives f the City of Bragg and County staff to review in detail the proposal made by the City regarding operation of the Caspar site. A consensus was reached that the following recommendations be roposed:(1) That the City take all County property at the site by deed; (2) that the City fully perate the site for 10 years and hold the County harmless of any responsibility or charge; 3) That the County pay regular user charges during that time, and that all residents (city r County) pay similar user charges; (4) That an appraisal be made of value of county property nd that full cash value be established. This value would be amortized over the 10-year period, ith no interest as long as the site is available to all users; (5) If site becomes unavailable or usage and no other site is made available, remaining amount of value would revert to County n cash payment; (6) There would be a 30-day grace period in any default situation to provide pportunity for City to resolve any problem; (7) Title search costs will be shared 50-50; 8) City will take out all applicable permits effective 8/1/81; (9) Buildings go with land, olling stock sold to city or public.

on motion by Supervisor de Vall, seconded by Supervisor Crofoot, and carried, IT IS ORDERED hat the Committee report is accepted. June 2, 1981

EQUEST FROM LOUISIANA PACIFIC FOR CLARIFICATION RE BOARD POSITION ON HR 859 - WILDERNESS BILL
etter received from Louisiana Pacific advising of a House Subcommittee hearing on Public Lands nd National Parks to take input on HR 859 an expanded wilderness bill, and further noting that upervisors de Vall and Hamburg testified in favor of the bill. The letter requested clarification of the Board's position on HR 859. Correspondence also received and read from Richard argreaves, Sr. and International Woodworkers of America objecting to the testimony of Supervisors de Vall and Hamburg. Board action of last Tuesday also read and Supervisors de Vall nd Hamburg stated their opinions regarding testifying on this bill. Members of the audience ere also given an opportunity to state their views and this matter was discussed at length.

oved by Supervisor Cimolino, seconded by Supervisor Crofoot that the Board oppose HR 859.
iscussion on Motion
hairman Eddie requested Mr. Passof study the bill and report to the Board. Moved by Supervisor e Vall, seconded by Supervisor Hamburg to continue the vote on the previous motion to allow a tudy by Forest Advisor Passof. It was pointed out there won't be a full board for the remainder of June.
ote on Motion to Continue
YES: Supervisors Hamburg and de Vall
OES: Supervisors Crofoot, Cimolino, and Eddie
BSENT: None
TION LOST.

he following was offered as a substitute motion to the original motion to oppose HR 859: June 2, 1981
pon motion by Supervisor Crofoot, seconded by Supervisor Cimolino, and carried, IT IS ORDERED hat the Board opposes HR 859, reiterates its previous position on HR 7702 (Resolution No. 80-90), and requests Forest Advisor Passof to return with a report on HR 859 in July to speak to he specifics of the bill at that time.
ote on Roll Call:
YES: Supervisors Crofoot, Cimolino, and Eddie
OES: Supervisors Hamburg and de Vall
BSENT: None

upervisor de Vall questioned the Board's position on the request from the International oodworkers of America "that if his and Supervisor Hamburg's testimony is in conflict with the oard's stated position, they be publicly censored". Supervisor Crofoot stated he was clearly n opposition to any "censoring" but felt if any member appears and testifys on any matter other han representing Board positions, that it be clearly stated in what capacity they are speaking nd that be made a part of the request to speak.

June 2, 1981

ESOLUTION URGING THE REPEAL OF SECTION 301 OF THE POWERPLANT & INDUSTRIAL FUEL USE ACT
Information previously received from PG&E requesting the Board adopt this Resolution. Roland ingle, PG&E, was present to further respond to Board questions and explain the issue.

RESOLUTION NO. 81-173

ESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS URGING THE REPEAL OF SECTION 301 OF HE POWERPLANT AND INDUSTRIAL FUEL USE ACT

Resolution No. 81-173 filed in Resolution Book #28 and is incorporated herein by reference

RESOLUTION NO. 79-376

RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN SUPPORT OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE IN THE RARE II LAWSUIT FILED IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA ENTITLED "STATE OF CALIFORNIA, PLAINTIFFS, VS. BOB BERGLAND, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ET AL., DEFENDANTS."

WHEREAS, in recent years the United States Forest Service has conducted a survey of the lands which it manages in order to recommend to Congress which lands should be designated wilderness and thus not available to economic development; and

WHEREAS, of the areas surveyed in California, approximately 41 of the areas were not recommended to be designated as wilderness areas of which one of these 41 areas is in Mendocino County; and

WHEREAS, the State of California through its Resources Agency Secretary has challenged the Forest Service's non-designation of these areas as wilderness by filing a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief and mandamus in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California entitled "State of California, Plaintiff, vs. Bob Bergland, in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, et al., Defendants," No. CIV S-79-523, which action seeks to have the environmental impact study done by the United States Forest Service in making its wilderness designations and non-designations declared inadequate to support a non-wilderness designation for the aforesaid 41 areas in California reviewed but not designated as wilderness; and

WHEREAS, if the aforesaid challenge by the State of California is successful, it could result in those 41 areas being unavailable for multiple use management; and

WHEREAS, One of the 41 areas which are potentially affected by the aforesaid action is situated in Mendocino County; and

WHEREAS, a restraint on timber harvest; range, wildlife and water production; and wildland fire protection in the said area could result in a substantial reduction in resource outputs in Mendocino County with a resulting effect on employment in the County, loss of revenue by the County and County school districts, a potential increase in unemployment in the County which could result in increased welfare costs, and the general ripple effect to the County's economy which could result from reduced employment in the timber, livestock and recreation industries if these activities were curtailed.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MENDOCINO DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the County of Mendocino supports the U.S. Forest Service decision making procedure.

2. That the Thatcher Roadless area #141, be managed for multiple use to include range and wildlife enhancement, increased water production, and timber harvest.

Foregoing introduced by Supervisor Cimolino, seconded by Supervisor Eddie, and carried, this 4th day of December, 1979 by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mendocino, State of California on the following roll call vote:

AYES: Supervisors Banker, Eddie, Cimolino, Barbero
NOES: Supervisor de Vall
ABSENT: None

WHEREUPON, the Chairman declared said resolution adopted, AND SO ORDERED.

Al Barbero
CHAIRMAN, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: ALBERT P. BELTRAMI
Clerk of said Board

By: Joyce A. Beard Assistant

RESOLUTION NO. 80-290

RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT

WHEREAS, the Forest Service completed a comprehensive study of roadless areas under their jurisdiction, called RARE II, which included consideration of extensive public comment as well as consideration of environmental and economic factors; and

WHEREAS, the RARE II results were finalized and submitted to Congress only after elected officials had additional time to study and comment on them; and

WHEREAS, many Mendocino County citizens are dependent on the National Forests adjacent to and within the County's boundaries for their livelihood derived from the timber, fishing, ranching, mining, and tourist industries as well as for their water supplies and their recreational opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a significant portion of Mendocino County's budget is derived directly from receipts and taxes generated on the National Forests, and because of California State Proposition 13, the tax base in Mendocino County is severely constrained, making it exceedingly difficult to balance the budget, resulting in increasing dependency on National Forest receipts; and

WHEREAS, the Wilderness allocations in H.R. 7702 will keep the Forest Service from meeting timber goals in the 1980 Resources Planning Act Program which calls for increasing yields from California National Forests in the 1980's to meet unprecedented housing demands;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of Mendocino County requests that no further Senate consideration be given of H.R. 7702 until such time as the following requests are fulfilled:

- That public meetings and hearings be conducted in Northern California to show the boundaries of proposed wilderness and gather public comments about the effects of their classification.
- That Senators Cranston and Hayakawa work with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to assure that local public hearings will be held on a companion Senate Bill.
- The inclusion in any legislation, of language releasing lands designated as non-wilderness from further study for at least a certain time of 15 years.
- Expresses its concern for the transfer of National Forest lands to the National Parks system without apparent overriding need.

Foregoing introduced by Supervisor Barbero, seconded by Supervisor Banker, and carried, this 16th day of September, 1980 by the Board of Supervisors, County of Mendocino, State of California on the following roll call vote:

AYES: Supervisors Barbero, Banker, Eddie, de Vall, Cimolino
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

WHEREUPON, the Chairman declared said Resolution passed and adopted, AND SO ORDERED.

John Cimolino
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST: ALBERT P. BELTRAMI
Clerk of the Board

By: Assistant

RESOLUTION NO. 78-368

RESOLUTION OF MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REGARDING RARE II WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST SERVICE LAND WITHIN THE MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, in the creation and expansion of national parks in Northern California considerable privately owned timberlands were taken by Federal Government and thus removed from future timber production and job production and job producing employment; and

WHEREAS, a classification of all the Mendocino National Forest's Proposed RARE II areas into Wilderness would be in conflict with the multiple use concept of Forest Service management and a sustained yield timber harvest, and such a classification would have a direct and significant impact upon the multiple use concept and sustained yield timber harvest by reducing the acreage of Mendocino National Forest Service lands that are particulary suited to growing commercially valuable timber; and

WHEREAS, the Mendocino County and the Northern California economies are dependent upon a steady and continous timber harvest that provides employment and construction materials for our national products, and a significant amount of timber is derived from the U.S. Forests; and

WHEREAS, the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors finds there are only three areas within the Mendocino National Forest that meet minimum criteria for future planning and consideration into wilderness classification as specifically outlined in Alternative D. California Supplement RARE II Draft Environmental Statement and the Snow Mountain Study Area Draft Environmental Statement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors goes on record as favoring the addition of Skeleton Glade into wilderness classification and recommending the wilderness contiguous area be proposed for further study and finally favoring alternative IV which includes 19,130 acres for wilderness classification in the Snow Mountain Area.

The foregoing Resolution was introduced by Supervisor Barbero, seconded by Supervisor Banker, and carried, this 5th day of September, 1978, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: Supervisors Barbero, Banker, Eddie, Galletti
NOES: None
ABSENT: Supervisor Cimolino

WHEREUPON, the chairman declared the resolution adopted, AND SO ORDERED.

Ted Galletti
CHAIRMAN

ATTEST: Albert P. Beltrami
Clerk of Said Board

By Joyce A. Beard
Deputy Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 80-001

RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON THE STATUS OF PLANNING FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY OF MENDOCINO

WHEREAS, the economy of Mendocino County is substantially dependent upon agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mendocino has governed the county with particular concern for its renewable resources and has actively pursued policies that protect and encourage the natural and renewable resources and tourism; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors has successfully implemented programs and zoning concerned with the preservation of agricultural land, forest land, fisheries, and open space resources and whereas the Board has demonstrated through its land use policies and resource programs a strong concern for the continued preservation and utilization of agricultural and forest land and fisheries as well as maintaining the esthetic and rural life qualities to continue the increasing tourist and related industries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors hereby states that it is fully competent and prepared to continue to regulate, guide and determine the future of the economic base in Mendocino County, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism, and that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors accepts the responsibility in all areas not preempted by federal and state authority.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors does not intend to fail in its duty to not only preserve the esthetic quality of life in Mendocino County, but also to balance and consider the need for a viable economic base for the peace and happiness of the citizens of the County of Mendocino; and further that the locally elected Board of Supervisors is the governing body best qualified to plan for the governing and management of county resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors wishes to govern Mendocino County with a minimum amount of state and federal governmental interference, and to be allowed to direct its destiny in keeping with the wishes of its inhabitants, and that in order to best plan for such management of these resources the Board of Supervisors of Mendocino County requests that all state and federal departments and/or agencies notify as soon as possible this Board of any study, program, plan, management proposal or regulations that would affect the resources of Mendocino County so that local input may be prepared and presented in a timely manner.

Foregoing resolution introduced by Supervisor Cimolino, seconded by Supervisor Eddie, and carried, this 2nd day of January, 1980, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: Banker, Eddie, Cimolino, de Vall, Barbero
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

WHEREUPON the Chairman declared said Resolution adopted, AND SO ORDERED.

Al Barbero
CHAIRMAN, MENDOCINO COUNTY BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST: ALBERT P. BELTRAMI
Clerk of said Board

BY: Joyce A. Beard
Assistant

RESOLUTION NO. 79-359

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MENDOCINO
COUNTY IN SUPPORT OF HR 5586

WHEREAS, the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors have reviewed Wilderness Area proposal under RARE II; and,

WHEREAS, legislation has been introduced by Congressman Johnson as HR 5586; and,

WHEREAS, this legislation appropriately contains the amount of RARE II lands as recommended by the U. S. Forest Service; and,

WHEREAS, this Board of Supervisors, after much study and local input, has agreed with the proposals under HR 5586.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of Mendocino County hereby strongly urge the adoption of HR 5586 and urge opposition to HR 5578, which would unduly burden local resources management.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Congressman Clausen, Congressman Johnson, Senator Cranston and Senator Hayakawa.

The foregoing resolution was introduced by Supervisor Eddie, seconded by Supervisor Cimolino, and carried, this 13th day of November, 1979 by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: Supervisors Banker, Eddie, Cimolino, Barbero
NOES: Supervisor de Vall
ABSENT: None

WHEREUPON, the Chairman declared said resolution passed and adopted and SO ORDERED.

Al Barbero
CHAIRMAN

ATTEST: Albert P. Beltrami
Clerk of Said Board

BY Joyce A. Beard
DEPUTY

Los Pretot's Desert Club

Carefree
and
Lighthearted

OCOTILLO WELLS, CALIFORNIA

Honorable Members of:

The Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
308 Senator Dirksen Building
The United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Committee Member:

We the members of the Los Pretots Desert Club Inc. of San Diego County California request your support in defeating HR 1437 and S 5, and passing S 1515 Title I with the following amendments:

I. Release of all lands in Title II of S1515 and other non-wilderness, from future considerations as wilderness.

2. A statement of sufficiency of the Forest Service Roadless Area Review and evaluation (RARE II) process of 1979.

We are aware that HR 1437 was passed by the House of Representatives, we feel that their votes were a fitting tribute to their contemporarie Congressman, Phillip Burton; however enactment of his bill, HR 1437, is not in the best interests of the State of California, as it will cause a needless loss of jobs, revenues and recreation. Senator Cranstons bill, S 5, will cause similar losses, and both bills in conjunction, will generate far reaching and possibly disastrous results in the areas mentioned.

Bill S1515, based on RARE II, will cause minimal losses, and is a viable compromise between the economic recreational needs of Californians, and the perceived requirement for additional wilderness. Your efforts to secure its passage, with the suggested amendments, are of critical importance to us and future generations.

Thank you for your support in this matter.

Respectfully,

James Peterson

James E. Peterson
Legislative Coordinator
Los Pretots Desert Club Inc.
CORVA Coordinator
San Diego County

JP/lp

Warren A. Carleton
P. O. Box 1186
Jackson, CA 95642
July 25, 1983

Senate Subcommittee On Public Lands
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Committee Members:

You will be holding hearings on the wilderness issue, probably reviewing the current bills and the RARE II study.

Briefly the current bills line up in this fashion:

H.R.1437 - by the late Mr. Burton; 3.9 million acres wilderness
S.5 - by Senator Cranston; 3.0 million acres wilderness.
S.1515 - by Senator Wilson; 1.7+ million acres wilderness.
The Carter and Reagan Administrations; 1.2 million acres wilderness. (This is a position rather than a bill)

Proponents for additional wilderness want their parcel of public land for their own benefit. Opponents to additional wilderness support the multiple use concept, that provides public land use for more people.

Multiple use means resource use as well as recreation which translates into benefits to a large group of people. Wilderness does not allow wise use of land as well as resources; fewer people benefit.

There are those who oppose multiple use by using the theme that the forest or land will be abused. Many Congress persons in the past have grasped this thought to settle on a position. I have been upset to see this happen because the government has the forces and the laws to prevent any such happening. The people in the Congress taking the anti-multiple use position fail to have confidence in the Forest Service, Interior and their own laws, or have flatly "copped out".

In California many of my family participated in the RARE II study. The result of the study is the Carter and Reagan Administration's wilderness position of [illegible] million additional acres. The preservationists have pulled out every trick in the book to circumvent the efforts of the desire of the bulk of the people participating in the RARE II study. H.R. 1731, [illegible] and S. 1515 are the latest efforts to get around the RARE II summary prepared by the trained folks in Agriculture and Interior. So I urge you to reject the Administration's wilderness position, release the lands tied up and get moving on more productive problems.

Sincerely yours,

FJR

QUENTIN L. KOPP
Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco

CITY HALL
San Francisco CA 94102
Telephone 558-2338 and 981-0245

July 26, 1983

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

As the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee holds hearings on the California Wilderness Bill, I urge you to fashion legislation that will protect the Tuolumne River.

The Tuolumne River is a multiple use public resource. It is appreciated for its natural beauty and recreation and provides water to neighboring communities and the City and County of San Francisco. It is vital that we recognize and respect this balance which now exists on the river.

As you know, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Wild and Scenic protection for 83 miles of the Tuolumne River.

On a personal plane, I've been using the river with family and friends since 1967. I know it probably better than any local elected official. I've certainly spent more time in that country than any other politician around here.

The San Francisco resolution states: "The history and development of the City of San Francisco and the Tuolumne River are intertwined and vitally effect one another." San Franciscans have done well through our relationship with the Tuolumne River. From our developments on it, we receive: the bulk of our domestic water supply; all the electricity to operate our municipal buildings, public transit, San Francisco International Airport, and more; and substantial revenue from the sale of surplus water and energy.

Yet the Tuolumne also serves the people of San Francisco as an accessible and highly used recreation and natural area. Our City owned and operated Camp Mather is located on its middle fork, as is the Jewish Community Center's Children's Camp. The main stem, an area being considered by your subcommittee, is known, loved and used by many people in San Francisco. Essentially the Tuolumne is San Francisco's favorite river, providing something for all of our needs.

Ironically, the only area which has not received its fair share of developed benefits from the Tuolumne, is Tuolumne County through which the river flows.

While the river is an increasingly valuable recreation resource for their economy, they suffer from an inadequate water supply. I believe that San Francisco is uniquely positioned to solve this need.

I am committed to negotiating in a neighborly manner to give fuller consideration to their local needs. Their area of greatest water supply needs is the small town of Groveland. They can meet this need, either through their own small project on the South Fork of the Tuolumne, which even conservationists support as being compatible with wild and scenic protection for the main stem, or through a renegotiated contract with San Francisco which currently supplies Groveland's water from our nearby existing pipeline.

I am committed to addressing the needs of Tuolumne County. A wild and scenic Tuolumne River will enhance their tourist based economy. They can also meet their local water needs via the compatible smaller projects on the Tuolumne's tributary; or, in some cases from even more economical sources such as the South Fork of the Stanislaus River.

With the water needs of Groveland and Tuolumne County met, the River can continue to serve as a model of developed and natural values in balance. Tuolumne County's water rights can be preserved while designating the Tuolumne River Wild and Scenic Status.

Please convey these heartfelt sentiments to the subcommittee. I feel them deeply and ask that careful consideration be given to the protection of the Tuolumne River and Tuolumne County.

Sincerely yours,

Quentin L. Kopp

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:eh
cc: Honorable Pete Wilson, U.S. Senate
Mr. Jim Burroughs, Office of Senator Wilson
Honorable Bill Davidson
Honorable Cisco May
Honorable Millie Filiberti

F+P

SISKIYOU FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

P.O. BOX 241, ARCATA, CA. 95521 707 822 - 3915

Testimony of Greg Blomstrom, RPF
California RARE II Areas

The enclosed material is based on professional experience in the field working with both private landowners and public agencies. Our firm conducted the timber inventory on the Six Rivers National Forest used for the Timber Harvest Scheduling Study. In addition we have installed literally thousands of growth plots and cruise plots on every national forest (except 2) in California. In addition this testimony has been prepared by a registered professional forester.

I strongly support Senator Cranston's SB-5. However, I would ask the committee to include certain additions proposed by the Trinity Wilderness Coalition and the Siskiyou Mountains Resources Council. Protection is a must for the following wilderness proposals; Siskiyous, Marble additions, Russian Peak, Yolla Bolly additions, Trinity Alps, and San Joaquin.

My analysis of SB-5 shows that the effects on the timber industry will be minimal. For instance:

1. Three of the most heavily impacted counties in Northwest California (Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity) are net exporters of logs because they do not have enough milling capacity to utilize all of the timber within their counties.

2. One of these counties, Trinity, includes four of the seven critical communities so often mentioned by the timber industry. The effect on jobs in Trinity County will be minimal amounting to between 35 to 45 lumber industry jobs.

3. The effect of SB-5 on potential yield in California is small. Total potential yield in SB-5 in California was estimated by the House Interior Committee at 179 MMBF. The total cut in California in 1979 was three billion nine hundred and thirteen million board feet of timber. SB-5 represents 4.1% of this.

4. The potential yield figures cited in the House Interior Committee public lands subcommittee were supplied by the Washington Office of the USFS. However, experience by on-the-ground National Forest personnel show these figures are substantially lower. In the Siskiyous, for instance, the Washington Office of the USFS predicted there was 39 MMBF in potential yield. However, Six Rivers and Klamath National

Forest timber management staff both feel that the Burton Bill Siskiyou proposal will only support 19 MMBF in the Siskiyous. Other areas in Del Norte, Trinity, Siskiyou, and Mendocino National Forests also had reductions in potential yield due to on-the-ground knowledge (See letter to Congressman Doug Bosco, June 27, 1983) The effect of these reductions is to substantially reduce the amount of potential yield "locked up" in the wilderness proposals. Also in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Report (98-40) on HR 1437 the minority report stated that the loss of potential yield on 6 heavily impacted National Forests would be 143 MMBF. These figures are extremely high since they are based on Washington Office estimates of potential yield not local experience. Further the figures for the Shasta Trinity include 22 MMBF of deferred timber in the primitive area that has never been in the allowable cut figures. Making the above corrections would reduce the impact of wilderness disignation on just the Six Rivers, Klamath and Shasta Trinity by 39 MMBF as shown below:

House Interior & Minority Figures		Local USFS Figures
Shasta Trinity	40 MMBF	17.7 MMBF (1)
Trinity Alps		(8.0)
Yolla Bolly		(3.2)
North Fork		(0.9)
Pattison		(1.9)
Klamath	39 MMBF	35.6 MMBF
Siskiyous		(10.4)
Trinity Alps		(8.9)
Red Buttes		(3.6)
Marble Mountains		(9.2)
Russian Peaks		(3.7)
Six Rivers	25 MMBF	18.5 MMBF
Siskiyous		(8.5)
North Fork		(0.6)
Orleans Mtn.		(8.4)
Total	104 MMBF	71.8 MMBF

(1) Committee figure reduced for deferred yield

5. The effect of SB-5 on potential yield is further reduced because most wilderness areas have low volumes per acre, hard to regenerate timberland and steep unstable slopes. Out of 119,540 acres of potential wilderness with commerical timber stands in the Siskiyous in Humboldt and Del Norte County less than half (46%) could be logged and of that only 19,418 acres could be logged using conventional methods.

6. Because much of the land in SB-5 would lose its productive capability if logged by conventional methods most of the logging of RARE II lands will require extremely expensive logging systems, such as long span skyline and helicopter logging. According to the Timber management officer of one of NW California National forests, helicopter logging costs

have increased to such an extent it is almost uneconomical to consider;...helicopter yarding (is) running about $300/MBF stump to truck."

7. The effect of SB-5 on county revenues is very minor. Twenty-five percent returns to counties are almost entirely dominated by stumpage prices not harvest levels. In Humboldt County a 20 MMBF drop in potential yield due to SB-5 would be compensated for if stumpage prices rose $25.50/MBF. SB-5 would reduce county revenues 2.4%.

8. SB-5 has an almost inperceptible effect on housing prices. Research by the Forest Service using the Timber Assessment Market Model shows housing prices would rise five hundredths of a percent, or fifty dollars on a 100,000 dollar house.

9. A recent research paper by Foster, 1980, indicates that only one roadless area in Trinity County has enough productive potential to return 6% on a sustained yield basis. In addition the present return on investment to the government does not exceed 5.5% on present timber sales, on Trinity County RARE II lands. At a six percent discount rate no roadless lands in Trinity County have a positive benefit cost ratio.

10. It's time that the Forest Service stop subsidizing the timber industry. We are creating a welfare industry of the timber industry if it must exist on public hand-outs from the government where benefits to the government do not exceed costs.

ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC AREAS, SB-5

MARBLE MOUNTAINS - PORTUGUESE RARE II

Additions to the Marble Mountains are necessary for several reasons. In fact the administration indicated in their original RARE II position that they would increase wilderness in the Marbles by 22,100 acres. However, this does not recognize the need to further round-out the present boundaries on a watershed basis.

The Marbles are heavily timbered. Present wilderness protection has afforded a large degree of protection to the upper reaches of still clear streams like the North Fork of the North Fork Salmon and Wooley Creek. Yet Forest Service officials, blind to the unstable granitic slopes, have continued to press for logging. Literally millions of dollars have been spent trying to access timber in the Little North Fork of the Salmon and in Steinarcher Creek (both in Portuguese Rare II). Resource damage in the Little North Fork has been especially severe. Regeneration on burned granitic soils has been a complete failure. Documentation of these failures has been provided by published research papers from the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Fortunately the Forest Service stopped just short of cutting timber in Steinarcher Creek even though several million dollars of road and bridge construction had already been spent. Designating the Protuguese roadless area as wilderness would help protect the Marbles.

In spite of the fragile nature of the Marbles the present administration has continued to press for exclusion of timber producing land from wilderness on the southern flank of the Marbles. Timber investment opportunities in the Marbles are heavily affected by the logging methods necessary to avoid soil degradation. Techniques used here will have to include aerial yarding systems and extensive yarding of unutilized material because burning will not be possible (on granitic soils). Coupled with high roading costs these factors will reduce present net worth. Timber investments would be better used elsewhere on the Klamath National Forest. Potential timber sales in the Portuguese area will be selling for about $50/MBF. Because of high cost/low return timber sales the net value of the first 40 years of discounted stumpage is only 9.53 million to the US treasury.

SB-5 strikes a reasonable balance between commodity exploitation (allowing logging of 13,000 acres) and resource protection (protection of 38,000 acres of high cost low return forest land).

In the Marble Mountains addition of the Portuguese roadless area would round out the southern boundary of the wilderness area on a watershed basis. Forest Service officials agree that the Marbles are particularly sensitive to watershed damage since the present wilderness boundaries follow section and township lines rather than ecological boundaries.

SISKIYOUS

The Siskiyou Mountain Resources Council proposal for the Siskiyous is still the most reasonable proposal for this area. Much of this proposal is encompassed in SB-5. However, I feel strongly that the Eightmile and Blue Creek "planning areas" need to be designated as wilderness. The Eightmile area has extremely steep slopes and a substantial amount of non-capable forest land. The eightmile area's rugged and rocky character and contains a large amount of unique and interesting plant populations. The Eightmile unit contains two of the most popular trails in the Siskiyous (Smith River and Summitt Valley) as well as substantial acres of open serpentine barrens where native plant enthusiasts hunt for rare and endangered plants. Also the upper parts of the Eightmile Unit are heavily used by hunters during hunting season.

The Blue Creek area has an extremely varied forest complex that is easy to walk through, at least at the higher elevations. Besides having significant acreages of Indian religious sites, the Blue Creek area has the popular Sawtooth trail which traverses much of the crest of Siskiyous. Besides recreational use of this trail the Sawtooth trail is a popular deer hunting area. Finally the clear cool waters that support such a substantial fishery are also excellent swimming for recreationists.

On the other hand, much of the Siskiyou's is unsuitable for logging. Large portions will require special logging systems. According to the USFS, in the Siskiyous (including Eightmile and Blue Creek) fully 22.7% will not grow 20 cubic feet per acre per year, (not capable), while 31.1% is unsuitable for logging due to such factors as regeneration hazards, landslide hazard or other factors. Of the land that is capable, available and suitable only 35.5% can be logged by conventional methods, such as high lead, short span skyline or tractor. Thus out of 119,540 acres of land on the Six Rivers side of the Siskiyous only 55,227 acres could be logged and of that only 19,418 acres could be logged with conventional methods. The remaining 35,800 acres would produce extremely expensive wood products while the net return to the treasury would be $19,688,420 over 40 years at a 7% discount rate.

Besides the resource constraints inherent in the Siskiyous other factors are important in consideration of wilderness. Much of the remaining fishery on the Six Rivers comes from the Siskiyous. The annual return from fisheries on the Six Rivers is conservatively put at $11,190,000 annually. If the Forest Service proceeded to log the Six Rivers National Forest wilderness according to the RPA commodity goals (similar to industry proposals) there would be a $705,000 annual loss to fisheries. On the other hand, net returns from timber would not be substantially higher since so much timber would be offered for sale the price would go down (Six Rivers Timber Harvest Scheduling Study).

There is every reason to protect the valuable resources in the Siskiyous by implementing SB-5 and designating Eightmile, Dillion Creek, and Blue Creek as wilderness.

RED BUTTES

SB-5 should designate this marginally productive area wilderness. Although a large volume of timber exists in the Red Buttes (1662 MMBF) the potential yield is so low (3.2 MMBF) that logging the Red Buttes would amount to timber mining. Much of the area is unsuitable for timber production due to either regeneration problems on periodotite soils or due to steep unstable slopes in lithic contact zones between peridotite and other rock types.

On the other hand the Red Buttes, due to their presence in Northern California and Southern Oregon have plant communities that intertwine. The California Native Plant Society has documented the varied vegetation, especially endemic herbs. SB-5 would protect an area of marginal timber production with low commodity values and include rare and endangered plant habitat if it were added to the bill.

YOLLA BOLLY

The Yolla Bollys are a valuable part of the wilderness system. SB-5 will help to round out the boundaries. Much of the area is highly unstable. Also portions of the additions to the Yolla Bollys have low suitability for timber production. For instance, the Six Rivers portion of Big Butte Shinbone, a major addition to the Yolla Bollys only has 21% of its land suitable for timber production.

Total timber volume on additions in the Yolla Bollys is only 342 MMBF while potential yield is only 3.2 MMBF/year. SB-5 would add valuable wilderness quality land to the Yolly Bollys without causing a large impact on the lumber industry.

RUSSIAN PEAKS

Russian Peak deserves wilderness consideration for all 34,400 acres rather than the 12,000 proposed in SB-5. Russian Peak contains an extraordinary collection of relict conifers found nowhere else in North America. It has long been a prime candidate Research Natural Area. However, the California Native Plant Society has long proposed that the area be formally designated as wilderness due to its unique natural and recreational characteristics.

The Russian Peak wilderness area does not support a large volume of timber. In addition the timber is a long way from mills and, except for small amounts of douglas-fir and pine, most of the area is in low value white, red, and subalpine firs, and Englemann and Brewer spruce.

The Russian Peak area is one of the stellar additions to the wilderness system in California. SB-5 should be amended to include preservation of the entire area.

TRINITY ALPS

The most important area on the Northcoast to protect is the world renown Trinity Alps. SB-5 does justice to this area by preserving 500,000 acres in the Alps. However, there are several additions necessary to round out the boundaries and make the Alps more ecologically complete and recreationally complete.

The most important addition is on the north and west where significant additions to the Alps should be accomplished through adding portions of the Orleans Mountain roadless area. As in the Siskiyous, broad portions of the Orleans Mountain area are unsuitable or incapable of timber production. Much of this is either unsuitable or incapable of timber production or would require aerial logging systems (helicopter or long span skyline) in order to log the area so as to prevent a decline in timber productivity.

In addition, a recent research report (Foster, 1980) indicates that when using a 6% discount rate none of the timber adjacent to the Alps is economically operable, i.e. the benefit cost ratio is less than one. The main reasons for this are:

1. low volumes per acre
2. high road building costs, and
3. expensive yarding systems.

In addition only one area adjacent to the Trinity Alps has high enough site quality to produce economically efficient sustained yields. In a sense any logging of lands adjacent to the Alps where a prudent investor would expect more than a 5% return on investment would not only fail now but would amount to timber mining since these lands will only return about 3 1/2 to 5 1/4% return on investment. Legally these lands should be considered economically unsuitable.

208 Willard North
San Francisco, Calif. 94118
July 24, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop (WY), Chairman
Public Lands and Reserve Water Resources Subcommittee
of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building (SR206)
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subj: California Wilderness Bills
S. 5, S. 1515 and H.R. 1437
Tuolumne River Canyon
Clavey - Wards Ferry Project

Dear Senator Wallop:

I understand that your subcommittee will consider the subject bills on Thursday, July 28, 1983, and am writing as a member of the Citizens for Adequate Energy to ask that the proposed "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness" be omitted from any "California Wilderness Bill" that may be approved by the Senate. This will bring the Senate bill into line (in that respect) with H.R. 1437, which does not mention a "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness".

It is important to note that while Senator Cranston's bill (S. 5) does specify a "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness", Senator Wilson's bill (S. 1515) only acknowledges that such a wilderness should be considered. S. 1515 thus only recognizes the existence of a controversy over this area, and such recognition should not be interpreted as an endorsement by Senator Wilson of wilderness status for the area.

Designation of a "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness", as specified in S.5, will very likely preclude at least the following projects which are under consideration by the City and County of San Francisco:

1. Raising of O'Shaughnessy Dam by 50 feet (thus adding capacity to the City's Hetch Hetchy Reservoir) in order to forestall a repetition of the 1976-77 water shortage for the people served by the Hetch Hetchy Project.

2. Adding a third hydroelectric generating unit to the City's existing Kirkwood Powerhouse.

Such designation will definitely preclude the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project from being built, and also a water and power development that is being planned by Tuolumne County (the county in which the proposed "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness" is located).

It would seem appropriate to take special notice of the desires of the county in which the proposed wilderness area is located. It is my understanding that the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors has unanimously opposed wilderness status for the Tuolumne River Canyon.

The Clavey Wards Ferry Project is located east of Sonora, on the west side of the Sierra Nevada, as shown on the attached map. It will utilize the 1400-foot drop in elevation of the Tuolumne River between Early Intake (located on the Tuolumne River just upstream of its confluence with the Cherry River) and Wards Ferry (just upstream of Don Pedro Reservoir), and will also utilize the power potential of an important tributary (the Clavey River). The project will include two hydroelectric power stations (total generating capacity: 400,000 KW), two dams (one on the Tuolumne at Wards Ferry and one on the Clavey) plus a small diversion dam at the confluence of the Cherry and Tuolumne Rivers, a diversion tunnel, a small reservoir on the Clavey, a power tunnel and a ten-mile-long reservoir behind Wards Ferry Dam, and two short extensions of existing power transmission lines owned by the City and County of San Francisco.

Following is a summary of the benefits that would be provided by the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, for which a feasibility study is now being conducted under a preliminary permit that was issued this year by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (data are taken from engineering reports on this project):

A. Total generating capacity: 400 megawatts

B. Annual energy generated: 884,000 megawatt-hours

(Letter of 7/24/83 to Sen. Wallop re Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, cont.)

C. Additional water storage space of 11,900 acre-feet

D. Reduction in consumption of expensive, irreplaceable and air-polluting fossil fuels, amounting to 300,000 barrels of oil and 325,00 tons of coal annually.

E. First-year net income to the participating entities of $85,000,000. This would be shared between the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts and the City and County of San Francisco. The City's share would be 50%, if and when it elects to participate.

F. The job-producing potential of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project is considerable, and will provide employment for many Californians, and work for many industries (both local and national) for the estimated ten-year construction period.

G. A much-larger mix of recreational opportunities in this area will be made available to the general public by the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, due to the creation of a 10-mile-long reservoir behind the Wards Ferry Dam.

Much has been written and said about the Tuolumne being a "wild and scenic river". "Scenic" it is, but "wild" it is definitely not. The existing dams* on the Tuolumne and Cherry Rivers have produced a regulated flow that replaces the Tuolumne's former "wildness" with a controlled flow that makes formerly-wasted flood waters available the year round for the water and power needs of people. The "scenic" quality of the Tuolumne River Canyon will not be impaired by the subject project - but many more people would be enabled to see it by boat (than can see it now) due to the creation of the previously-mentioned 10-mile-long reservoir. The canyon presently is accessible to only those few people who are physically able to penetrate the rugged terrain or cope with a rough ride down the river in a boat or raft. The substitute recreational opportunities that would be afforded by the 10-mile-long reservoir would be enjoyed by many more people than can get to this area at present.

Also, the Tuolumne River will not be "dried up" by the subject project (as some have suggested) above its confluence with the Clavey River, since fish releases will be required. These flows will probably be roughly the same as now required for the Tuolumne River below O'Shaughnessy Dam.

I am sure that no one would suggest that the economic value of "white-water rafting" on the Tuolumne River, and any tourism that it might generate, would even remotely approach the economic value of the subject project, as delineated above. It should be pointed out that there are about 30 other streams in the Sierra Nevada where white-water rafting can be indulged in. Is it right to dedicate this section of the Tuolumne River to the special uses of a very small group of people, and thereby deny to the general public the very considerable benefits cited above (A thru G)? Is it right to require the burning of 300,000 barrels of oil and 325,000 tons of coal every year in order to produce the electrical power and energy that could be produced by the subject hydroelectric power project? Is it right to subject the general public to the additional air pollution that would be produced by these quantities of fossil fuels, when that additional air pollution could be avoided altogether by allowing the subject project to be built? I think that the answer to all three of these questions has to be a resounding "NO!".

I hope that you and other Senators will consider the electrical power and energy aspects of the subject bills as part of a national problem, not as the particular concern of an individual state. It is actually an interstate (and therefore national) problem, because when one state (or region) momentarily has insufficient supply of electrical power and energy, it must draw from neighboring states or regions. This could create a "domino" effect on the power-producing facilities of neighboring states or regions, and thereby jeopardize electrical power supply in the entire area. This type of situation can be mitigated or avoided by allowing projects such as the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project to be built, since additional generating capacity would thereby be made available.

* and powerhouses

(Letter of 7/24/83 to Sen. Wallop re Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, cont.)

The people of our country need electrical power and energy. I believe that it is wrong to let a costless, non-polluting, renewable resource (hydroelectric power and energy) go to waste in order to placate the desires of a small, well-organized and highly-vocal group of people who want the river to be reserved for their own special uses. It is particularly wrong since the substitute electrical power and energy must be produced from expensive, polluting, non-renewable fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas).

For these reasons, I respectfully urge that a "Tuolumne River Canyon Wilderness", as proposed in S. 5, or modifications thereof, be omitted entirely from any "California Wilderness Bill" that may be approved by your subcommittee. It is requested that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Enc.

Sincerely yours,

Winchell T. Hayward

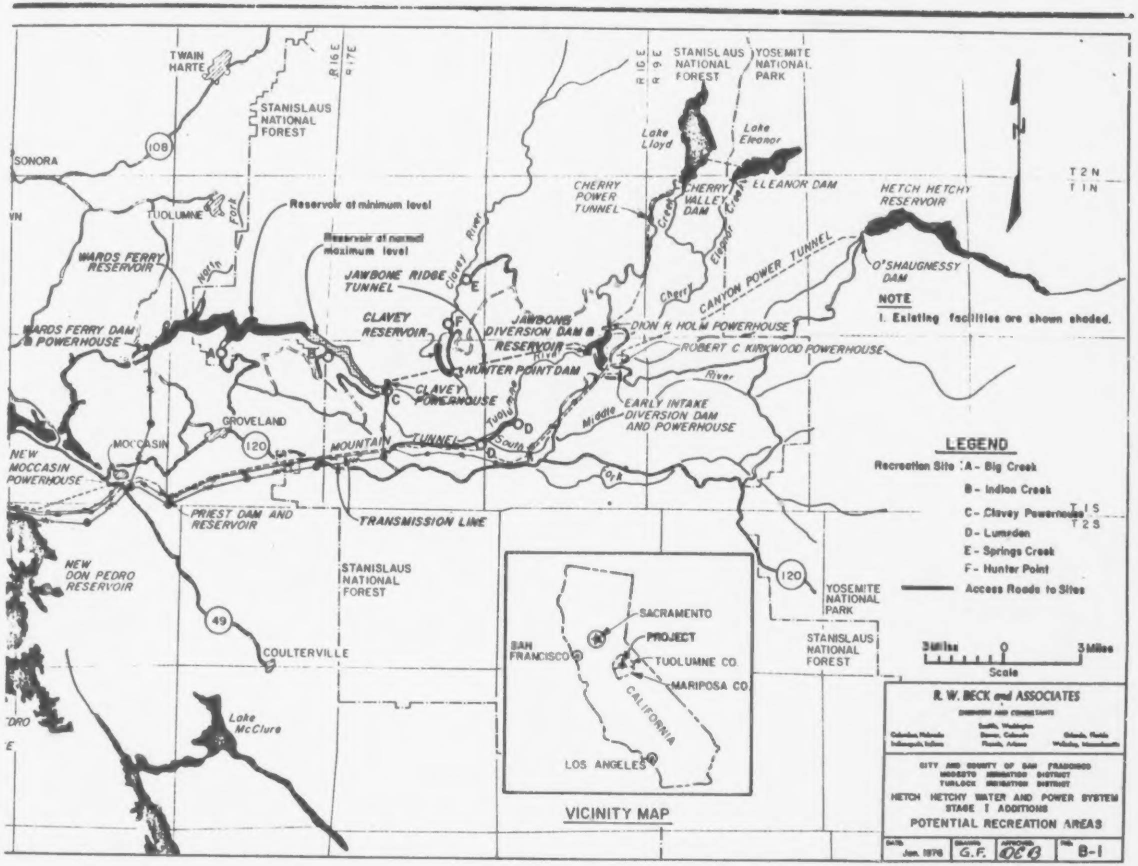
Winchell T. Hayward
Member, Citizens for Adequate Energy

CC w/enc to:

President Ronald Reagan
Sen. Alan Cranston
Sen. Pete Wilson
Sen. James McClure, Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Sen. Henry Jackson, Ranking Minority Member, Energy & Natural Resources Comm.
Members of the Public Lands and Reserve Water Resources Subcommittee:
    Sen. Mark Hatfield
    Sen. John Chafee
    Sen. Pete Domenici
    Sen. Dale Bumpers
    Sen. Spark Matsunaga
    Sen. John Melcher
    Sen. Hecht

Rep. Sala Burton
Rep. Ron Dellums
Rep. Tony Coelho
Rep. Norman Shumway
Rep. Ed Zschau
Rep. Morris Udall, Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Mayor Dianne Feinstein
Clerk, Board of Supervisors
Secretary, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Modesto Irrigation District, Mr. Les Brooks, General Manager
Turlock Irrigation District, Mr. Ernest Geddes, General Manager
Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors
Hetch Hetchy Project, Mr. Dean Coffey, General Manager
Citizens for Adequate Energy, P.O. Box 2782, Fresno, Calif. 93745, Mr. Garvin White, Pres.


TWAIN HARTE
SONORA
108
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
R16E
R17E
TUOLUMNE
North Fork
WARDS FERRY RESERVOIR
WARDS FERRY DAM & POWERHOUSE
Reservoir at minimum level
Reservoir at normal maximum level
JAWBONE RIDGE TUNNEL
CLAVEY RESERVOIR
Clavey River
JAWBONE DIVERSION DAM & RESERVOIR
HUNTER POINT DAM
CLAVEY POWERHOUSE
GROVELAND
120
MOCCASIN
NEW MOCCASIN POWERHOUSE
MOUNTAIN TUNNEL
Tuolumne River
South Fork
Middle
PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR
TRANSMISSION LINE
NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR
49
COULTERVILLE
Lake McClure
R19E
R20E
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
Lake Lloyd
Lake Eleanor
CHERRY POWER TUNNEL
Cherry Creek
CHERRY VALLEY DAM
ELEANOR DAM
Eleanor Creek
CANYON POWER TUNNEL
DION R HOLM POWERHOUSE
ROBERT C KIRKWOOD POWERHOUSE
EARLY INTAKE DIVERSION DAM AND POWERHOUSE
HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR
O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM
N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
A
B
C
D
E
F
SAN FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
PROJECT
TUOLUMNE CO.
MARIPOSA CO.
CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES
VICINITY MAP
3 Miles
0
3 Miles
Scale

NOTE

1. Existing facilities are shown shaded.

LEGEND

Recreation Site : A - Big Creek
B - Indian Creek
C - Clavey Powerhouse
D - Lumsden
E - Springs Creek
F - Hunter Point
Access Roads to Sites

R. W. BECK and ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS
Columbus, Nebraska
Indianapolis, Indiana
Seattle, Washington
Denver, Colorado
Phoenix, Arizona
Orlando, Florida
Wellesley, Massachusetts

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT
TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT
HETCH HETCHY WATER AND POWER SYSTEM
STAGE I ADDITIONS
POTENTIAL RECREATION AREAS

DATE	DRAWN	APPROVED	NO.
Jan. 1976	G.F.	OEB	B-1

STATEMENT OF
THE WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE HEARING OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
# of the
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on
S.1515 "CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

JULY 28, 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

The proposed "California Wilderness Act of 1983" (S.1515-Wilson) is an embarrassment to thousands of California voters who recognize the importance of multiple use management on federal lands. More than forty-five percent of the nation's most populous state is federal land. The needs of millions of people for hard minerals, timber, oil and gas, water, hydropower and recreation cannot be met by classifying more federal land as wilderness.

"Wilderness" is the most exclusionary single "use" designation that can be applied to federal lands. Motorized vehicles, roads and permanent campsites are prohibited. Travel can only be on foot, horseback or by canoe. Aircraft are even prohibited from over-flying some wilderness areas. In essence, wilderness denies access to all but a handful of Americans.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 classified 9.1 million acres as wilderness. During the intervening years, 64.8 million acres have been added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Many people believe that 73.9 million acres is a more than ample amount of wilderness. S.1515 now proposes that more than 3 million acres be added to the Wilderness System in California alone.

The root of our opposition to S.1515, or any other wilderness bill, can be summed up in one word--ACCESS. We firmly believe that these areas should be managed under a multiple-use concept. It is for this reason the petroleum industry opposed the original Wilderness Act and why it dropped its opposition when language was added granting the right to explore any of the 9.1 million acres covered by the bill until December 31, 1983. However, despite numerous attempts, approval for such access has never been granted.

While mining, timber, water, grazing and recreation interests will be presenting their views on this legislation, we would like to comment on the impact of the proposed Sheep Mountain Wilderness (Sec.101 (a)(25)) on just one small business. Establishment of this wilderness area would force closure of an important tungsten operation, preventing development of what is potentially one of the nation's greatest concentrations of tungsten ore. This family-run mining operation has battled the federal bureaucracy and environmental community for nearly thirty years in an effort to preserve access to their mine. To lose it all by passage of S.1515 would be highly unfair and certainly not in the best interests of those who rely on its tungsten ore.

Section 102 (b)(2) of the bill seeks to ease one of the major objections to wilderness--its vulnerability to fire and forest insects and diseases. This section states that the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture may control these problems as he sees fit. With regard to fire control, network of fire roads and breaks and an ample water supply would probably be essential. A continuing brush control program is also apt to be helpful. But all of these activities are inconsistent with the pure definition of wilderness. A wilderness area administered in this manner is really nothing more than a well-managed National Forest. Why then must these areas continue to be managed as wilderness with their accompanying exlusionary restrictions against multiple use or access?

During the deliberations on this and other wilderness proposals, questions are sure to arise as to the findings and recommendations of RARE I and II, as well as the BLM Wilderness Study. These programs represent many millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of man hours. The objective of all of these programs was to study federal land and identify those areas which possess wilderness characteristics. The money and the time have been spent. The inventory of public lands was probably a valuable exercise, but we should not justify creating additional wilderness solely on the grounds that money and time have been spent to identify areas which conceivably could become additional wilderness.

The nation now has seventy-four million acres of wilderness. The questions that should be asked are: Can a nation short on resources and long on people afford not to put its public lands to work? Should it lock up vast potential resources under a wilderness classification? We suggest the answers lie in the multiple use management of all public lands. But until these wilderness areas allow multiple access for more people, it is highly unlikely that this nation can afford additional wilderness designations. For these reasons, the Western Oil and Gas Association opposes S.1515.

-0-

July 12, 1983

Senator Pete Wilson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

We are writing in support of a California Wilderness Bill essentially similar to H.R. 1437 (Burton) approved by the House of Representatives on April 12, 1983. In its present form, S. 1515 lacks a number of important areas we believe should be included. We have previously written Congressman Gene Chappie on this subject and share his concerns regarding the timber industry and current economic woes. However, few of the wilderness areas in H.R. 1437 contain significant amounts of timber or essential minerals. In the spirit of compromise we can support some minor reductions of the areas included in H.R. 1437, but basically, it is a reasonable bill that has already undergone considerable scrutiny and compromise, as reflected in the House Committee Report and floor debate.

Wilderness status is often erroneously perceived as locking up an area "for the privileged few" and "forever" prohibiting timber harvest, mining and various possible developments. Anyone who has visited a wilderness area recently, or experienced the Forest Service or National Park permit and/or quota systems, will question the "privileged few" argument. As for locking up an area "forever"; in fact, Congress creates wilderness areas by legislative action and can abolish them the same way. The Wilderness System is simply a priority system, which says, in effect, "these lands are unique and exceptionally valuable in an undeveloped state, and should remain that way as long as possible." I'm sure we both realize that when the chips are down, if a wilderness area contains some essential resource not available elsewhere, the wilderness status for that area will end. In the meantime, we can harvest timber, mine minerals and develop the other 90 percent of our public lands.

To argue that creating additional wilderness areas will end many jobs by preventing the logging of about two percent of the available timber in California is ridiculous. We aren't cutting the remaining 98 percent of the available timber for reasons related to the economy and demand for lumber, not the wilderness status of the land. That argument will be reasonable only when we have cut the 98 percent of harvestable timber outside the wilderness system. Passing the California Wilderness Act of 1983 will have no measurable impact on existing jobs.

We are expecially interested in the proposed Ishi Wilderness Area in the Lassen National Forest, including the Mill Creek and Polk Springs RARE II areas not currently in S. 1515. The enclosed summary describes many of the outstanding features of this area. We can attest from long personal experience that the description is accurate. The Ishi Wilderness Area and Mill, Deer, and Antelope Creeks have many values that warrant preservation in the National Wilderness System, and the area does not contain significant amounts of important timber or mineral resources.

We provided the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks with photographs of this unique area; we hope you have the chance to see them. These photographs show some of the beauty of Mill Creek canyon, including its numerous cascading springs and small tributaries with hanging gardens of wildflowers, the large pools that provide habitat for spring-run salmon spending the summer there, and the unusual geology in the area.

We strongly support passage of a California Wilderness Bill similar to H.R. 1437, and especially one with the Ishi Wilderness Area, including the Mill Creek and Polk Springs areas.

Sincerely,

Ralph and Carol Hinton
P.O. Box 364
Red Bluff, CA 96080
(916)527-0302

Ishi Wilderness
(proposed)

Ishi, Mill Creek, Polk Springs Roadless Areas
Status, Resources, and Public Support

Status:

The citizens proposal for the Ishi Wilderness consists of three roadless areas on the Lassen National Forest in north central California. These areas are Ishi (5098), Mill Creek (5284), and Polk Springs (5097). Their approximate acreages are Ishi; 51,000 acres, Mill Creek; 9800 acres, and Polk Springs; 9400 acres. The Ishi roadless area contains about 3800 acres of private inholdings, Mill Creek contains 2100 acres, and Polk Springs has none.

Approximately 41,600 acres of the Ishi roadless area was recommended for Wilderness by the Forest Service in RARE II. About 14,000 acres in the Antelope Creek drainage of the northern portion of the Ishi roadless area as well as 5000 acres in the southern protion were placed in Further Planning. The Mill Creek and Polk Springs roadless areas were designated Further Planning.

HR. 1437 placed 41,840 acres of the Ishi roadless area in Wilderness as well as all of the Mill Creek roadless area. The bill allows the Further Planning portions of the Ishi roadless area to remain in that status. The House Interior Committee recommended that the Polk Springs roadless area not be studied further for possible wilderness status. 240 acres of contiguous BLM land was included as Wilderness in the Ishi roadless area acreage.

S. 5 places 41,600 acres of the Ishi roadless area in Wilderness. The remaining portion of the Ishi roadless area as well as the Mill Creek and Polk Springs roadless areas continue in Further Planning.

Resources:

Geography, Geology, Ecology: The proposed Ishi Wilderness is located in the northern Sierra/southern Cascade foothills east of Red Bluff in Tehama County. Dominated by the deep canyons of Mill Creek, Deer Creek, and Antelope Creek and their tributaries, the area ranges in elevation from 1000 to 4500 feet. The canyons are lined with volcanic rimrock and precipitous cliffs and the area has thin soils characteristic of geologically recent lava flows. Vegetation is primarily oak woodland and grasslands with some isolated stands of ponderosa and digger pine. Thick riparian growth is found along the creeks as well as substantial thickets of chapparal on the north facing slopes. The Ishi Country is one of the last federal holdings in the Sierra/Cascade foothills that remain roadless. It represents an ecosystem that is currently unrepresented in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Cultural: The Ishi Wilderness contains valuable archeological and cultural remains of the extinct Yahi Indians. A tribelet of the Yana, the Yahi Indians lived in the Ishi Country for 4000 to 6000 years. Numerous living sites can be found throughout the canyons of the area with some (such as Kingsley Cave) indicating continuous use for over 1000 years. Several sites are on the National Register of Historic Places. The Yahi lived on deer, salmon, acorns, and other plants and small mammals. They migrated up the canyons of Mill and Deer Creeks every summer to the vicinity of Lassen (called Waganupa) to escape the fierce heat of the foothills. Conflicts with early white settlers during the mid 1800's resulted in the eradication of the Yahi Tribe in a series of bloody massacres. In 1911, the last known survivor of the Yahis was found near Oroville. Christened "Ishi" (Yahi for person), he spent the rest of his life living with State University anthropologists in the Bay Area. His life was the subject of the popular book, *Ishi: In Two Worlds*, by Theodora Kroeber. The Ishi Country is named after Ishi, the last Yahi Indian. There are numerous old homesteads of historical significance in the Ishi Wilderness. Sites such as Savercool Place, McClure Place, and Graham Place are the remnants of the first white settlers and can be found on major trails. A few sites are in the National Register. A portion of the historic Lassen Trail which was used by pioneers on their trek west transects the area.

Recreation: Because of its low elevation, the Ishi Wilderness is accessible all year for recreation. The area has over 100 miles of hiking trails including popular maintained trails along Antelope, Mill, and Deer Creeks, as well as cross country tracks connecting the various drainages. Most of the recreational use is found along the creeks, especially as the weather gets warmer. Fishing, hiking, backpacking, and hunting are the most popular activities. Other uses include horseback riding, whitewater kayaking, birdwatching, and photography. The Ishi Wilderness is especially popular in the late fall and early spring when other wilderness areas are inaccessible due to snow. The McClure Trail on the North Fork of Antelope Creek is usually the most accessible even during winter storms. The Mill Creek trail provides over twenty-five miles of continuous hiking down canyon through the Mill Creek roadless area and Ishi roadless area. The Lassen Forest has never compiled any use data for the area, but some overuse is evident at specific sites on Mill and Deer Creeks. Major users are from Tehama County and Butte County with a significant amount of visitors from throughout California and even out of state due to the cultural and historic significance of the area.

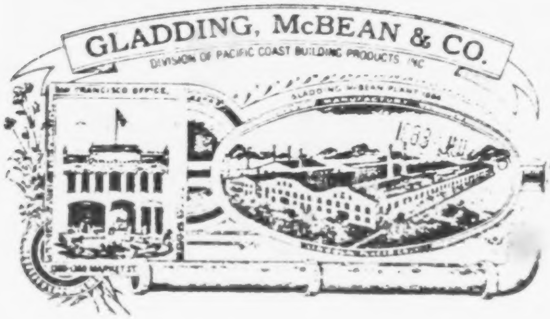
Wildlife: The Ishi Wilderness provides critical winter habitat for the Tehama black tail deer herd. With about 40,000 animals, the herd is the largest in the state. The proposed Wilderness boundary is contiguous to the Tehama Wildlife Area which is managed by the State of California to sustain the deer herd. The Wildlife Area and the Ishi Wilderness provide a hunting experience unparralleled in the state. The area provides significant habitat for raptors such as the endangered Peregrine falcon and bald eagle as well as the more common golden eagle, red tail hawk, and turkey vulture. Predators include cougar, bobcat, and coyote. Rattlesnakes and several species of lizards are common. A small herd of about 50 wild horses is found in the southern portion of the Ishi roadless area. This is the only herd of wild horses in the Sierra Nevada.

Fisheries: The Ishi Wilderness provides some of the most significant anadromous fishery habitat found anywhere in the Sierra Nevada. Antelope, Mill, and Deer Creeks sustain up to 30% of the entire spring salmon run of the Sacramento River. During a drought year, this figure can go as high as 70%. This is due to the undiverted nature of these creeks as well as the unroaded nature of the land through which they flow. Antelope Creek sustains a population of about 500 chinook salmon and 300 steelhead annually. Mill Creek provides annual spawning habitat for about 1300 chinook salmon and 1000 steelhead. Deer Creek sustains about 2300 chinook salmon and 100 steelhead. The Sacramento River spring salmon run has decreased by 90% over the last decade due to damming and diversion of most of its tributaries. As the run has diminished, Antelope, Mill, and Deers Creeks have become critical in sustaining the spring run because of their undamed, and undiverted nature. All three creeks, along with many of their major tributaries sustain major populations of native rainbow trout.

Wild River Potential: The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS - Dept. of Interior) included Mill and Deer Creeks in their 1981 Nationwide Rivers Inventory. The Inventory identifies major rever resources and is utilized to determine potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. HCRS found Deer and Mill Creeks to have "outstandingly remarkable" scenic, geologic, fish, historic, and cultural values. Lassen National Forest has utilized the Inventory data to begin their own study of the Wild River potential of Mill and Deer Creeks in the forest planning process. Public input during the "Issues" phase of the process resulted in the addition of Antelope Creek in the study. A final Lassen Forest plan is due sometime in 1984.

Public Support:

Public response to RARE II indicates overwhelming public support for the wilderness designation of the Ishi, Mill Creek, and Polk Springs roadless areas. 74% of 776 comments supported wilderness for Polk Springs. 74% of 759 comments supported wilderness for Mill Creek. 73% of 996 comments supported wilderness for the Ishi roadless area. The Ishi Wilderness proposal also enjoys diverse support from such organizations as the Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Associations, Northern California sportsmens groups, and the Tehama Flyfishers, as well as several local, statewide, and national conservation groups.



GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
DIVISION OF PACIFIC COAST BUILDING PRODUCTS, INC.

July 22, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

As a member of the mining community of the California Mining Association, I would like to take a moment and express our feelings concerning Rare II and the California Wilderness Legislation.

In general, Gladding, McBean & Co. supports the compromise proposed by the California Mining Association. A great deal of hard work by many parties has been expended on this compromise legislation. We urge you to consider this compromise carefully. It is important that sufficient lands remain available for future mineral requirements.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

T Sawyer

Tom Sawyer
Supt. Building Products

TS:me

cc: The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Senate Committee on Public Lands

601 7th STREET • P. O. BOX 97 • LINCOLN CA 95648 • 916-645-3341

NORTH FORK ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 788
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

1983 JUL 2 [illegible]

July 21, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

My statement concerns the proposal to establish a Granite Chief Wilderness as part of the California wilderness bills, H.R.1437 and S.5, which are presently before your Committee.

The North Fork Association is an organization which during its entire 80-year existence has been dedicated to the preservation of the wilderness characteristics of the upper reaches of the North Fork of the American River.

I represent the two primary private party owners in this area; the North Fork Association, a private community of some 300 people, and the Chickering family. We request that the lands drained by the North Fork of the American River be deleted from the description of the land to be designated as Granite Chief wilderness area. This in effect excludes lands north of the northwesterly boundary of the present game refuge shown on the attached map in red.

The following are the reasons for our recommendation:

1. Approximately 40% of this land is in private ownership and has been protected in its natural state since it was privately acquired in the late 19th and early 20th century.

2. The remaining portion of the land owned by the Forest Service is a high, rocky alpine terrain with no commercial timber, or suitable sites for winter or summer recreation, and thus does not need wilderness protection.

3. 1,500 acres of this property owned by the Chickering family has been given in permanent easement to the University of California for University research purposes. It is important that this property remain in isolation as a number of these experiments last many years and would not be possible with an increased

number of people in the area. The House report on H.R.1437 recognizes the seriousness of our problem by the footnote which calls for some type of special treatment of the area to protect its research significance. It is not by accident that this property was selected by the University. From the summit of Granite Chief to the Royal Gorge the entire watershed is protected in relatively pristine condition.

4. We believe that if this land was designated as a wilderness area, it will enormously increase trespass on private property and will destroy the goal of protecting these lands for research purposes. The Forest Service has told us categorically that they are not able to prevent the trespass on private property caused by the wilderness designation. In fact, it is their policy to post no boundaries within a wilderness area. We have consciously limited our membership and use of the land to that which this fragile alpine terrain can withstand without damage. Wilderness designation on Forest Service maps would draw backpackers' attention to the basin and all lands including private, will be perceived as open to the public. Fire, fecal contamination of streams, litter, trampling of meadows and alpine vegetation are a few examples of likely human impacts.

5. No comparably sized watershed in the Western Sierra has the astonishing natural diversity of flora and fauna of the North Fork of the American River.

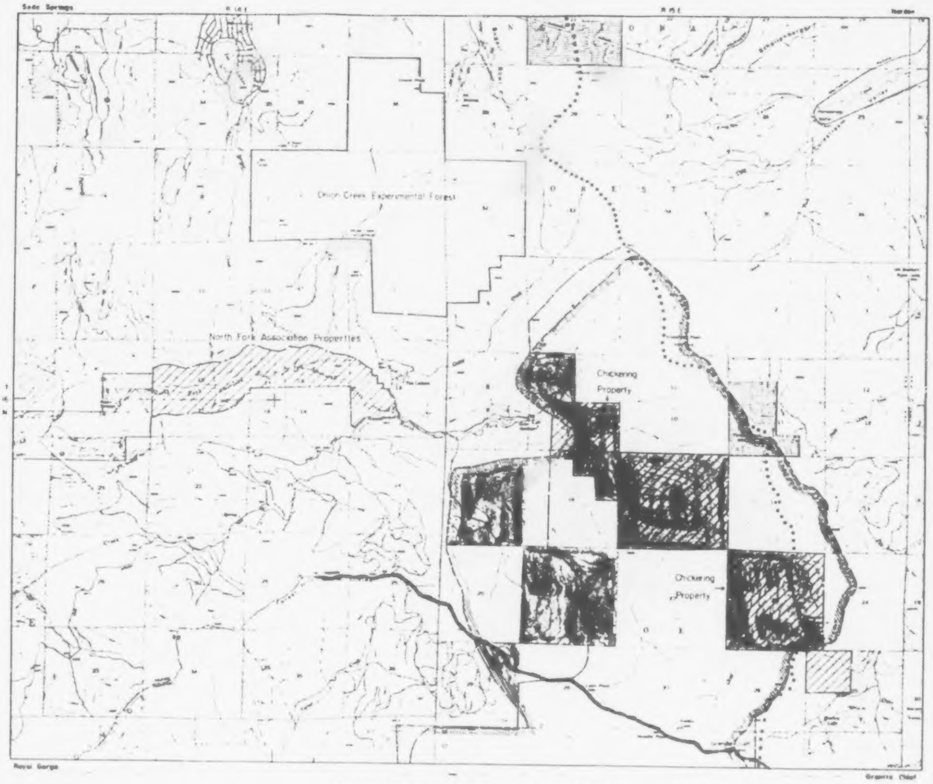
In view of our long established intention to keep this property in a pristine condition and for the use of this area by the University of California, we ask that the Committee support our request to delete the northern end of any proposed Granite Chief Wilderness area and thereby help us to preserve this area.

I respectfully request that this statement be made part of the record of the scheduled hearings on the California wilderness bills, H.R.1437 and S.5, before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water. We appreciate your support of our position and of our request that this statement be made part of the record.

Sincerely,

Warren Lawrence
North Fork Association

Attachment


Soda Springs
Norden
Onion Creek Experimental Forest
North Fork Association Properties
Chickering Property
Chickering Property
Royal Gorge
Granite Chief

ONION CREEK AREA, TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES – AUGUST 1981

Legend

—— Onion Creek Experimental Forest
Wild River
Conservation Easements
- - - - Granite Chief RARE II Area
Motor Vehicle Control Area
• • • • Pacific Crest Trail (portion)
Land acquired by Forest Service

F/R

J. ROSS CARTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
P O BOX 4383
REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96099
(916) 246-0111

July 21, 1983

Senator Malcom Wallop
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Room 3204
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: California Wilderness Bills- S.1515
"Trinity Alps Wilderness Area"

Dear Senator Wallop:

The following is submitted as testimony before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of which you are chairman concerning a hearing scheduled for July 28, 1983 on the California Wilderness areas and particularly addressing proposed legislation on this subject, especially S.1515 by Senator Pete Wilson. I present the following on behalf of several owners of private property within the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness Area situated in Northern California.

TESTIMONY

We request that any legislation defining the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area show that the Coffee Creek Corridor marking the boundaries excluding certain lands as wilderness be extended up to and include Section 31, T37N, R9W, MDM, all of which is private property. This corridor is properly defined and marked on Exhibit A, attached hereto, which is a copy of the proposal made by the U.S. Forest Service in its 1974 Environmental Statement, which corridor I presume is similar to that defined in Title I of S.1515. If this corridor is not so marked in S.1515, or the possibility remains that H.R. 1437 still omits the last three miles of the Coffee Creek Corridor up to Section 31, request is made that any final legislation mark this corridor according to Exhibit A, for the following reasons:

Section 31 as described above and shown on Exhibit A is all in private ownership and subdivided into eight parcels. Six of these parcels each has separate owners, and two of the parcels are jointly owned by a partnership of seven people which operates a seasonal resort under the name of Josephine Creek Lodge, which formerly operated under the name of "Carter's Trinity Alps Lodge" for a period of about fifteen years. This recreational resort complex has more than sixteen substantial buildings and other improvements all of which are valued at more than one million dollars. The other parcels are privately owned and each has a substantial dwelling house where the total combined value exceeds one million dollars. The names of the owners of these parcels are: The declarant, J. ROSS CARTER, and HOWARD WURLITZER, GENE HENNING, MARY ELLEN HENNING, BARBARA CARTER, J. SCOTT CARTER, KENT F. CARTER, and JOSEPHINE CREEK LODGE consisting of a partnership of seven people. All of the owners have represented to me the desire to make sure the Coffee Creek Corridor extends up to Section 31 as shown in the Forest Service recommendation. (Exhibit A attached.) We feel that the Burton Bill, H.R. 1437, mistakenly omitted this corridor, as depicted on Exhibit B, a copy of a portion of the map attached to H.R. 1437. If, as your investigation will show, the corridor in Exhibit B was drawn where it is because of extensive public use and private property within that corridor, then there is all the more reason why that corridor should have been extended up to Section 31 which also is privately owned and has a public resort. Actually, by comparison, Section 31 is the most developed parcel of private property anywhere within the H.R. 1437 Coffee Creek Corridor, and for this reason should be so identified on any final legislation and made consistent by extending the corridor in the manner proposed by the U.S. Forest Service in Exhibit A.

The owners therefore request that under any version of the final legislation, that the Coffee Creek Corridor be marked as shown on Exhibit A, or in the event any portion of H.R. 1437 becomes included in this legislation, that the Coffee Creek Corridor shown in Exhibit B be modified as shown in Exhibit C, attached hereto.

There is also attached a copy of a letter dated January 5, 1973 authored by Mr. Douglas R. Leisz of the California Resources Agency when Ronald Reagan was then Governor. You will note in paragraph 2 reference to the "Carter Ranch" (then all of Section 31) and the recommendation that the corridor (as shown in Exhibit A above) not be included in the wilderness area. It should be noted in the letter from Mr. Leisz that the "Carter Ranch" was the only private owner specifically mentioned in the Trinity Alps study area consisting of more than 500,000 acres. The reason for this special mention is the fact that I personally met with then Governor Reagan's executive secretary, Mr. Bill Clark, who personally conveyed to me Mr. Reagan's wishes concerning the Carter Ranch and the fact it should be included within the corridor and thereby excluded from the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.

Although the issue of the extension of this Coffee Creek Corridor may appear insignificant in comparison with the overall legislation on this subject and the political rhetoric that will ensue from it, the subject of this legislation must be examined in all its particulars, since the ultimate question is where, on the ground, the lines will be drawn defining "wilderness" from "non-wilderness" areas.

PRIVATE LANDS NOT PART OF WILDERNESS

As mentioned above, the Coffee Creek Corridor as described in either H.R. 1437 or S.1515 was necessitated by the fact that this corridor is sprinkled with several private parcels and is the only means by which the public can reach the outer edge of the heart of the Trinity Alps where practically all of the backpacking takes place. There is also sprinkled within the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness Area several privately owned parcels which H.R. 1437 failed to identify either on the map or in the body of the bill. If the final legislation does not properly identify, or segregate, these private parcels from the public lands placed in wilderness areas, the only result will be public confusion and may very well lead to mistaken entry on private lands which H.R. 1437 fails to identify in any way. A provision, therefore, should be included in the final draft of any legislation that "private property" is specifically excluded from "Wilderness" within the exterior boundaries of any defined wilderness areas.

TIMBER RESOURCES CONSIDERED

We would also like to offer some comments on the existing legislation, H.R. 1437, which indiscriminately takes in vast stands of primarily timber resource lands which are not used in any significant degree for "wilderness" purposes. the Carter's are fourth generation owners of the above described property within the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness Area, and for more than a half century of experience in this area, we are very familiar with the patterns of use by those desiring various forms of outdoor recreation. From the time the U.S. Forest Service began studying this area after the 1964 Wilderness Act, we have participated in many ways, including attendance at the public hearings, and we find it mystifying to hear those who have had no actual experience in the Trinity Alps as such demand the inclusion of vast areas of timberland. The apparent reason for this demand is that since these are "virgin forests" they therefore have wilderness value. Yet our actual experience in this area shows that hardly anyone coming to the "Trinity Alps" does so to see or walk through the forest, but to hike above the timberline to enjoy the scenic beauty of the alpine meadows, lakes, and high peaks still holding year-round glaciers. To preclude any type of managed harvesting of these forests (which would actually increase and improve wildlife habitat) would be a terrible waste of valuable timber resources.

It should also be kept in mind that the definition of "wilderness" as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act is very rigid and inflexible and therefore reduces the type of citizen able to enjoy this type of recreation to an extremely small number. It is clearly obvious from hearing what people say who live on the eastern seaboard of this country that what we consider back here to be multiple use outdoor recreation they consider wilderness, and what we consider wilderness is something they will never see except in a photograph.

We regret that time and space prevents a more detailed examination of this entire subject which can only be fully understood by actual examination on the ground of this geographical area which has been studied and restudied for nearly twenty years. But since the United States Forest Service was established to make a thorough study and evaluate the varied uses these lands could be put to, we feel its recommendation should be adopted in substantial part as defining the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.

Yours truly,

J. R. Carter

J. ROSS CARTER

JRC:js
Enc.

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of forgery that the forgoing statement is true and correct and that this statement was executed on July 20, 1983, in Redding, California.

J. Ross Carter

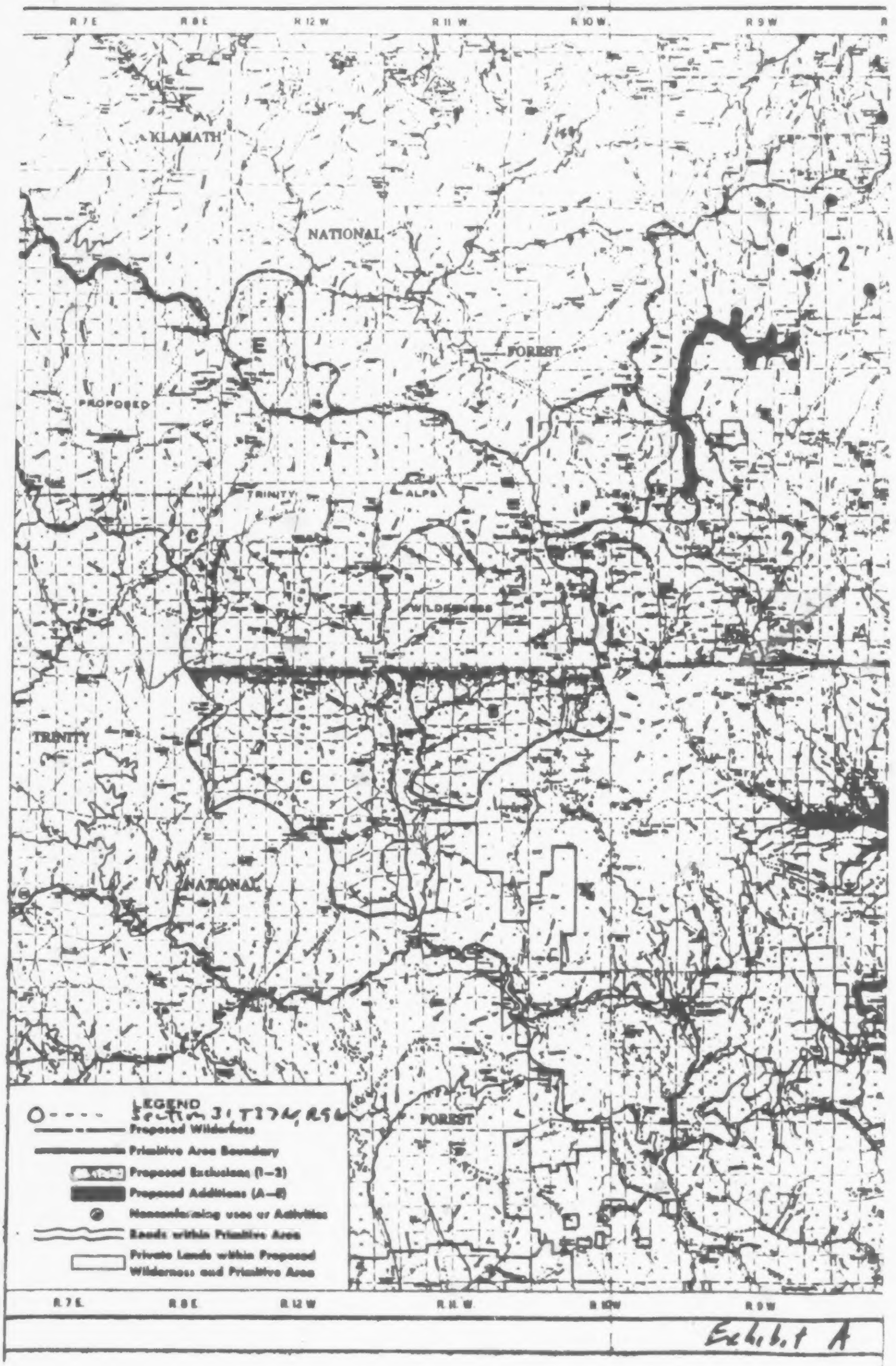

R 7 E
R 8 E
R 12 W
R 11 W
R 10 W
R 9 W
KLAMATH
NATIONAL
FOREST
PROPOSED
TRINITY
ALPS
WILDERNESS
TRINITY
NATIONAL
FOREST
E
A
1
2
2
C
C
B
A
LEGEND
Section 31, T37N, R5W
Proposed Wilderness
Primitive Area Boundary
Proposed Exclusions (1—2)
Proposed Additions (A—E)
Nonconforming uses or Activities
Roads within Primitive Area
Private Lands within Proposed Wilderness and Primitive Area
R 7 E
R 8 E
R 12 W
R 11 W
R 10 W
R 9 W

Exhibit A

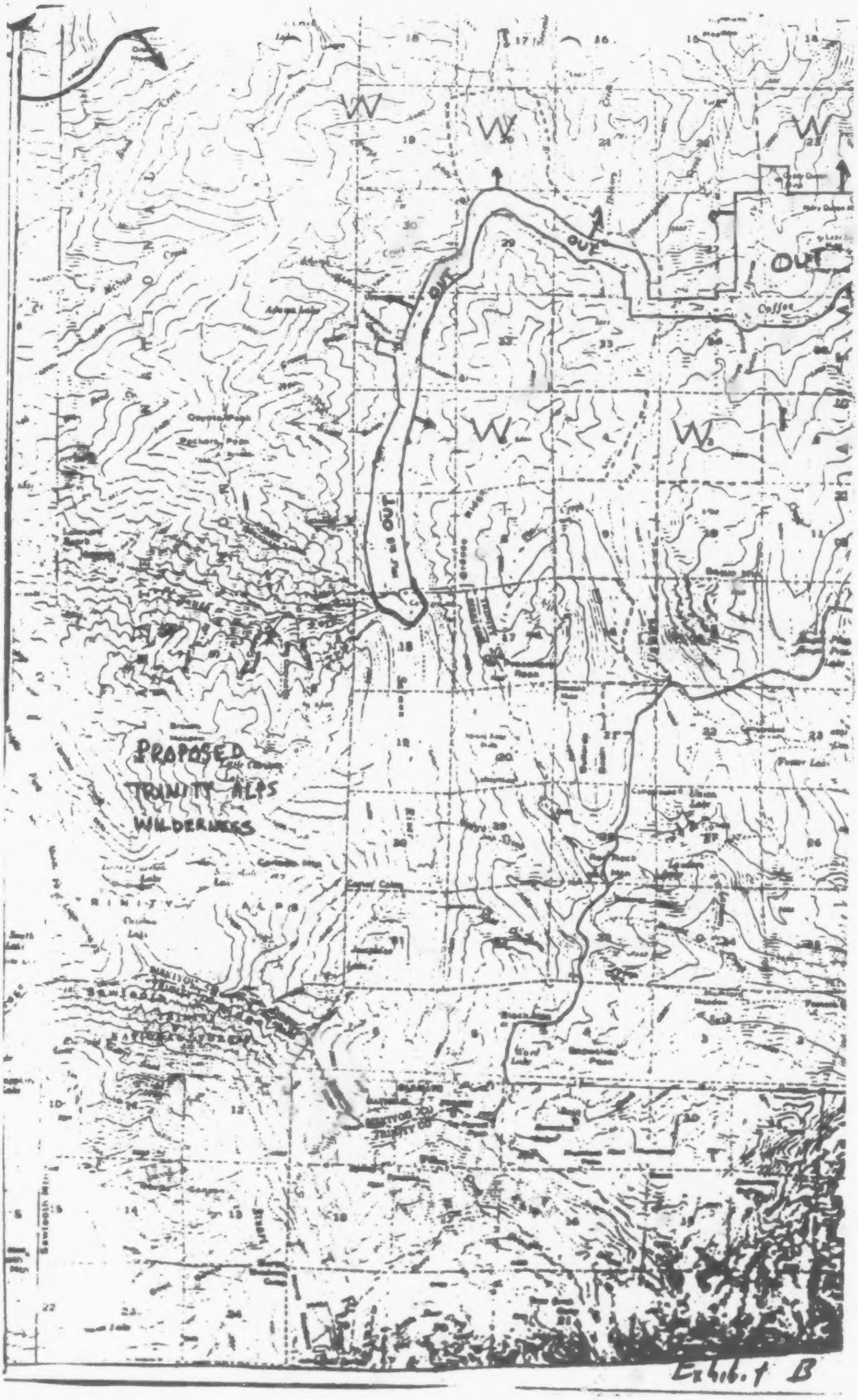

W
W
W
OUT
OUT
OUT
OUT
W
W
PROPOSED
TRINITY ALPS
WILDERNESS
TRINITY ALPS

Exhibit B

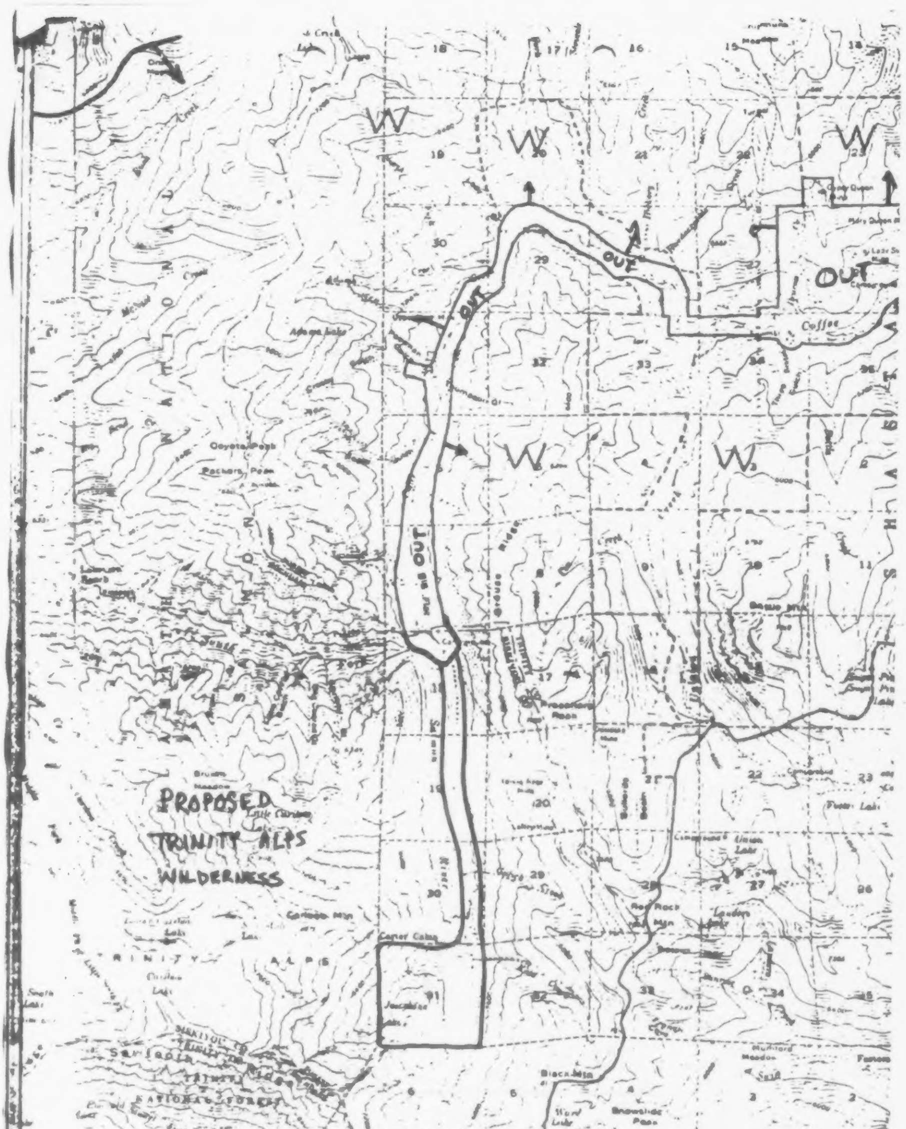

PROPOSED
TRINITY ALPS
WILDERNESS
OUT
OUT
OUT
OUT
W
W
W
W
W
Coyote Peak
Packers Peak
Adams Lake
Grouse Ridge
Red Rock Mtn
Black Mtn
Snowslide Peak
Union Lake
Foster Lake
Coffee
TRINITY ALPS
SISKIYOU CO
TRINITY CO
NATIONAL FOREST
Sawtooth Mtn

Exhibit C

NORMAN B. LIVERMORE, JR.
SECRETARY

Department of Conservation
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Navigation and Ocean Development
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Water Resources

RONALD REAGAN
GOVERNOR OF
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RESOURCES BUILDING
1416 NINTH STREET
95814

Air Resources Board
Colorado River Board
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
State Lands Commission
State Reclamation Board
State Water Resources Control Board
Regional Water Quality Control Boards

THE RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Received
Multiple Use Group
California Region

January 5, 1973

Mr. Douglas R. Leisz
Regional Forester
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Doug:

In response to your October 10 letter to Governor Reagan, we have reviewed your Trinity Alps Wilderness proposal for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This is the position of the State of California:

1. The proposed wilderness area excludes 138,000 acres that were previously within the boundary of the Trinity Alps Primitive area. This area contains the heart of what is known as the Trinity Alps. The area also includes most of the pristine lakes of the region.

   We recognize that the current land ownership pattern creates serious management problems. Your report states that almost all of the private inholdings are held by a single owner. This owner has publicly expressed a willingness to make an equitable trade. The trade concept should be explored in its broadest context and not just limited to Forest Service land; i.e., other lands should be considered such as unused military bases or public domain.

   We are also aware of various nonconforming uses.

   This true unique wilderness area must be included and the U. S. Forest Service should commit itself to a firm acquisition program.

2. The half-mile wide corridor up Coffee Creek to the Carter Ranch should not be included (see attached map).

3. The wilderness proposal should also be extended to the south to include Monument Peak (see attached map).

4. The additional areas designated D and E should be excluded from the proposal, also a portion of Area C should be excluded. The portion of Area C to be excluded would be that portion lying south of Devil's Canyon and beneath the 5,500 foot contour line. The proposed additions of Areas D, E, and portions of C, as outlined on the map, are heavily timbered ridges and slopes completely out of character with the Alps. These areas should be carefully managed along with the adjacent areas to the west for sustained yield timber production.

5. In view of the special provisions in the Wilderness Act and the legislative responsibility placed on the Department of Water Resources to predict snowmelt runoff, it is imperative that a satisfactory compromise be achieved which will permit certain snow measurement and other instrumentation to be placed permanently within the wilderness should they be needed, and that access to these sites by other than on foot or horseback be allowed when travel by these means is impossible. It is requested that the instrumentation and acces to it be permitted provided the snow measurement devices are kept as inconspicuous as possible and away from the more frequented places in the area, and that the use of motorized vehicles, if they become necessary, be confined to outside the heavy recreational use period of July through September. This compromise is within the framework of the Wilderness Act and the Management Guide based on the Act.

If the above-mentioned items could be resolved in a satisfactory manner, the State of California will support the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

N. B. Livermore Jr.

N. B. Livermore, Jr.

Attachment

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4WD CLUBS INC.

FTP

5831 Rosebud Lane, Unit M-1
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 338-4540

August 2, 1983

Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters
Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman

Subject: Hearing July 28, 1983, the issue of California Wilderness, S-5, S-1515, and HR-1437

Dear Senator Wallop and Committee Members,

Attached is a copy of our input to Senator Wilson, describing our concerns and problems with the S-5 and HR-1437 bills. We tried hard to work out a compromise with the Sierra club several years ago on many of our areas of concern, but they refused to compromise with us. In view of their attitude, we recommend strongly that only those lands recommended by the administration be considered for wilderness, and even some of these areas need to be looked at closely.

The Rare II program has taught us all something we need to remember, that there are a lot of valuable resources all of which have to be carefully considered before locking them up in formal wilderness. The Rare II program was too accelerated and covered far more area than could be carefully evaluated in such a short time. We recommend all wilderness bills be studied under established Forest Planning procedures before Congress takes any action.

Please enter our remarks and the attached report in the record for the subject hearing. You may consider this letter to be an official statement from our statewide Association of 200 clubs and 16,000 members.

Sincerely,

E. Dunkley

Ed Dunkley,
Administrator

Atch: ltr. 7/15/83 to Senator Wilson
with wilderness report

ED:mb

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF 4WD CLUBS INC.

5831 Rosebud Lane, Unit M-1
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 338-4540

July 15, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
720 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson,

We are responding to your request for our comments and recommendations on the present California Wilderness legislation. First of all, we want you to know that we have supported Wilderness legislation in the past and would like to continue to do so on a case to case basis. That is the way the Wilderness program was initially conceived and conducted for a number of years. However, beginning with the Kaiser Wilderness legislation, it became quite apparent that the proponents of wilderness were not satisfied with Congressionally designated wilderness studies and public hearings, but were more intent on railroading through "Instant" wilderness legislation.

The Rare II program as conceived by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Rupert Cutler, was a process designed to identify those areas that were unquestionably qualified for wilderness, and in turn, this would speed up the wilderness selection process that was ordered by Congress. The Rare II program was simply the result of the preservationists long standing dissatisfaction with the Rare I program. In time, the preservationists found that the Rare II program was also equally short of their ambitiousgoals, since the Forest Service (Rare II) had determined that many of these areas were quite controversial and would require more extensive study of their resources, economics and existing uses. The proponents of wilderness by their legislation HR-1437 and S-5, are trying for an end run around the Rare I/ Rare II programs, Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act. All at the cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayers, not to mention the loss of the potential revenues and resources that are so vital to our nation within these areas.

Included in the controversies are the roadless areas that are not really defacto wilderness. These areas are heavily used by recreationists for a wide variety of uses, all under the category of dispersed recreation, these are people that are using the primitive roads and trails in these areas, some for many past family generations, beginning with team and wagon, progressing with the Model T Ford and after W.W.2, the 4WD vehicles and motorcycles. In spite of their tremendous popularity, these areas look just as good today, if not better than they did a hundred years ago. The Forest Service does an excellent job of controlling unacceptable uses in the forest, and volunteer organizations do a considerable amount of the trail maintenanceand clean-up of campgrounds. Our organization alone takes care of over 42 trails under our "Adopt A Trail" program, many of which lie within the areas affected by HR-1437 and S-5.

Some of these trails or primitive roads are no more than a track, that is the way we want it. There is no reason to construct trails and roads with cut and fill techniques, it would just destroy the naturalness and scenic values of any area. Unfortunately, the preservationist view the off-road vehicle as his greatest single threat to his philosophyand goals. In spite of the fact the members of our organization share with him the same type of concerns and enjoyment of the great outdoors, our families prefer to ride instead of walk to our campsite. For this basic reason alone, we have been unable to negotiate any sort of a compromise with the Sierra Club over our high priority areas. We have met with them and deliberated over some of these areas to the point where common agreement was reached, only to have higher executive authority dismiss these concerns. As a result, the attached maps and comments represent our most serious problems with the current wilderness legislation.

We trust that you will recognize our concerns to be valid and equally important uses of National Forest lands. In many cases, the areas in question have been co-shared in the past with hikers, horsemen, hunters, fishermen and a host of other outdoor interests, and it is true, the recreational use of forest lands is growing at a tremendous rate of 35 percent in the last ten years alone. The question is, where are all these people going to go once they learn they have been displaced as a result of a single use designation of the land? Wilderness is not the answer in all cases, the preservationists simply look at it as the only way they can limit the use of an area and protect if from development under a Congressional guarantee. In many cases the present legislation is proposing wilderness for areas that are not really qualified for wilderness, but it is the only way they can be fully protected. It almost seems like we need another designation to serve this same purpose and still retain an undeveloped back country atmosphere, at least it is worthy of consideration and a possible solution to all this continual bickering.

The attached maps show areas that are roaded, most of which are open and administered by the Forest Service in accordance with Presidential Executive Orders. In some cases, roads have been tentatively closed to fully protect any wilderness values pending their ultimate designation by Congress. Miles of roads have been closed, simply because we were not allowed to improve, reroute the trail or disturb the area pending its ultimate classification. We have been in limbo over this dilemna for so long, that many people do not even remember these roads. Other roads that were perfectly sound and stable have been torn up by bulldozers to prevent our use, obviously a forgone assumption by the Forest Service that the area will be classed as wilderness. The fact that the road had been in use for over a hundred and thirty-five years made little difference in this case. If is our hope that this entire matter will soon be resolved, so we can either improve and use these roads or write them off as a total loss to all concerned.

Please review all of the enclosed information and attached maps. We think you find our recommendations to be most worthwhile solutions to some of the impasse that exists on this subject. You may consider this information to be an official statement from our statewide organization of over 16,000 members and 200 4WD clubs.

Sincerely,

Ed Dunkley

Ed Dunkley,
Administrator

Atch: Wilderness report

ED:mb

MRVD - VISITOR DAYS (THOUSANDS)
NW - NON-WILDERNESS
FP - FURTHER PLANNING
W - WILDERNESS

JUNE 1983

IMPACTS HR 1437 - S-5 WOULD CREATE ON EXISTING DISPERSED RECREATIONAL VISITOR DAYS (RVD) ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	*ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAILS	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
ANGELES	CUCAMONGA	4,400	NO/NW	0	0
	FISH CANYON	32,900	YES/PARTLY	15	2.0
ANGELES-SAN BERNARDINO	SHEEP MTN.	44,000	YES/PARTLY	0	0
CLEVELAND	CALIENTE	5,900	NO/FP	0	
	HAUSER	8,000	NO/FP	0	
	SILL HILL	5,200	NO/FP	0	
	PINE CREEK	13,100	YES/W	0	
	SAN MATEO CYN.	39,540	NO/NW	16	3.5
ELDORADO	CAPLES CREEK	14,000	NO/FP	15	4.6
	ECHO CARSON	20,000	NO/FP	5	2.5
ELDORADO, TOIYABE & STANISLAUS	MOKELUMNE ADDITION	60,000	NO/FP	26	24.0
INYO	BOUNDARY PEAK	49,900	NO/FP	0	
	DEEP WELLS	7,600	YES/W	7	1.5
	EXCELSIOR	46,400	YES/W	30	3.0
	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	9,000	YES/W	0	0
INYO-SEQUOIA	SOUTH SIERRA	77,000	NO/NW	18	35.0
INYO-SIERRA	MINARETS	9,000	2,500 W 6,500 FP	5	2.0
	SAN JOAQUIN	110,000	YES/PARTLY	14	28.0
KLAMATH	DILLON CREEK	30,000	NO/FP		
	RUSSIAN PEAK	12,000	NO/NW	5	2.0
KLAMATH-ROGUE RIVER	RED BUTTES	25,300	NO/NW	3	1.5
KLAMATH, SIX RIVERS & SISKIYOU	SISKIYOU	101,000	68,150 W 140,844 NW	10	1.7

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	::ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAIL	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
LASSEN	CARIBOU ADDITION	1,800	2,200 W 1,300 FP	0	0
	CINDER BUTTES	15,500	YES/W	4	2.0
	ISHI	41,840	51,500 W 20,100 FP	12	4.4
	LASSEN VOLCANO ADDNS.	3,900	YES/W	0	
	MILL CREEK	9,800	NO/FP	2	1.0
	THOUSAND LAKES ADDN.	7,000	7,600 W 8,300 FP	0	
	TIMBERED CRATER	22,000	4,400 W 18,000 BLM	7	1.6
LOS PADRES	DICK SMITH	67,000	YES/W	0	
	MATHESNA MTN.	32,000	NO/FP	4	9.0
	SAN RAFAEL ADDN.	2,000	YES/W	0	
	VENTANA ADDN.	2,750	YES/W	0	
MENDOCINO	SNOW MTN.	37,000	26,400 W 26,100 NW	20	10.0
	YOLLA BOLLY ADDN. & MIDDLE EEL	46,000	NO/FP	12	2.0
PLUMAS	BUCKS LAKE	19,400	1,400 W 2,300 NW	6	2.8
MODOC	SOUTH WARNER ADDN.	1,940	1,400 W 2,300 NW	4	37.6
SAN BERNARDINO	GRANITE PEAK	10,600	YES/W	1	.2
	PYRAMID PEAK	17,000	YES/W	2	.2
	SAN GORGONIO	21,500	NO/FP	0	
	SAN JACINTO ADDN.	10,900	YES/W	1	.6
	SANTA ROSA	20,160	19,200 FP 5,000 W	4	12.6
SEQUOIA	SCODIES	48,000	NO/FP	5	6.0
	DOMELAND ADDNS.	34,100	NO/FP	22	11.0
SHASTA-TRINITY	CASTLE CRAGS	7,300	YES/W	2	1.0
	CHANCELULLA	8,200	NO/FP	1	.2
	MT. SHASTA	37,000	W/PARTLY	3	2.4
	PATTISON	28,000	NO/NW	2	.8
SHASTA-TRINITY & KLAMATH	TRINITY ALPS	500,000	170,000 W 209,000 FP 148,900 NW	25 MILES OF CLOSED ROADS TO PROTECT WILDERNESS VALUES	

NATIONAL FOREST	AREA NAME	S-5 HR1437 ACREAGE	*ADMIN. ENDORSED	EXISTING ROADS & TRAIL	LOSS OF MRVD DEPENDENT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS
SIERRA	DINKEY LAKES	30,000	NO/FP	35	28.0
	JOHN MUIR ADDN.	85,000	40,500 W 45,000 FP 5,332 W	6	3.5
SIERRA-SEQUOIA	MONARCH	55,000	24,368 FP	1	.1
SIX RIVERS	NORTH FORK	8,100	NO/NW	0	
	EIGHT MILE-BLUE CREEK	60,000	NONE	6	1.0
	DILLON CREEK	30,000	NONE	0	
STANISLAUS	EMIGRANT ADDN.	6,100	YES/W	0	
	TUOLOMNE RIVER	18,200	NO/FP	2	.5
STANISLAUS-TOIYABE	CARSON ICEBERG	190,000	140,000 W 24,930 FP 16,100 NW	30	4.7
TAHOE	GRANITE CHIEF	25,000	35,200 FP 1,200 NW	5	.5
	ROYAL GORGE	49,000	NO/FP	8	11.3
TOIYABE	HOOVER ADDN.	49,200	55,241 FP 44,619 W	2	1.4
			SUB TOTAL	395	267.7
			NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS PROPOSALS		
USDI	YOSEMITE	667,000		0	0
	SEQUOIA-KINGS CYN.	825,923		0	0
			NATIONAL PARK ADDITIONS		
SIERRA	MOUNT RAYMOND (YOSEMITE)	7,000	NO/FP	5	10.0
	JENNIE LAKES (SEQUOIA-KINGS CYN)	12,000	NO/NW	14	7
			SUB TOTAL	19	17
			TOTAL	414 MILES	282.7 MRVD

July 15, 1983

Subject: California Wilderness

Report and recommendations for roadless areas being proposed for wilderness additions in California, reference bills HR-1437- Burton and S-5-Cranston.

The following notes and maps show areas being proposed for wilderness which have many other existing important uses and resources to be considered prior to classifying these lands to a single use designation.

These areas all have existing roads and trails, some of which are currently open to vehicular use, others that have been temporarily closed to protect resource values pending wilderness evaluation. The possibility of repairing or rerouting of long established access routes to avoid resource damage has been held in limbo for over ten years in many locations.

Most of the areas we are concerned about are heavily used by campers, hunters, fishermen, rockhounds, hiking, sightseers, and a host of other related outdoor recreation activities. The proposed designation of these roaded areas as formal wilderness is estimated to displace up 2.5 million users who now have vehicular access to these lands. The figure 2.5 million, is derived over one million motorcycles, 500,00 4WD vehicles and another one million assorted users in California with conventional type recreational or utility vehicles, all of which would be denied the opportunity of access to the following lands:

1. ISHI AREA, LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST

This area is endorsed by the Administration. It is hot and dry shale foothill country, covered with scrub pine and chaparral. It has a state game refuge within its boundary and it is traversed in the center by one of the oldest roads in California, the Lassen Trail, circa 1846. Three popular trails extend into the area from the north side, and a trail in the south has been arbitrarily closed. The area has 12 miles of roads and trails and receives 4.4 thousand visitor days annually from vehicle users (MVRVD). The area needs special attention to improve winter wildlife deer habitat, such as brush conversion, and easy hunter access to remove the older-larger deer. There are no remarkable features that would qualify this area for wilderness, except a now extinct Indian tribe lived in this area. Private gun clubs are represented as inholdings within the area. We recommend this area be managed under multiple use management with archaelogical site protection as required.

2. YOLLY BOLLY- MIDDLE EEL, MENDOCINO AND SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST

This area has mixed USFS-BLM lands within its boundaries and is not geographically shaped to make easy administrative management. The Big Butte mountain has a timber haul road within its boundaries, a significant mark of mankind that detracts from its wilderness qualities. 4 Wheelers have adopted the Ant Point trail on Shinbone Ridge and regularly maintain this route. Shin Bone Ridge has many diseased trees that need to be treated or removed before widespread destruction takes place. Hunting and fishing are the most popular activities in the area. The area has about 12 miles of roads and trails and provides two thousand MVRVD annually, which, is a lot considering the remote location of this site. Recommend multiple use management of this area.

3. CAPLES CREEK, EL DORADO NATIONAL FOREST

This area is in the upper reaches of the Silver Fork, adjacent to Highway 88. It is not endorsed by the Administration and furnishes 4.6 thousand MVRVD and 15 miles of very popular 4WD and motorcycle trails for easy access to fishing, hunting and sightseeing uses. Present legislation does not show that this area touches the proposed Carson Ice Berg and is just across Highway 88 from the proposed Mokelumne extension. Altogether, these three areas would completely block off the High Sierra regions of El Dorado National Forest, not to mention, there will be no cross Sierra access between Highway 50, Highway 88 and Highway 49. The Caples Creek area would block off a longtime cross-route know as Strawberry road and prohibit a proposed county water storage basin under consideration. We recommend that this area be managed as multiple use.

4. MOKELUMNE EXTENSION, EL DORADO, TOIYABE AND STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

This area will pickup all exisiting roadless areas adjacent to the boundary of the existing Mokelumne wilderness. It has 26 miles of roads of which the Emigrant trail (Mormon Trail) circa 1849 is still in use today. This popular route over Thimble Peak represents the highest emigrant wagon pass in US. history, at an elevation of 9,200 feet. 4-Wheelers regularly maintain this trail under USFS agreement, as well the Blue Lakes to Hermit Valley trail, which is the only existing cross-route between Highway 88 and Highway 4. This road also provides access to private inholdings for cattle and a utility company's rain-making installation at Deer Creek. A communication site and adjacent ski lift on Thimble Peak are considered to be flagrant intrusions on the wilderness qualities of this area. The Forest Service provided us vehicular access to Beebe Lake when the Mokelumne wilderness was created by creating a special boundary adjustment to accommodate our visits. Hunting, fishing, camping, historical, photography and sightseeing are the most popular uses of this area. This area needs to be withdrawn from further wilderness consideration because it will deprive the users of 26 miles of roads and over 24 thousand MVRVD annually. You just can't take one of the most popular areas in the Northern California area and assign it to a single use classification. Where are the 24,000 visitors going to go in an already over-crowded National Forest? Recommend this area be managed under multiple use, the original wilderness boundary is fully adequate for the small number of people utilizing the existing Mokelumne wilderness. This area is not endorsed by the Administration.

5. CARSON ICEBERG, STANISLAUS AND TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

This is one of the largest areas being proposed for wilderness, of which only 140,000 acres is endorsed by the Administration. There are approximately 30 miles of roads and trails that would be affected, most of which have been temporarily closed pending final wilderness evaluation. The boundaries in HR-1437 have been extended down to state highway easements far beyond that of the Administrations's recommendations. The trail from Highland Lakes to Wolf Creek and Highland Lakes (Gardiner Meadows) to Arnot Crossing needs to be rerouted as necessary and reopened.

Page 3 Subject: CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS

Carson Iceberg cntd.

We assume the remaining area between south and east of these roads would provide adequate wilderness. One has to consider the massive amounts of exisiting wilderness already adjoining this area. Hunting, fishing, camping, exploring and hiking are important major interest opportunities in this area. Recommend provision be made to reopen the closed roads and reduce the size of this area, it is too large and expensive to manage. There are already ample wilderness areas set aside in Stanislaus National Forest.

6. DINKEY LAKES, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

This 30,000 acre site is not endorsed by the Forest Service, nor was it recommended for wilderness in the current draft forest plan. Currently there are about 88 miles of existing 4WD trails, that either cherry stem or border this area. MVRVD amounts to 28 thousand per year, making it one of the most popular recreation areas close to the nearby urban Fresno area. The area is heavily used for pleasure riding, sightseeing, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking and other related outdoor activities. This area needs to be managed as multiple use recreation area and dropped from any further wilderness consideration. One only has to look at the excessive amount of wilderness already in the Minarets, John Muir and National Parks in close proximity to this area.

7. JOHN MUIR ADDITION, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

This is a long narrow area that contains a key 4WD route to Spanish Lake and Chain Lakes. It has six miles of road and provides up to 3.5 MVRVD annually. It's western boundary is formed by the Dusy Trail which is 33 miles long extending from Courtwright reservoir to Kaiser Pass. It is the longest high Sierra 4WD road in California and provides as many as 1,000 MVRVD per weekend through it's normally short season of August through October. Visitors from all over the nation have made this most unique trip through the high Sierra. This trail was built by the 4WD Club of Fresno under direction of the Forest Service and is currently maintained by the same club under the "Adopt A Trail" program, including the Chain Lakes-Spanish Lake trail. The present proposed legislation that calls for using the Chain Lakes trail one week of each year is unrealistic and places unsurmountable management problems for the Forest Service in the administration of this trail. The same problems exist on the Dusy trail. If both Dinkey Lakes and the John Muir additions were approved, you would have a six mile cherry stem road into Chain Lakes and a 33 mile corridor where the users would be forever on trial. We recommend that the Chain Lakes-Spanish Lake trail area be excluded from any nearby wilderness boundary, and a more adequate 400 yard buffer zone be established between the two trails and any wilderness that may possibly be enacted.

8. MINARETS ADDITION, INYO-SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

The proposed addition includes roadless area N5-047 in Sierra National Forest which contains two important vehicle access routes to Red Top and Jackass Lakes. These routes provide hunter, fisherman and camper access into an area that is exclusively used by sportsmen. There are about six miles of 4WD roads and close to 2,000 visitor days per year that would be displaced. The proposed water storage site at Jackass Meadows would be immediately adjacent to this area and would not lend itself to a

Minarets Addition- cntd-

nearby wilderness. There is already sufficient wilderness set aside in the Minarets wilderness and we can see no reason to add less than high quality lands to the exisiting wilderness, just because it is there. The Sierra National Forest draft forest plan rated this area as best suited for dispersed multiple use recreation.

9. SAN JOAQUIN- SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

The Administration recommended 40,500 acres of this proposed wilderness as most of it is truly spectacular high Sierra country. However, the possibility of a blocked Tran-Sierra route for a future highway is a serious consideration, one that both Madera, Fresno and Inyo counties have deep rooted concerns about. Previous wilderness studies in this area gave considerable weight to this provision by delineating a potential highway corridor. It seems that we should abide by their wisdom in this matter. Sportsmen activities in this area would be severely impacted by loss of the Devils Bath Tub, Graveyard Meadows, Hedrick Meadows, Cattle Mountain, Pincushion and Roberts Camp 4WD trails. The loss of over twenty miles of 4WD trails and an estimated 28,000 MVRVD annually is an equally important consideration to be made before designating this area as wilderness. Later studies by Sierra National Forest reveals in alternative one, that most of these trails should be excluded from wilderness. Only the eastern most edge of this area is judged unquestionably to be a suitable wilderness candidate. Other resources in the area such as prime timber in the Pincushion area and water storage sites are the most important considerations in this area to be considered. We recommend this area be managed as a multiple use resource due to overriding values above the area's wilderness qualities.

10. MOUNT RAYMOND, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

The Star Lakes and Iron Lakes 4WD trails are not very long (5 miles) but they provide a very popular outdoor recreational experience for thousands of MVRVD annually. The close access to one of the most highly used forest recreation areas in the nation at Bass Lake, provides the users from all over California an excellent recreational opportunity. The area still looks great in spite of the heavy use it receives and the 4WD clubs keep it well maintained and the area clean. Many volunteer conservation projects have been accomplished by our members in this area. We can see no valid reason to add this area to Yosemite National Park just because it is there. We can see why the area was not selected in the original park boundary as it lacks true wilderness character. Sierra National Forest draft planning recognized this area to be best utilized as general forest classification under multiple use management. We recommend the area be dropped from further consideration for wilderness. The Administration does not endorse this area for wilderness.

11. MONACHE MEADOWS, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

This area is thoroughly covered with significant marks of mankind such as roads, bridges, motorcycle trails that disqualifies it for wilderness consideration. The results of the Rare II program clearly indicated that this was a non-wilderness area.

Monache Meadows- cntd-

It is an attractive area and its topography lends itself to easy access by motorized vehicles. The area is extremely popular dispersed recreation area with both San Joaquin Valley and southern California residents.. The areas in Sequoia National Forest adjacent to Monache, namely South Sierra, Domelands addition and the Scodies are all equally popular and in relative close proximity to each other. The fact that most people drive several hundred miles or more just to camp, fish, hunt and sightsee in this area makes it a unanimous choice for non-wilderness classification.

12. SOUTH SIERRA, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST/INYO NATIONAL FOREST

This area is recommended for non-wilderness in the Rare II final E.I.S. as it lacks sufficient quality for wilderness classification. The fact that the Pacific Crest trail crosses this area is not justification to make it wilderness. There are no other lands within easy striking distance of the Southern California area of comparable recreational opportunities. There are approximately 18 miles of vehicle trails and thousands of users who would be displaced by wilderness. We recommend multiple use management of this area. The Pacific Crest trail is already fully protected by public law.

13. DOMELANDS ADDITION AND SCODIES, SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

These two areas lie south of the Monache-South Sierra areas and receive heavy use by 4Wheelers and motorcyclists. The areas contain many roads and trails suitable for a wide variety of dispersed recreational opportunties. The Domelands addition provides a scenic over look of the existing Domelands wilderness, interesting, but not so much that it would qualifiy this area for wilderness. The Scodies area has had brush conversion projects, replanting, mining roads, McIvers cabin and shows evidence of mankind. The wilderness proposal is designed to surround the Pacific Crest Trail with wilderness, this same pattern follows throughout the state. We recommend that the Forest Service continue studies of these areas and no action be taken at this time, it is not endorsed for wilderness by the Administration. There are 22 miles of roads and vehicle ways in the Domeland area and 5 miles in the Scodies. The wilderness proposal would severely impact up to 6 thousand MVRVD annually and would createa hardship on the Southern California urban users.

14. OTHER AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

Cleveland National Forest,San Mateo Canyon.16 miles of roads and 3.5 thousand MVRVD would be lost to wilderness.

El Dorado National Forest, Echo-Carson five miles of motorcycle trails and an estimated 2.5 thousand MVRVD would be lost.

Inyo National Forest- Deep Wells-Excelsior 37 miles of roads and trails in a remote area of California that would affect up to 3,000 MVRVD annually. The area contains many valuable resources such as minerals and wildlife. Deer hunting and pleasure driving are the more popular activities.

Klamath National Forest, Russian Peak five miles of roads and up to 2,000 MVRVD

Other areas of Controversy- cntd-

annually would be forgone with a wilderness classification. The area is judged as non-wilderness in the Rare II program.

Los Padres National Forest, Machesna Mtn. not recommended for wilderness by the Administration. Loss of 4 miles of vehicle ways, a 9,000 MVRVD annually would result from wilderness classification.

Mendocino National Forest, Snow Mtn. only that acreage and boundary endorsed by the Administration should be considered. Approximately 20 miles of vehicle ways and 10,000 MVRVD would be lost to wilderness.

Tahoe National Forest, Granite Chief. Existing vehicle ways are temporarily closed pending wilderness evaluation. Only 1,200 acres endorsed for wilderness from Rare II program. Recommend no action until forest planning is completed.

Prepared by Ed Dunkley, Administrator
California Association of 4WD Clubs, Inc.

Tony B
FTR

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Professional Corporation
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Telephone
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August 3, 1983

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
SD-308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Subcommittee Hearings on
California Wilderness Legislation,
S.5, S.1515 and H.R.1437

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Kings River Conservation District of Fresno, California respectfully requests that the views expressed in this letter and in the attachments hereto be made a part of the hearing record on the pending California wilderness legislation.

The District's primary concern is that the Senate give serious consideration and recognition during its deliberations on the California wilderness legislation to protecting the continued availability of lands for renewable resource development, particularly hydroelectric development. The District has recently been issued an FERC license to construct the Dinkey Creek hydroelectric project in California and is aware of another promising multipurpose water and power development site known as Rodgers Crossing. The location of these hydroelectric sites and additional information about their benefits is set forth in the attachments to this letter.

The District urges that hydroelectric development at these sites not be precluded by either a "wilderness" or "further planning" designation. The site for the Dinkey Creek project was recommended for "nonwilderness" status by RARE II and this same status was given it by the provisions of H.R.1437 passed by the House during the 1st Session of the 98th Congress. We ask that the Senate likewise leave these lands in a "nonwilderness" status.

The lands at the site of the Rodgers Crossing Project were recommended by RARE II for "further planning" status (Area B5-198) and were similarly designated by the provisions of H.R.1437. We ask that the lands at this site be included in a "nonwilderness" category or, at a minimum, that a deadline he included in the legislation for completion of any "further planning" by the Forest Service concerning these lands.

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
August 3, 1983
Page Two

We thank you for the opportunity to state our views on the pending legislation and remain eager to answer any questions your staff may have concerning these views.

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher D. Williams

Christopher D. Williams
Special Counsel to KRCD

encl.
CDW:bm
cc: Senators Cranston and Wilson
Congressmen Pashayan, Coelho, Lehman

Kings River Conservation District
4886 E. Jensen Avenue • Fresno, California 93725
Telephone: (209) 237-5567

File: 325.13

July 21, 1983

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1983
McCARTY, NOONE & WILLIAMS

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
6221 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: California Wilderness Legislation
S. 5, S. 1515, H.R. 1437

Dear Senator Wilson:

The purpose of this letter is to further advise you of the position of the Kings River Conservation District concerning California Wilderness legislation now pending before the U.S. Senate.

As stated in our letter of March 9, 1983 to Congressman Seiberling (copy enclosed) the Kings River Conservation District believes that development of potential hydroelectric and water storage projects should not be precluded by "wilderness" designations. The District's view of the public interest is that future projects that will provide additional water conservation and flood protection, which is of vital importance to all Californians, as well as hydroelectric potential should not be eliminated by indiscriminately adding land to the wilderness system.

We concur with the minority and supplemental views expressed by the members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee regarding H.R. 1437 and strongly urge you to consider the potential adverse impacts to California's economy and environment in your efforts to successfully conclude the California wilderness issue.

Sincerely yours,

Jeff L. Taylor

Jeff L. Taylor
General Manager-Chief Engineer

JLH/JLT/al

Enclosure: As Stated

cc: Senator Alan Cranston

bcc: Christopher D. Williams

Division I, NORMAN B. WALDNER, Dinuba • Division II, MASARU YOSHIMOTO, Fowler
Division III, RAYMOND W. LAMBRECHT, Kerman • Division IV, GEORGE D. McKEAN, Riverdale
Division V, HUGH V. JOHNS, Hanford • Division VI, EDWIN H. HOWE, Stratford
At Large, GARVIN H. WHITE, Fresno

GARVIN H. WHITE, President • GEORGE D. McKEAN, Vice President
JEFF L. TAYLOR, General Manager-Chief Engineer, Secretary
RAY F. TEDDER, Auditor Controller • WILLIAM F. DOCKER, Attorney At-Law

Kings River Conservation District
4886 E. Jensen Avenue • Fresno, California 93725
Telephone: (209) 237-5567

File: 325.13

March 9, 1983

Honorable John F. Seiberling, Chairman
House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks
1324 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: H.R. 1437

Dear Chairman Seiberling:

This letter expresses the interest of the Kings River Conservation District with regard to your Subcommittee's upcoming markup on March 10, 1983 on H.R. 1437, the California wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Burton.

The Kings River Conservation District of Fresno, California is a political subdivision of the State of California and is authorized under California law to provide for the:

> Acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of works and property for the purposes of the District, including the storage, conservation, distribution and sale of water, the development, distribution and sale of electrical power, the drainage, reclamation and protection of lands...

It is pursuant to this authority that the District applied for and received an FERC license to construct its proposed Dinkey Creek Project, FERC Project No. 2890 and the authority under which it has studied the proposed Rodgers Crossing hydroelectric site located on the Kings River.

The Dinkey Creek Project is a multi-purpose water conservation and hydroelectric project. The project will have a dependable capacity of 120,000 KW and an average annual energy generation of approximately 380,000,000 kilowatt hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy

Division I, NORMAN B. WALDNER, Dinuba • Division II, MASARU YOSHIMOTO, Fowler
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JEFF L. TAYLOR, General Manager-Chief Engineer, Secretary
RAY F. TEDDER, Auditor Controller • WILLIAM F. DOCKER, Attorney At Law

resource will save the equivalent of approximately 650,000 barrels of oil per year. The District filed a preliminary permit application covering this project in 1974 and filed a license application for the project on November 28, 1978. Pursuant to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, the lands for the District's Dinkey Creek Project were withdrawn for power site purposes at the time of the filing of its preliminary permit application in 1974. Since the filing of the application in 1978 the project has undergone extensive evaluation for its economic, environmental and engineering feasibility and by its Order of March 22, 1982, FERC issued the District a license for the Dinkey Creek Project. To date, the District has spent more than $1.6 million pursuing the Federal and State permits required for the Dinkey Creek Project.

The Federal lands necessary for the development of Project No. 2890 have been recommended for "nonwilderness" status by RARE II. While this designation, subject to Congressional approval, would guarantee the multiple-use development of these lands including the hydroelectric development here discussed, the lawsuit of State of California v. Bergland has cast a cloud over all USFS RARE II nonwilderness designations. This cloud would be removed as to the Dinkey Creek Project by passage of H.R. 1437 and exclusion of the necessary lands (RARE II Area 5-246) from both "nonwilderness" and "further planning" status and we urge the Subcommittee to take such action. The House took similar action in previous Congresses with its passage of California wilderness legislation as discussed in the enclosed KRCD letters to the Subcommittee. In addition, we would urge including general language in the bill to deem the RARE II designations sufficient and to provide for the necessary release of all "nonwilderness" designations.

The District is evaluating another promising multipurpose water and power development known as Rodgers Crossing which is within an area designated by RARE II for "further planning" status (Areas 5-197 and B5-198). While the District is hopeful that Congressional consideration of California wilderness legislation will result in specifically excluding this area from "nonwilderness" and "further planning" designation, we would at a minimum favor a provision to be included in H.R. 1437 which would provide that lands recommended for further planning by RARE II be subject to a deadline for completion of that "further planning" by the Forest Service. The Rodgers Crossing site which is currently within a RARE II area designated as "further planning", has the potential to store from 500,000 to 900,000 acre-feet of water from the Kings River watershed and this water could provide 210,000 KW of installed capacity with an annual energy generation equivalent to nearly 350,000,000 kilowatt hours. The energy and water supply benefits of such a project are obvious but it is pointed out that the project would also store the periodic flood waters of the Kings River which would otherwise rush uncontrolled and unconserved to the ocean while leaving flood damages in their wake. The actual land area needed for this project is relatively modest, requiring only 3,500 acres to be designated for "nonwilderness" status by H.R. 1437.

The District believes that it is important that potential renewable energy resources such as the Rodgers Crossing Project be developed or reserved for possible future development. The District's view of the public interest is that the water conservation and flood protection represented by the Rodgers Crossing Project as well as its hydroelectric potential should not be eliminated by a "wilderness" designation which would, for all practical matters, preclude the project.

The District would therefore urge favorable consideration of its request that the Subcommittee exclude the areas of the Dinkey Creek and Rodgers Crossing projects from "wilderness" or "further planning" status in H.R. 1437.

Sincerely,

Jeff L. Taylor
General Manager-Chief Engineer

Enclosure: As Stated

JLT/CDW/al

cc: Members of the Subcommittee on
    Public Lands and National Parks
    Senator Alan Cranston
    Senator Pete Wilson

P.O. Box 5572
Fresno, CA 93755
(209) 229-5808

Testimony of

George W. Whitmore
on behalf of

SIERRA ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENT, 3771 Circle Drive West, Fresno, CA 93704

COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER, 2144 N. Adoline, Fresno, CA 93705

GOLDEN VALLEY ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY, P.O. Box 753, Clovis, CA 93613

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate

Re: S. 1515, S. 5, and H.R. 1437

28 July 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the three organizations I am representing share a common interest in supporting significant additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System on the west slope of the central Sierra Nevada. To that end they feel that all of the bills under consideration serve as steps in the right direction, but that all of the bills need to be improved by the inclusion of additional areas for Wilderness or National Park status.

The significance of that common conclusion is enhanced if you understand that each organization is comprised of different people, and thus has a different philosophy and orientation.

SIERRA ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENT (SAFE) has perhaps the broadest spectrum of concerns, including such diverse issues as urban planning, water quality, energy production, forest management, and wilderness. They feel that our public lands have already been developed (and abused) beyond the point of reason, and that most of those lands still remaining in a natural condition should remain that way. They feel that the process of negotiation and compromise relected in H.R. 1437 and S. 5 has gone too far, and that many of the areas left out of those bills should be incorporated in a new, expanded Senate bill.

In addition to those areas already in H.R. 1437, SAFE would especially like to see the following added:

-- Devil Gulch (IRA 5-241) (South Fork of the Merced River)
-- Shuteye (IRA 5-243)
-- Granite Creek and lands west of the San Joaquin River's
   South Fork (San Joaquin IRA 5-047)
-- Western portion of Dinkey Lakes (IRA 5-244)
-- Western portion of Rancheria (part of Kings River IRA 5-198)
-- All of the Oat Mountain (IRA 5-197) and Kings River
   (IRA 5-198) areas
-- Sycamore Springs (IRA 5-246)

Sycamore Springs is particularly importantto SAFE because it is traversed by Dinkey Creek, which is a creek SAFE has been pouring out its heart and soul to try to protect from hydroelectric development.

(over)

COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE KINGS RIVER (CSKR) was formed many years ago to preserve the Kings River in a free-flowing state. Their concerns have expanded over the years as they considered the inter-relatedness of issues. Their focus is still primarily on keeping our remaining streams and rivers in a free-flowing condition, and on preserving lands which contain free-flowing streams and rivers.

This means that CSKR, in addition to supporting H.R. 1437 and S. 5, is sympathetic to the addition of other lands such as Devil Gulch (South Fork of the Merced River) and Sycamore Springs (containing Dinkey Creek).

Most notably, CSKR is extremely unhappy over the deletion of the Kings River and Oat Mountain areas, since these are the lands through which the Kings River itself still flows free! CSKR feels very strongly that these areas should be added to the Senate bill.

GOLDEN VALLEY ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY (GVES) is especially concerned for the protection and preservation of wildlife habitat, especially that of threatened or endangered species. Because of the large number of species which prefer undisturbed areas free of man's influence, GVES supports H.R. 1437 and S. 5, but feels that some important lands have been left out and should be added back in. They will send you a list of those areas for the hearing record.

All of us will be submitting detailed comments for the hearing record, and specific areas will be discussed. The main point we wished to make at the actual hearing is that H.R. 1437 and S. 5 are products of negotiation and compromise, and that we feel that process went too far. We believe it is essential to incorporate additional areas into the Senate bill if a reasonable balance is to be achieved.

Thank you for permitting us the opportunity to be heard.

-/-/-/-

FR

National Association of Home Builders
15th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Telex 89-2600 (202) 822-0400

Harry Pryde
1983 President

July 28, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources
United States Senate
SD-360
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

On behalf of the more than 112,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I would like to comment on the California wilderness bills being considered by the Subcommittee. I respectfully request that our comments be included in the Subcommittee's record on the July 28 hearing on wilderness bills for California. Home builders are quite concerned about the amount of acreage in national forests that would be designated wilderness under S. 5 or H.R. 1437. The former would permanently set aside 2.1 million acres and the latter 2.4 million acres. These designations involve the substantial loss of commercial grade timber. The loss will tend to increase the price of housing and will shift American jobs and dollars to Canada.

The homebuyer is the chief consumer of lumber. Annually, 50 percent of the lumber consumed in the United States goes into housing. It is the main building material used in single-family homes. The recent resurgence of home construction has caused lumber prices to rise. From October 1, 1982 to July 22, 1983, the Random Lengths Composite Price for Framing Lumber increased from $152 per thousand board feet to $232 per thousand board feet. The increase was 52.6 percent in only ten months. Every extra dollar that a homebuilder has to spend to obtain lumber to frame a house or to do woodwork within the house will be an additional cost to the homebuyer when he purchases the house.

National forests are the primary source of softwood lumber cut west of the Rocky Mountains. Combined with the lumber cut from private lands, they satisfy approximately 70 percent of the domestic demand for lumber. Canada supplies virtually all of the rest. Canada has the capacity to expand its share of the domestic lumber market. If we constrain domestic supplies of lumber by locking up commercial grade timber in wilderness areas, we will be exporting jobs in the lumber industry to Canada and sending more dollars to Canada to buy Canadian lumber.

RARE II is the most authoritative study of multiple uses of national lands. We endorse the RARE II recommendation that 1.2 million acres in California be placed in the wilderness category. RARE II drew a reasonable balance among competing uses of national forests. We urge the Subcommittee to amend the bill to make wilderness designations in accordance with the RARE II recommendation.

In addition, NAHB urges the Subcommittee legislatively to release land designated under RARE II for multiple uses from further consideration as wilderness. Uncertainty as to the future availability of commercial timber from national forests contributes to high bidding among timber producers for the right to cut the timber that is made available. Further, we urge Congress to declare that the RARE II environmental impact statement, as it pertains to California, is legally sufficient and not susceptible to judicial challenges. Such a declaration would reverse the federal court decision in *California v. Bergland*, in which the court invalidated the EIS and ordered the Forest Service to restudy areas that had already been studied thoroughly for a decade. The time is long past to resolve this important national issue.

We appreciate your consideration of our views on the California wilderness bills. Please contact NAHB Senior Staff Vice President Robert D Bannister at 822-0470 for further information on our position.

Sincerely,

Harry Pryde

Harry Pryde
President

HP:dg

walker- bros creations
po box 631 malibu ca 90265

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman,
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Water
Washington, DC 20510

July 25, 1983

Dear Honorable Senator,

I am writing today in a sincere effort to urge you and your committee to support a wilderness stand not only in California, but Alaska and other places in our great nation.

California has perhaps the most spectacular areas of natural wilderness; Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Coastal, and the list goes on and on. Currently, the timber, mining, and other industries are waging an all out assault against areas that have been in the process of becoming protected wilderness areas. To date, areas in the RARE II and BLM plans have always mysteriously BECOME short--acreage wise.

Currently, the Siskiyou Mountain area is under attack and its possible 240,000 acres have been cut to only 100,000. This area has the best salmon and steelhead fishing in the state. Not to mention the rare species of cone bearing trees, wild flowers, and shrubs. Just think what will happen if the virgin timber is cut down, clearcut; erosion will be disasterous in this area which received over 270 inches of rain in 1982.

I have written Sen. Pete Wilson and his reply is one not of protecting California's wild lands, but one in the middle somewhere, somewhere on the side of profits and big business. That is why I am writing to you, you are supposed to be in a position of wisdom. Please, the time of raping our natural resources for the big profits is over, once our virging trees are cut down, they never can come back. Once the oil spill washes upon a virgin beach's sand, it takes many years to be erased.

Please, I beg you, help in protecting our lands, for us and our future children.

Thank you, Steve Walker

213 457 7090

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FYR

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
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COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

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GREG HURT, *Second District*
JERRY G. BELLAH, *Third District*
CLYDE W. MAY, *Fourth District*
WILLIAM C DAVIDSON, *Fifth District*

July 28, 1983

Honorable Quentin L. Kopp
Board of Supervisors
Room 235, City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

– Copy –

Dear Quentin,

I very much resent your taking the liberty to decide the status of Tuolumne County's river.

Your proclamation that you know the river better than any "local official" is a pompous presumption on your part.

You are right -- we suffer from an inadaquate water supply and you in San Francisco are in a position to solve this need. "Condescending" to do so is probably a more adaquate description than "neighborly."

We should decide on whether or not a wild and scenic designation for the Tuolumne River is in our best interest -- not you. We are not in favor of ANY designation for our river, for the numerous reasons stated by our Board many many times.

Perhaps we should be pushing a "Wild and Scenic" status for San Francisco Bay -- no bridges, no boats, no fishing, just lots and lots of scenery.

All of my life I have been involved with the so-called Tuolumne River, which as you well know is only a trickle without the water releases from the dams. If you have been using the river since 1967 -- you are a late comer indeed!

Sincerely,

Mildred (Cavagnaro) Filiberti
Supervisor
District One

MF:emb

QUENTIN L. KOPP
Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco

CITY HALL
San Francisco CA 94102
Telephone 558-2338 and 981-0245

July 26, 1983

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Senate Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

As the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee holds hearings on the California Wilderness Bill, I urge you to fashion legislation that will protect the Tuolumne River.

The Tuolumne River is a multiple use public resource. It is appreciated for its natural beauty and recreation and provides water to neighboring communities and the City and County of San Francisco. It is vital that we recognize and respect this balance which now exists on the river.

As you know, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Wild and Scenic protection for 83 miles of the Tuolumne River.

On a personal plane, I've been using the river with family and friends since 1967. I know it probably better than any local elected official. I've certainly spent more time in that country than any other politician around here.

The San Francisco resolution states: "The history and development of the City of San Francisco and the Tuolumne River are intertwined and vitally effect one another." San Franciscans have done well through our relationship with the Tuolumne River. From our developments on it, we receive: the bulk of our domestic water supply; all the electricity to operate our municipal buildings, public transit, San Francisco International Airport, and more; and substantial revenue from the sale of surplus water and energy.

Yet the Tuolumne also serves the people of San Francisco as an accessible and highly used recreation and natural area. Our City owned and operated Camp Mather is located on its middle fork, as is the Jewish Community Center's Children's Camp. The main stem, an area being considered by your subcommittee, is known, loved and used by many people in San Francisco. Essentially the Tuolumne is San Francisco's favorite river, providing something for all of our needs.

Ironically, the only area which has not received its fair share of developed benefits from the Tuolumne, is Tuolumne County through which the river flows.

While the river is an increasingly valuable recreation resource for their economy, they suffer from an inadequate water supply. I believe that San Francisco is uniquely positioned to solve this need.

I am committed to negotiating in a neighborly manner to give fuller consideration to their local needs. Their area of greatest water supply needs is the small town of Groveland. They can meet this need, either through their own small project on the South Fork of the Tuolumne, which even conservationists support as being compatible with wild and scenic protection for the main stem, or through a renegotiated contract with San Francisco which currently supplies Groveland's water from our nearby existing pipeline.

I am committed to addressing the needs of Tuolumne County. A wild and scenic Tuolumne River will enhance their tourist based economy. They can also meet their local water needs via the compatible smaller projects on the Tuolumne's tributary; or, in some cases from even more economical sources such as the South Fork of the Stanislaus River.

With the water needs of Groveland and Tuolumne County met, the River can continue to serve as a model of developed and natural values in balance. Tuolumne County's water rights can be preserved while designating the Tuolumne River Wild and Scenic Status.

Please convey these heartfelt sentiments to the subcommittee. I feel them deeply and ask that careful consideration be given to the protection of the Tuolumne River and Tuolumne County.

Sincerely yours,

Quentin L. Kopp

QUENTIN L. KOPP

QLK:eh
cc: Honorable Pete Wilson, U.S. Senate
Mr. Jim Burroughs, Office of Senator Wilson
Honorable Bill Davidson
Honorable Cisco May
Honorable Millie Filiberti

MIC
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Government Relations Office
Washington, D.C.

Statement of
MELVIN R. STAHL
VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

On
S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437
California Wilderness

Washington, D.C.
July 28, 1983

1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Suite 1410 • Arlington, VA 22202 • (703) 521-0444

MIC
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am Melvin R. Stahl, Vice President of Government Relations for the Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc., Irvine, California. The Motorcycle Industry Council is a not-for-profit trade association that represents the manufacturers and distributors of motorcycles, motorcycle parts and accessories, and members of other allied trades whose products are used extensively in the pursuit of off-highway motorized recreational activities throughout the State of California and the entire nation.

The Motorcycle Industry Council has supported the National Wilderness Preservation System program as a logical extension of the multiple use management concept to separate out those lands so unique in character and value that they should be preserved in perpetuity while providing other lands for other comtemporary uses.

However, we have been greatly disappointed in the vast differences between what we believe the Wilderness Act contemplated and what the realities and results of the process have been. The criteria for Wilderness has been tortured beyond belief throughout the complex and admittedly very difficult inventory, review, and evaluation of candidate areas by the responsible land managers to provide the basis for withdrawal recommendations to the Congress and by what the Congress has done with those recommendations in the past and is now contemplating in the legislation before the Committee today.

As we approach the 9th year of this protracted, costly, and frequently divisive process, the light at the end of the tunnel still looks more like that of a train coming the other way. The "primeval character" of land "untrammeled by man" somehow has been expanded to encompass areas that in the past have been farmed, logged, and mined. Areas "untrammeled by man" include land used extensively for off-highway motorized recreation. "Roadless" has come to mean roads, some with prepared surfaces, and "without permanent improvements or human habitation" includes various locales with structures where people have been and are living.

Definitional arguments notwithstanding, the substance of the matter is not whether there will be wilderness but: (1) what will be wilderness in terms of quality? (2) how much is enough? and (3) how credible is the process? S. 5 and H.R. 1437 particularly do violence to all three; by manufacturing wilderness where there is none, by withdrawing excessive amounts of this creatively manufactured land to merely add acreage and by frequently doing so without regard to or against the recommendations of those most knowledgable and involved in the process—the land managers.

The Forest Service, after investing 6 years of effort in inventory, review, evaluation, and public participation, has recommended that an additional 1.2 million acres of public land in California be withdrawn to fulfill the needs of the NWPS. This would seem to be sufficient by any reasonable standard considering there are already 3 million acres of State and Federal land in wilderness with an additional 9 million acres of Federal lands currently in some form of "wilderness study" that could result in further withdrawals.

California is exceptional among states for its size, its diversity, its abundant resources, the presence of a wide range of ecosystems, varities of flora and fauna and presence of historically significant artifacts. These attributes however, are not all so singularly unique in their entirety as to warrant being totally locked up and put into storage for purposes that have never been very clear but seem analogous to affording a privileged academician a private opportunity to peruse the archives—an opportunity that doesn't well serve the people of this country.

It is apparent that California is already bearing a disporportinate share of the NWPS. 1.2 million acres in and of itself is a very significant addition. This recommendation is the result of the RARE II process and represents the only comprehensive study of lands suitable for inclusion in the wilderness system available. Although not without controversy, the areas included in the recommendation generally tend to fulfill wilderness quality criteria. S. 5 and H.B. 1437 would double that amount and do so by adding acreage of questionable quality to wilderness rather than adding wilderness to wilderness. Enough is enough.

Vast opportunities for dispersed and developed recreation, mineral and timber resource development, jobs and enjoyment, will be lost if these additional areas are withdrawn. Approximately 400 miles of existing roads and trails supporting over 265,000 visitor days associated with or dependent upon motorized vehicle use will no longer be available. Dispersed recreational activities currently pursued on motorcycles in these areas such as family camping, hunting, fishing, and viewing of historic/archeological sites would be eliminated depriving some portion of the over 5 million off-highway motorcycle riders in the U.S. and the 700,000 such Californians, the pleasure of their recreational pursuits. Although not large by other industry standards, the economic value of the off-highway retail market in California is estimated at $30 million, some of which will disappear along with the jobs it provides.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the Motorcycle Industry Council strongly recommends that S. 5 and H.R. 1437 not be enacted unless amended to reduce the total acreage of wilderness designation to that of S. 1515 Title I. We further recommend that none of the areas in Title II of S. 1515 be included and that any bill reported incorporate appropriate release and sufficiency language to provide for permanent status for unroaded areas not recommended for wilderness and the recognition that RARE II statements are sufficient. The release/sufficiency language presently in S. 5, H.B. 1437, and S. 1515 is inadequate in this regard.

By adopting the administration's recommendation of 1.2 million (RARE II) acres and no more you will not please everyone but this is a "studied" recommendation with credibility far beyond any advanced in support of additional withdrawal. This will go far to reduce the debilitating polarization that now pervades all aspects of this issue and perhaps will allow us all to get on with the business of..."establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System for the good of the whole people."

This concludes my prepared testimony. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have or provide additional material for the record as appropriate.

Thank you.

ARCC American Rivers Conservation Council
323 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. Washington, DC 20003 Telephone: (202) 547-6900

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER N. BROWN

CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, AMERICAN RIVERS CONSERVATION COUNCIL

before

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony at these hearings on S. 5 and S. 1515, the California Wilderness bills. My name is Christopher Brown, and I am the Conservation Director of the American Rivers Conservation Council, a nation-wide membership organization dedicated exclusively to the preservation of America's free-flowing rivers. ARCC works for the inclusion of exceptional rivers into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, for river preservation by state and local governments, and to disseminate information on river conservation. Over the past decade we have helped to expand the Wild and Scenic Rivers System from eleven to a total of sixty-one protected rivers throughout the nation.

The American Rivers Conservation Council was recently asked to rank the ten most threatened rivers in the nation. Without hesitation, we listed the Tuolumne River first. Among the rivers which face unnecessary destruction from dams, diversions, flood control schemes, and streamside development, the Tuolumne emerges as one where the historic, recreational, and scenic features tip the scales most abruptly in favor of preservation.

Seventy years ago Congress authorized the first impoundment of the Tuolumne River. Today the Tuolumne is harnessed by five dams. This once wild and unfettered river currently provides 8% of California's population with drinking water, turns the turbines of San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric generators, and delivers enough water to the San Joaquin valley to irrigate 230,000 acres of the richest farmland in the world. It contributes its fair share, and more, to California's renowned productivity.

Yet, in addition to its electrical and irrigation services, the Tuolumne's remaining 83 miles of free-flowing water provide an unsurpassed recreational experience to tens of thousands of visitors each year. The Tuolumne is recognized as the premiere whitewater boating river in California and the finest wild trout fishery in the Sierra Nevadas. On its banks are four family camps serving the people of San José, Berkeley, and San Francisco.

The Tuolumne's magnificence has not gone unnoticed. In 1979 a Congressionally authorized four-year study led the Forest Service, Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to issue a joint recommendation that this "outstandingly remarkable" river be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In June of 1983 San Francisco's own Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a resolution endorsing national protection for the Tuolumne. And in response to an outpouring of constituent concern, Senator Alan Cranston and four California Representatives have submitted bills which would protect the remaining free-flowing section of the Tuolumne as Wild and Scenic.

At the same time, developers are moving forward to dam up the twenty-seven miles of the Tuolumne which flow outside of the protected Yosemite Park lands. Interior Secretary Watt has rescinded the BLM Wilderness Study status of two sections along this stretch of the river, rendering it vulnerable to development. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has approved a preliminary permit for hydroelectric generation along this section. The proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry hydro project would permanently destroy the last remaining natural section of the river by flooding ten miles of the river and diverting three-quarters of its flow into a pipeline. The four family camps would be flooded, along with the mountain town of Harden Flat. The proposed dams will provide a mere 5% increase in the river's generating capacity while eliminating a beautiful river ecosystem. The rationale for this degradation is purely financial: San Francisco will sell the generated power to neighboring communities, trading away a priceless resource for trivial amounts of revenue.

The failure of Congress last December to extend study protection on the Tuolumne pending congressional action on Wild and Scenic status left the decision on the river's future to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. FERC has taken the first steps toward sealing the fate of the river. But Congress again has the opportunity to assert itself as the proper forum for a decision on the river's future in these Wilderness bills. We sincerely hope that Congress seizes this opportunity.

The American Rivers Conservation Council strongly opposes any further development on the Tuolumne, and wholeheartedly supports wilderness designation for the river. This will insure that the Tuolumne remains intact and free for the enjoyment of future generations. The projects would serve only one purpose, the generation of electricity, and would prevent other uses, including recreation. Failure to protect the river now will destroy it forever as the multiple use resource which it is today.

The Tuolomne's inclusion into the Wilderness bills S. 5 and S. 1515 would signal a commitment to balanced resource management: a river which provides bountiful electrical and water supplies as well as an unparalleled recreational experience and magnificent fish and wildlife habitat.

Too many rivers have drowned already. We must act now to save what remains of the Tuolumne--and it is worth saving.

I appreciate the opportunity to express my views.

Testimony for the Protection of the Tuolumne River

before the

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water

Malcolm Wallup, Chairman

by
Richard Linford, President
Western River Guides Association

My name is Dick Linford. I am President of the Western River Guides Association, which represents over 200 river outfitters and guides in eleven western states. I am the California representative on the National Task Force on Outfitter Permit Policy. I run float trips on the Tuolumne River, and am a member of the Tuolumne County Chamber of Commerce. I am representing the river outfitting industry before this committee.

In my 14 years as a river guide, outfitter, and spokesman for river outfitting, I have run virtually all the significant rivers of the West. My company presently offers 20 trips on 4 continents.

With this considerable experience, I can truthfully say that the 18 "runnable" miles left of the Tuolumne are as fine a stretch of whitewater as any in the West. Short as it is, it is often referred to as the "Champagne of Whitewater Rivers", and ranked with the Colorado through the Grand Canyon and Idaho's Middle Fork as one of the most exciting and beautiful runs in the nation. And the Tuolumne has the added value of being just a few hours from two of the nation's major metropolitan areas, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

While the Tuolumne serves these populations well, it also has a national drawing. People come from all over to run it. Our summer trips are normally booked a year in advance, and we keep long waitlists. Demand is such that the Forest Service doubled the allotted commercial use of the river in 1982, and we are petitioning for another allotment increase.

Eleven companies run commercial float trips on the Tuolumne. All are small, entrepreneurial businesses. Together we employ over 70 people, all of whom would lose their jobs if we were to lose the river. Most of these people are in their early twenties, very vulnerable to unemployment.

Some outfitters run only the Tuolumne, and are totally dependent upon it. For most of us the Tuolumne is the cornerstone of our businesses; the river that makes us viable.

Our businesses contribute significantly to the economy of Tuolumne County. Tourism is the county's number one industry, and we are an important part of that. Our clients not only run the river; they stay at least one night in the area, eat two meals in restaurants, and make purchases at the local stores. Our employees live in the area during the season, and spend their paychecks there.

We all own or rent property in the area, buy our trip food and supplies at local stores, and gas and maintain our vehicles at local gas stations and garages. We pay a significant possessory interest tax to the county for doing business on the river, and we pay the Forest Service the highest ourfitter use fees in the nation, one fourth of which is returned to the county in the form of in-lien taxes. The county would be sorely damaged by our disappearance.

The Tuolumne is not only one of the best whitewater rivers in the country; it is also symbolic of the collision course between our need for wilderness adventure, on the one hand; and our demand for energy on the other. Whitewater river touring has been one of the fastest growing ourdoor recreations in the country. Conservative estimates are that it grew at least 1,000%

from 1970-1979. Now, demand for whitewater is seriously exceeding the supply of rivers. The better rivers are reaching their use capacity, and many, like the Tuolumne, have waiting lists.

The exploding demand for whitewater is not meeting just a limited supply, it is meeting a rapidly developing one. Ironically the characteristics that make good whitewater also make good damsites. In California over the past two decades, we have lost whitewater runs on the Pitt, McCloud, Sacramento, several Forks of the Feather and, most recently, the Stanislaus. Just 20 miles north of the Tuolumne, the Stanislaus was the second most popular river in the West. Its New Melones Reservoir was fought long and hard. While seeking mitigation for its loss, we were regularly told that the Tuolumne, though more challenging and less accessible, could take its place. The Tuolumne had 136,000 visit use days in 1980. Even if it survives, it will be hard put to absorb the displaced recreationists from the Stanislaus.

And the Tuolumne is already a hard-working river. It has five dams on it, including the only dam inside a National Park. Ten years ago our whitewater stretch was 24 miles long. Now it is 16 to 18, depending on the level of Don Pedro Reservoir. Completed in 1970, Don Pedro has a longer shoreline than Lake Tahoe.

In its present state, the Tuolumne is functioning as a true multipurpose river. It is the site of several church and city camps and one of the finest trout streams in the nation. To allow more hydroelectric development will turn it into a series of ditches, diversions and dams; a strictly utilitarian source of water, power, and cash for San Francisco, Turlock, and Modesto.

And the only way to protect the Tuolumne now is through wilderness designation - either by including it in the California Wilderness Bill or by classifying it Wild and Scenic. If any river ever deserved such protection, it is the Tuolumne - or what is left of it. If the Tuolumne does not get its wilderness protection, then I fear that the purpose and process for such designation has become compromised, and no as yet undesignated river with development potential is safe.

— The Snow Survey Story —

Snow surveys have been taken throughout the State for over 50 years in order to forecast water supplies from spring and summer snowmelt runoff. The process involves extracting and weighing snow cores to derive a snow water content index for each river basin. Snow surveys are made four times each winter, about the first of February, March, April, and May.

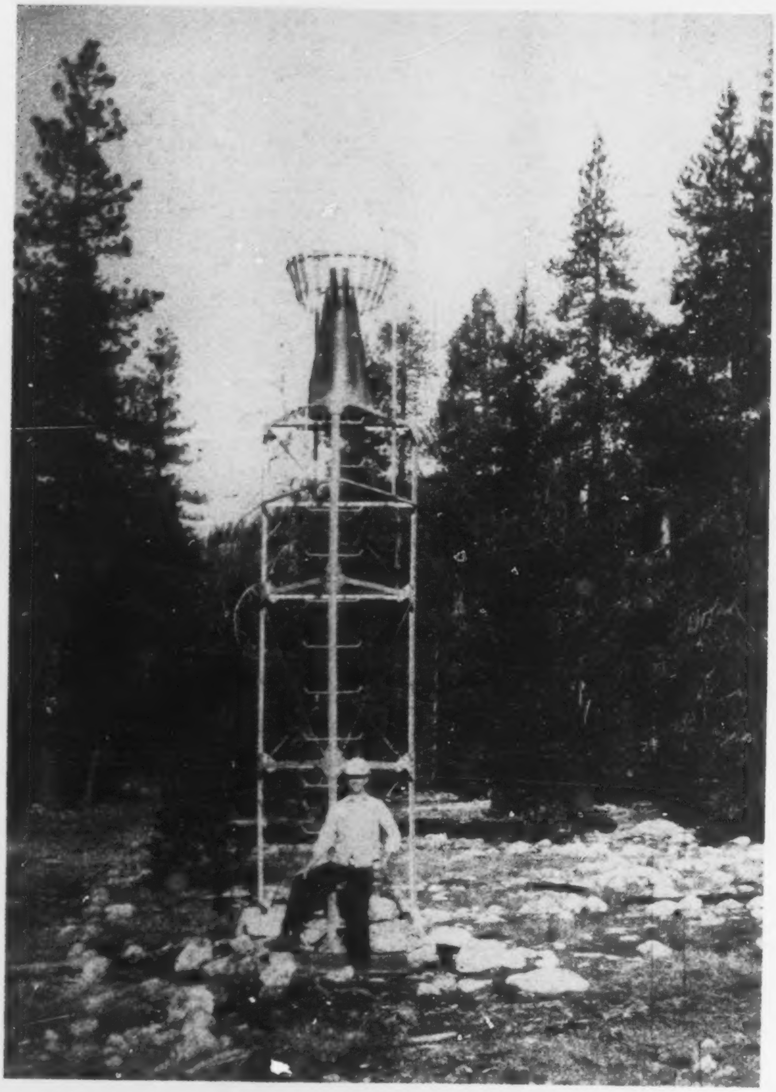
In the early years all snow surveys were conducted by men on skis. This method is still used in those remote areas where Wilderness Area management policy restricts the use of oversnow vehicle or helicopter travel. Surveys are taken on a network of 315 snow courses established at all elevation bands in the snow zones of each major snow producing river basin.

The State and cooperating agencies maintain a network of small shelter cabins, many of them now located in wilderness or wilderness study areas. These cabins provide a safe shelter to snow surveyors while on extended cross-country data gathering trips in remote mountainous areas. Snow surveyors normally use the cabins one or two nights on each of their four trips, but often are pinned down for several additional days by snow storms.

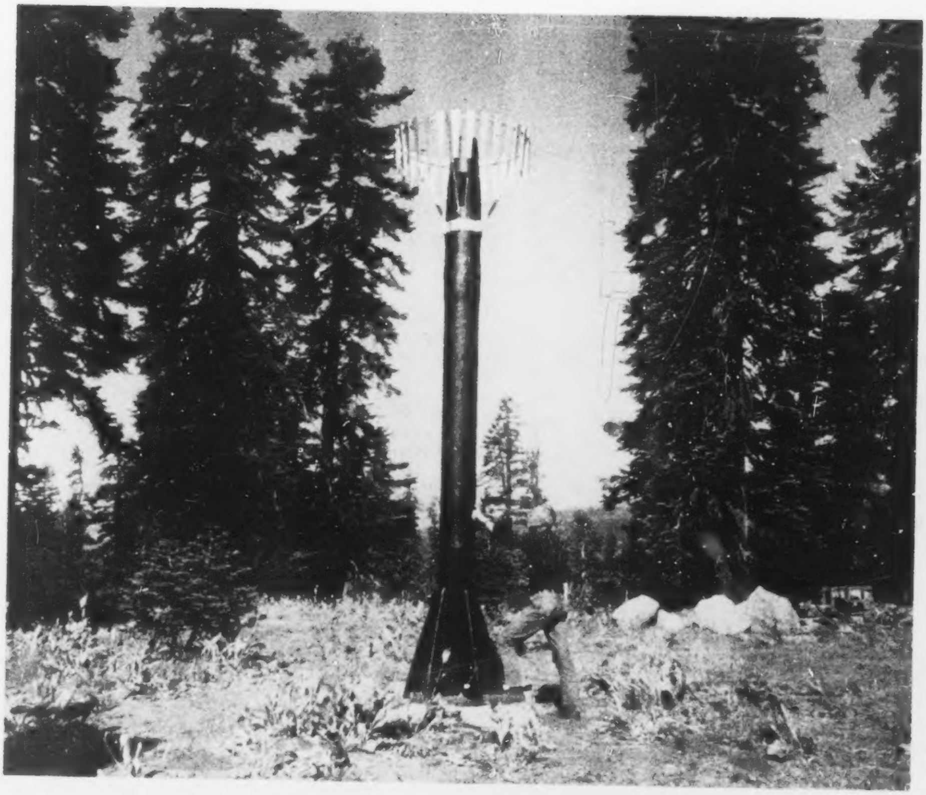
Each cabin is visited for two or three days during the fall. Pack stock is used to transport supplies and equipment to off-road locations. Use of pack stock is required in wilderness areas where no mechanical travel is presently allowed. All back country areas have a network of trails that are used by both hikers and pack stock.

In addition to preparing the cabins for winter and performing needed maintenance, they are also used as a base for completing maintenance on snow courses, aerial snow depth markers, precipitation gages, and automatic snow sensors in the area. (Many of the cabins are also used during the summer by the U. S. Forest Service or National Park Service as patrol stations for their back country rangers.)

Chain saws are used on the cabin maintenance trips to cut winter wood supplies and to clear snow courses of encroaching small trees, or to clear windfalls. Where cabins are located above timberline, sacked firewood is packed in for both winter and summer use. On the back roads in non-wilderness areas, chain saws are often used to clear wind-felled trees when traveling in to service snow survey facilities.

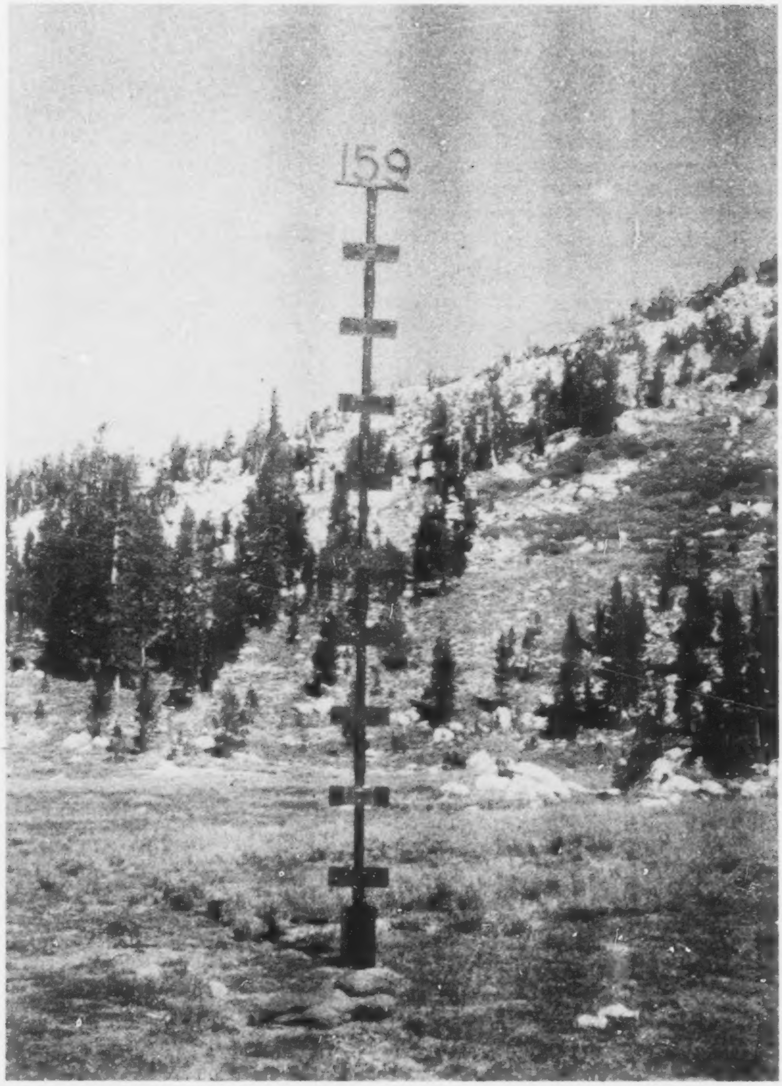


A network of storage type precipitation gages has been established to provide measurements of total season precipitation. This data provides water supply forecasters with additional information on basin priming. The gages are visited once each year to weigh out the seasonal catch and recharge them with antifreeze and oil for operation through the next winter.



The "missile type" precipitation gage has been developed to replace those with fabricated steel towers. Missile precipitation gages can be easily equipped with a fluid line to an instrument shelter where telemetry is used to send out on-call measurements of precipitation for both flood control planning and water supply forecasting.

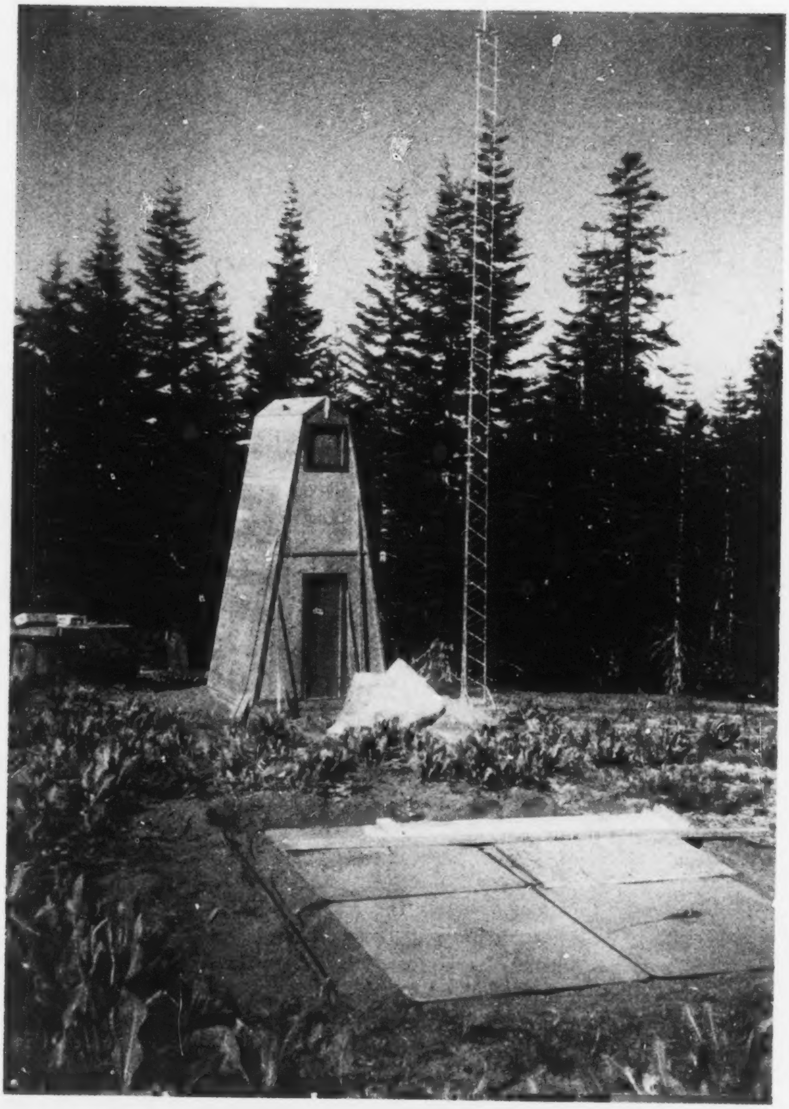
The aerial snow depth markers were developed to provide early season or supplemental data from remote areas. Their installation and maintenance is accomplished during the summer months. Currently, the network consists of 135 markers. In wilderness areas, pack stock is used to conduct needed maintenance.



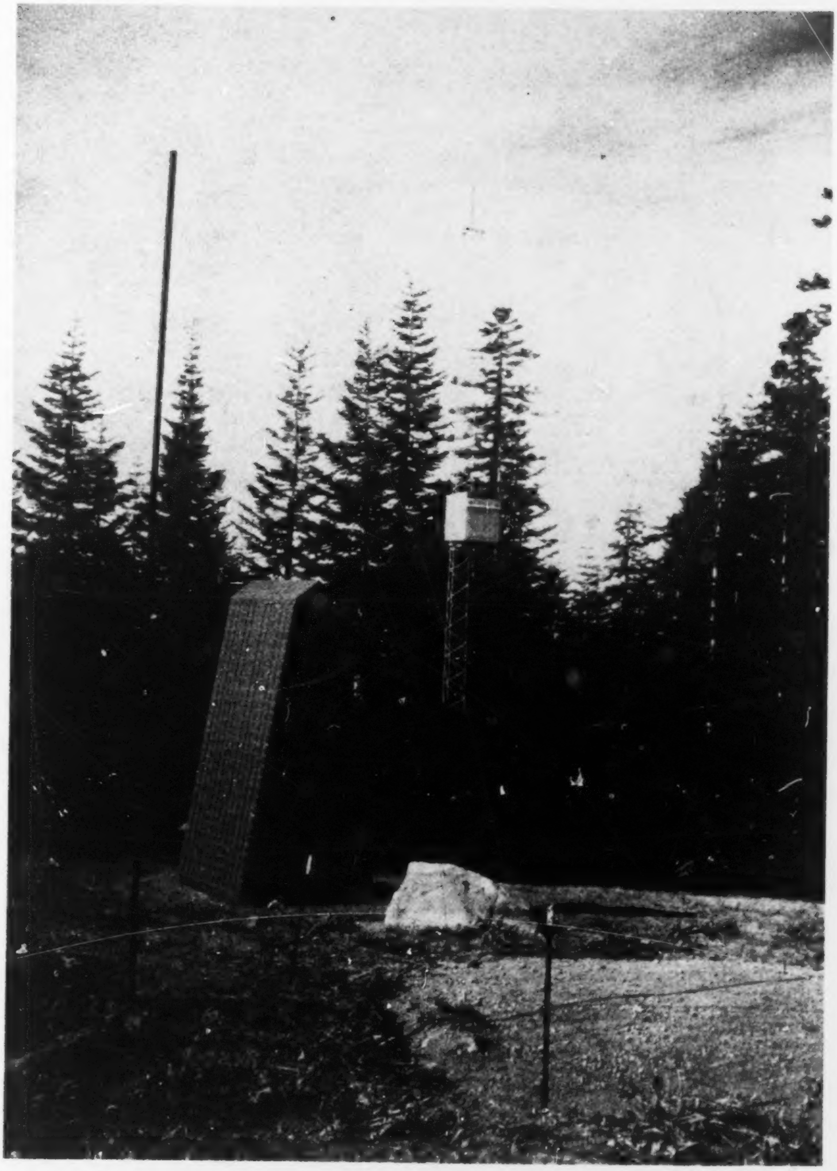
The aerial markers are photographed from low flying aircraft during the winter. Snow densities measured at key snow courses are applied to the observed depths at the markers to estimate snow water content. The markers are flown four times each winter, coinciding with scheduled ground snow surveys.

Where terrain allows, many snow courses are now reached by oversnow vehicle, increasing the number of courses that can be measured in a day. The larger vehicles, such as this Tucker Sno-Cat, are used on extended off highway trips. On shorter trips pairs of the smaller, one-man snowmobiles are used in many areas by snow surveyors.

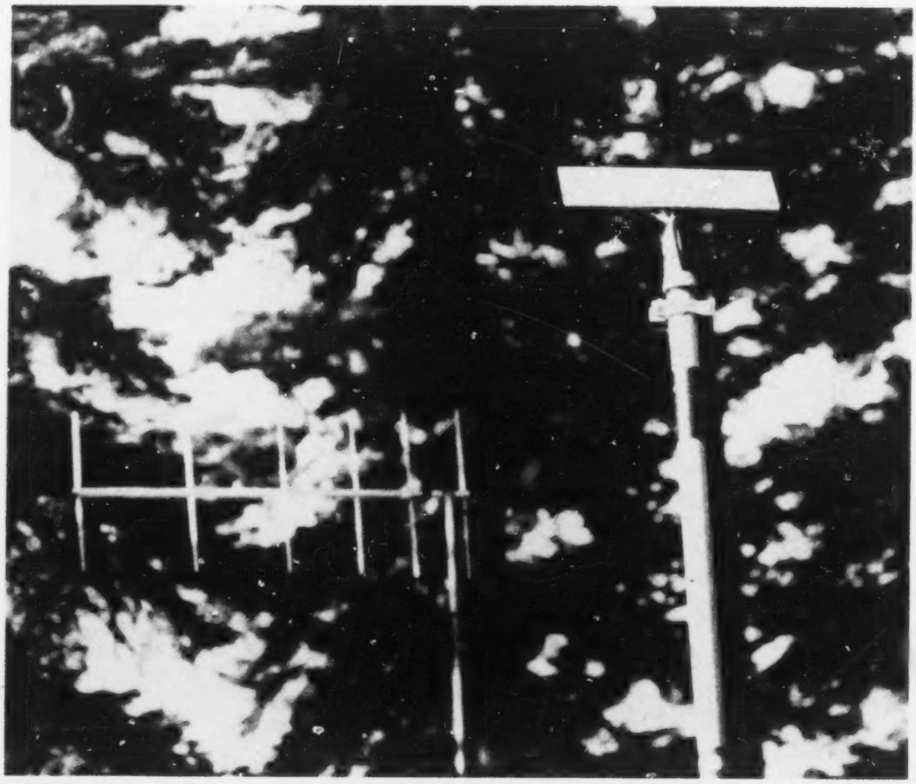
Helicopters are used to reach remote snow course networks where ground travel would take several days. They make it possible to measure a large number of courses in a short time, eliminating the threat of avalanche and other rough terrain hazards faced by ground crews.



In the last decade rapid technological breakthroughs have led to the development of automatic snow sensors. Telemetry provides the means to measure snow water content on call, resulting in the ability to update runoff forecasts at any time. These pressure tanks will weigh the snow continuously, and transfer their snow water content reading to instruments in the shelter house.



The pressure sensing tanks are buried under 2 inches of soil to decrease thermal imbalance with the surrounding ground, and for camouflage. The high instrument shelter provides a base for attaching the antenna and other above-snow instruments such as a temperature or missile precipitation gage. An upper door also provides for winter access if instrument repairs are required.



Solar cells, attached to instrument shelter roofs, trickle charge a battery that supplies needed power to instruments and radio throughout the winter season. Currently, there are 53 operational snow sensors in California's non-wilderness areas. To complete the planned initial network, another 70 snow sensors will be installed, with approximately 20 required in wilderness areas to achieve basin and elevation coverage.

Where snow sensors are installed in very remote and rough terrain, helicopters are used to transport material to the site. This method of transport allows the snow sensor sites to be placed in unobtrusive locations where the visual impact, and vandalism from hikers, will be minimized. As the snow sensor network is completed in each basin, some cutback in traditional snow survey activities will be possible.

FTR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

DIANNE FEINSTEIN

July 28, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands and Reserve Water Subcommittee,
of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

San Francisco has been a long and consistent supporter of Wild and Scenic River status for the Tuolumne River, which flows through Yosemite National Park in California, and is one of the great wild rivers of our country.

As Mayor of San Francisco, I signed a resolution of the Board of Supervisors in August, 1979 enunciating the policy that no funds would be provided for dams until Congress acted on the Tuolumne River status under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

While I recognize that your Subcommittee is hearing testimony today regarding Wilderness Bills, San Francisco's consistent support has been, in my judgment, an effort to protect the Tuolumne River. Whether by Wild and Scenic Status, or by designation as Wilderness (which protects the land surrounding the river), we urge that your Subcommittee protect the Tuolumne River.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Very sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
Mayor

TUOLUMNE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

~~252 WEST YANEY AVENUE~~ 19515B Village Drive
SONORA. CALIFORNIA 95370

1983 JUL 21 PM 4:27

July 19, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

SUBJECT: California Wilderness Legislation

We have corresponded with you in the past relative to wilderness legislation and to the possible inclusion of the Tuolumne River in either a wilderness area or the designation as a wild and scenic area. We are opposed to any legislation which will increase wilderness areas beyond that recommended by the RARE II study (1979).

It is our understanding that the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will be considering wilderness bills on July 28 - specifically S. 5, Cranston; S. 1515, Wilson; and H.R. 1437, Burton. All three bills propose additional acreage inclusion in wilderness. Inclusion of the Tuolumne River is part of the Cranston bill, not included in the Burton bill, and to the best of our knowledge, Senator Wilson has made no decision on this issue.

RARE II, which has been supported by both the Carter and the Reagan administration, would designate an additional 1.2 million acres as wilderness. Rather than closing areas to all vehicular access, development and multi-purpose management as the Cranston, Wilson and Burton bills would do, RARE II would make some designated areas available for winter sports, management of prime timber lands, and make areas accessible for fishing, hunting, and other dispersed type recreation. RARE II is a compromise, worked out between conservation interests, agricultural interests, and commercial interests.

Citizens of Tuolumne County, on a special ballot issue in June of 1982 which was proposed by environmentalists and very hotly contested, voted to keep all our options open relative to the development of the Tuolumne River. Local residents are concerned that Tuolumne County have not only water and power for the people of Tuolumne County (a county of origin) but also for agriculture and the people of California. California's entire economy is dependent on an adequate supply of water and power... both now and in the years to come. We cannot afford to lock up this valuable resource.

We will appreciate your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

TUOLUMNE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Ross W. Baker

Ross W. Baker
County President

cc: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator Pete Wilson
Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator James A. McClure
Senator Pietro A. Bevinetto
Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator John W. Warner
Senator Frank H. Murkowski
Senator Pete V. Domenici
Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum
Senator Spark M. Matsunaga
Senator John Melcher

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MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Government Relations Office
Washington, D.C.

Statement of
MELVIN R. STAHL
VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

On
S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437
California Wilderness

Washington, D.C.
July 28, 1983

1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Suite 1410 • Arlington, VA 22202 • (703) 521-0444

MIC
MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am Melvin R. Stahl, Vice President of Government Relations for the Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc., Irvine, California. The Motorcycle Industry Council is a not-for-profit trade association that represents the manufacturers and distributors of motorcycles, motorcycle parts and accessories, and members of other allied trades whose products are used extensively in the pursuit of off-highway motorized recreational activities throughout the State of California and the entire nation.

The Motorcycle Industry Council has supported the National Wilderness Preservation System program as a logical extension of the multiple use management concept to separate out those lands so unique in character and value that they should be preserved in perpetuity while providing other lands for other comtemporary uses.

However, we have been greatly disappointed in the vast differences between what we believe the Wilderness Act contemplated and what the realities and results of the process have been. The criteria for Wilderness has been tortured beyond belief throughout the complex and admittedly very difficult inventory, review, and evaluation of candidate areas by the responsible land managers to provide the basis for withdrawal recommendations to the Congress and by what the Congress has done with those recommendations in the past and is now contemplating in the legislation before the Committee today.

As we approach the 9th year of this protracted, costly, and frequently divisive process, the light at the end of the tunnel still looks more like that of a train coming the other way. The "primeval character" of land "untrammeled by man" somehow has been expanded to encompass areas that in the past have been farmed, logged, and mined. Areas "untrammeled by man" include land used extensively for off-highway motorized recreation. "Roadless" has come to mean roads, some with prepared surfaces, and "without permanent improvements or human habitation" includes various locales with structures where people have been and are living.

Definitional arguments notwithstanding, the substance of the matter is not whether there will be wilderness but: (1) what will be wilderness in terms of quality? (2) how much is enough? and (3) how credible is the process? S. 5 and H.R. 1437 particularly do violence to all three; by manufacturing wilderness where there is none, by withdrawing excessive amounts of this creatively manufactured land to merely add acreage and by frequently doing so without regard to or against the recommendations of those most knowledgable and involved in the process—the land managers.

The Forest Service, after investing 6 years of effort in inventory, review, evaluation, and public participation, has recommended that an additional 1.2 million acres of public land in California be withdrawn to fulfill the needs of the NWPS. This would seem to be sufficient by any reasonable standard considering there are already 3 million acres of State and Federal land in wilderness with an additional 9 million acres of Federal lands currently in some form of "wilderness study" that could result in further withdrawals.

California is exceptional among states for its size, its diversity, its abundant resources, the presence of a wide range of ecosystems, varities of flora and fauna and presence of historically significant artifacts. These attributes however, are not all so singularly unique in their entirety as to warrant being totally locked up and put into storage for purposes that have never been very clear but seem analogous to affording a privileged academician a private opportunity to peruse the archives—an opportunity that doesn't well serve the people of this country.

It is apparent that California is already bearing a disporportinate share of the NWPS. 1.2 million acres in and of itself is a very significant addition. This recommendation is the result of the RARE II process and represents the only comprehensive study of lands suitable for inclusion in the wilderness system available. Although not without controversy, the areas included in the recommendation generally tend to fulfill wilderness quality criteria. S. 5 and H.B. 1437 would double that amount and do so by adding acreage of questionable quality to wilderness rather than adding wilderness to wilderness. Enough is enough.

Vast opportunities for dispersed and developed recreation, mineral and timber resource development, jobs and enjoyment, will be lost if these additional areas are withdrawn. Approximately 400 miles of existing roads and trails supporting over 265,000 visitor days associated with or dependent upon motorized vehicle use will no longer be available. Dispersed recreational activities currently pursued on motorcycles in these areas such as family camping, hunting, fishing, and viewing of historic/archeological sites would be eliminated depriving some portion of the over 600,000 off-highway motorcycle riders in the U.S. and the 80,000 such Californians, the pleasure of their recreational pursuits. Although not large by other industry standards, the economic value of the off-highway retail market in California is estimated at $30 million, some of which will disappear along with the jobs it provides.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the Motorcycle Industry Council strongly recommends that S. 5 and H.R. 1437 not be enacted unless amended to reduce the total acreage of wilderness designation to that of S. 1515 Title I. We further recommend that none of the areas in Title II of S. 1515 be included and that any bill reported incorporate appropriate release and sufficiency language to provide for permanent status for unroaded areas not recommended for wilderness and the recognition that RARE II statements are sufficient. The release/sufficiency language presently in S. 5, H.B. 1437, and S. 1515 is inadequate in this regard.

By adopting the administration's recommendation of 1.2 million (RARE II) acres and no more you will not please everyone but this is a "studied" recommendation with credibility far beyond any advanced in support of additional withdrawal. This will go far to reduce the debilitating polarization that now pervades all aspects of this issue and perhaps will allow us all to get on with the business of..."establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System for the good of the whole people."

This concludes my prepared testimony. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have or provide additional material for the record as appropriate.

Thank you.

PURISSIMA HILLS WATER DISTRICT

WATER

26375 FREMONT ROAD
LOS ALTOS HILLS, CALIFORNIA 94022
(415) 948-1217

FTR
Tony

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 29 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 24, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
Chairman, Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
229 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Tuolumne River Legislation

Dear Senator McClure:

It has been brought to our District's attention that bills have been introduced in both the House (HR 2474) and Senate (S 142) seeking to designate Tuolumne River as a national Wild and Scenic River. The Purissima Hills Water District serves primarily residents of the town of Los Altos Hills and some unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. We are troubled that passage of these bills may drastically affect our ability to rely on the Tuolumne River for our water supply.

The Tuolumne River is the primary source of supply for the San Francisco Water Department, which provides water to Bay Area Peninsula water agencies, including the Purissima Hills Water District. The capacity of the current SFWD supply system is insufficient to meet the projected growth needs of the Peninsula communities, and studies have shown the Tuolumne River to be the most feasible water supply source for meeting those projected demands.

Our concern is that the proposed Tuolumne River legislation, if enacted, may prohibit increased usages of the existing Hetch Hetchy system as well as the construction of water projects to meet our anticipated future needs. Before voting on this legislation, we urge you to carefully consider its effects on the present and future water supply needs of the numerous agencies and the over one million residents of the San Francisco Bay Area who rely exclusively on this supply system. Please ensure that all necessary steps are taken to protect and preserve our long-standing water rights.

Thank you for your assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact this office for further information.

Sincerely,

Daniel Alexander
DANIEL ALEXANDER
President, Board of Directors

1983 SEP -6

AUGUST 28, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallup
The United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Wallup:

This letter concerns the California Wilderness Bill (HR 1437). I urge you to vote no on this bill because of its application to as yet undefined portions of public lands, effectively closing these areas for many people.

Wilderness areas are desirable, however, there should be a sensible balance of these areas with areas allowing other uses. Personally, I have backpacked over many of the trails in the Wilderness areas of the southern Sierras and have certainly enjoyed it, but this experience is denied to 99% of the people because of their physical limitations. Some of these desirable areas should be available for people who wish to go into them by other methods such as off road vehicles.

An area where it is presently possible to travel into the back country with off road vehicles is Kennedy Meadows in the Sequoia National Forest. In this area, my family and I have been able to travel together thru the backcountry on motorcycles and 3 wheeled all-terrain-vehicles. This is a very enjoyable experience for my family which they could not otherwise have. Unfortunately, the present version of the California Wilderness Bill could possibly close this area to off road vehicles thereby effectively restricting access to this area to a very few people.

This area, and others like it, should be open for a variety of uses based on a reasoned approach instead of blindly labeling every area with a tree or bush a Wilderness and thereby making it impossible for the vast majority of the people to ever see it. With proper guidelines, certain portions of the backcountry can accommodate a variety of uses including off road vehicle travel where appropriate.

Sincerely,

Peter H. Cress

Peter H. Cress
744 12th Street
Manhattan Beach, Ca., 90266

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
SONORA, CALIFORNIA 95370
PHONE (209) 533-5521

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CLYDE W. MAY, *Fourth District* WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON, *Fifth District*

FR

July 8, 1983

COPY

I am moved to write you concerning two most misunderstood issues before you and the Congress of the United States. The "Wild and Scenic" status for the Tuolumne River, and the "Wilderness" areas proposed for our National forests. I will deal mostly with the Tuolumne River.

First, a reminder that it is a "river" only during the rainy seasons, and when the snow melts. The many months of the rest of the year it becomes a river only when the water is released from the dam otherwise it would revert to it's historical trickle. The propaganda pictures of people kayaking and rafting through the water with the exhilarating spray cooling them is just that: Propaganda! And, I must say, the people across the nation have seen this picture often enough to believe it! Even if it were so, I would like to remind everyone of the most bountiful agriculture that exists in the world. California, the Golden State, the breadbasket of a nation and in the years to come, will provide the world with something more precious than gold; FOOD.

California was not always so blessed. We had the ingredients -- soil and water, and the extraordinary climate. The rich soil was in one place, the crystal clear, pure water in another.

The engineering genius of our forefathers gave us what we enjoy today. Health, food, wealth, economy, and ability. They also gave us power to light the darkness. What could be more beautiful than San Francisco Bay after dark.

Man came out of the cave because he was capable of producing. We must be careful not to lock up our rivers and be wise enough to make sure our forests can be used to benefit mankind. It is senseless to preserve vast areas where the only purpose that can be predicted is it will be devastated and destroyed by fire. Surely, we are educated enough and prosperous enough to be able to manage these extraordinary resources for the benefit of mankind -- otherwise, in the coming crush of world population, we may return to groveling in the dirt, with all the meaness and sickness that relates to it.

To say that a few healthy young individuals able to raft on a dangerous waterway -- and a few other healthy young individuals able to backpack in areas where getting lost is their best bet, that these few young, healthy, breathing, individuals, should have at their disposal that which is needed by all mankind is probably the most shortsighted political moves of this decade. All that could be accomplished at this crossroad could be lost. We must reflect on the future, and ourselves as responsible engineers just as our forefathers were.

Sincerely,

Mildred Filiberti

Mildred Filiberti
Supervisor
District One

MF:emb

cc: Doris Ward
Quentin Kopp
Dean Coffey
Earnie Geddes
Les Brooks
Senator Alan Cranston
Assemblyman Norm Waters
Senator John Garamendi
Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver
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FTR

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Watershed Fire Council of Southern California

225 East Victoria Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376

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727 E. Northridge Ave.
Glendora, CA 91740
(213) 335-4933

TREASURER
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1315 S. Oak Knoll St.
Pasadena, CA 91106
(213) 796-8453

July 15, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Energy and Natural Resources
SD-308 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We understand Senate Bill 1515, entitled: "California Wilderness Act of 1983" introduced by Senator Pete Wilson, is scheduled for hearing by your subcommittee on July 28, 1983.

The Watershed Fire Council of Southern California supports and urges your committee and the U.S. Senate to take prompt and favorable action towards the enactment of Title I of this bill, calling for the addition of 1.2 million acres to the National Wilderness System in California as recommended in the RARE II Study recommendations along with amendments which would provide for:

1. Language that would resolve the present legal stalemate for implementing the RARE II recommendations promptly by exempting the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement from judicial challenge; and

2. Modify Section 102(b)(2) of Title I to clearly authorize the Forest Service to take whatever appropriate actions are necessary for fire prevention and watershed protection including, but not limited to, acceptable fire presuppression and fire suppression measures and techniques. (This would be consistent with Section 2(d) of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978, HR3454, relating to the Ventana Wilderness additions in the Los Padres National Forest). We believe the present wording authorizing the Secretary concerned "...take such measures as are necessary in the control of fire, insects and disease,..." is too restrictive in that it limits authority to "control" actions - after a fire has broken out, when in our judgement, common sense and good government should stress fire prevention and pre-suppression measures so as to best protect the watersheds from wild fire in the most effective manner.

We have studied both H.R. 1437 (Burton) and S.5 (Cranston) proposing wilderness additions far in excess of the carefully prepared RARE II study recommendations. These additions were added on without the benefit of local public hearings. Most of these additions are included under Title II of S. 1515. We believe that enactment of Title II would be most unwise and unnecessary, both by nullifying most of the study findings of the RARE II hearings and by breaking trust with those of us who were assured that the areas identified for further planning would again be reviewed with local public hearings as part of the National Forest land use planning process before any action to designate the study areas as either wilderness or non-wilderness was taken. Also to place those lands determined to be best suited for multiple use back into a limbo of "deferred development" would be a backward step, contrary to both the National and local interest. We recommend the RARE II Study Findings be respected and these "add-on" areas listed under Title II not be included in the California Wilderness Act of 1983.

We are also concerned from a broader National viewpoint on the effect of Title II, S.1515 and S.5 to further reduce the area available for the fully productive use of our nation's renewable resources in accordance with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 at the very time we, as a Nation, should be looking to ways to decrease our dependency and drain upon the world's diminishing supply of non-renewable resources and shifting to greater utilization of the renewable resource opportunities provided by the Nation's forest and agricultural soils and land base.

Again, we believe the areas listed in Title I of S.1515 constitute a reasonable and creditable addition to the National Wilderness system and that prompt action to enact a California Wilderness Act this year would be in the best National interest.

DON R. BAUER
Legislative Chairman

cc: Senator Pete Wilson
Senator Alan Cranston

DRB:vy

PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, INCORPORATED

3000 BRIDGEWAY BUILDING, SUITE 104 • (415) 332-5080
P.O. BOX 1626, SAUSALITO, CA 94966, USA

28 July 1983

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Inc. represents 21 commercial fishermen's associations in California and southern Oregon. The membership collectively represents approximately 8,000 individual commercial fishermen. The majority of PCFFA's members participate in the salmon fishery offshore California, as well as Oregon and Washington. The Resources Agency in California estimates that the contribution of the salmon industry to the state is approximately $40 to $60 million dollars per year. The recreational fishery contributes about $20 million dollars annually. Small coastal communities rely heavily on the fishing industry for local employment, tourism and economic stability.

PCFFA's membership is committed to the wise use of the resource and protection of the remainder of the streams and rivers available to anadromous fishery resources. Historically, 6,000 miles of spawning habitat was available to salmon and steelhead. However, competition for other natural resources has contributed to the loss of over 5,000 miles of habitat in the last century.

In the absence of river protection that would be afforded by "Wilderness Designation", we are faced with intense competition for water diversion and the possible ruination of our remaining anadromous fishery habitat. Proposed wilderness areas containing salmon and steelhead populations which must be protected include: 1. Siskiyou (Blue Creek, Eight Mile and Dillion Creeks), 2. Marble Mountain Additions, 3. Mill Creek, 4. Red Buttes, 5. Trinity Alps and 6. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eddl Additions. Additional considerations should be given to other valuable areas such as Ishi, Pattison and North Fork regions.

STATEMENT OF THE
PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
to the hearing conducted by the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
on the
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Washington D.C.
28 July 1983

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations represents 21 commercial fishermens associations in California and southern Oregon. The majority of PCFFA's membership participates in the salmon fishery offshore California as well as Oregon and Washington. The salmon fishing industry has a great deal of impact on the State of California for two major reasons: 1. Economic Significance - the salmon fishery is California's most valuable fishery of which salmon commands one of the highest prices paid for any fish product in California. In addition, the Resources Agency estimates that the contribution of the commercial salmon industry to the State is approximately $40-60 million annually. 2. A Source of Employment - in coastal and outlying areas. This employment source is not only for individual fishermen, but to the many businesses and individuals who depend directly and indirectly on the well being of the salmon industry.

PCFFA's membership is committed to the wise use of the salmon resource and protection, along with rehabilitation, of the remaining streams and rivers available to anadromous fishery resources. Historically, 6,000 miles of spawning habitat was available to salmon and steelhead, however competition for other natural resources has contributed to the loss of over 5,000 miles of habitat in the last century. Our principle concern is that each remaining stream, creek or river system capable of sustaining populations of anadromous fishery resources, be protected. PCFFA supports the designation of wilderness areas which maintain anadromous fishery populations.

Reports quantifying the value of anadromous fishery habitat are difficult to locate, however the enclosed report entitled, "Anadromous Fishery Values Attributable to Roadless Areas" by Paul Tappel (a graduate student from Humboldt State University), attempts to estimate the annual fishery values of roadless areas in northwest California. The report indicates that north-coast roadless areas sustain anadromous fisheries worth a total of $8,811,364 per year in terms of 1977 dollars. This value does not include second or third level beneficiaries in support industries.

Anadromous salmonids require unrestricted access to and from spawning grounds, suitable gravel for reproducing and rearing. Good water quality, suitable temperature regimes, food availability are also mandatory. It is important to recognize that as little as one to two mass soil movements or increased debris related to road construction or timber harvesting in various watersheds could potentially destroy an anadromous fishery for decades. Unfortunately, there are no alternatives for "replanting", once the habitat is lost to production, it may take years before initial recovery is possible.

According to the House Report on the "California Wilderness Act of 1983" much of the timber lying within the proposed wilderness areas of the bill are classified as "marginal timber". Many areas are also characterized as "high risk" areas where in some cases the Forest Service has classified these as "special zones", where the chance for damage from land movement, slides and erosion are high.

A report by the U.S. Forest Service entitled, "Influence of Forest and Rangeland Management on Anadromous Fish Habitat in Western America" suggests that precluding timber harvesting completely in some areas may be necessary to avoid problems with slope stability, especially when the unstable slope leads directly into a stream channel.

There have been numerous concerns raised regarding the ability to carry out salmon restoration and enhancement activities in wilderness areas. Fisheries restoration and enhancement activities mainly consist of removing barriers to fish migration combined with fisheries enhancement techniques, such as streamside incubation boxes (hatchboxes), salmon rearing ponds, or fish ladders. These activities are permitted and often desirable in wilderness areas to aid in "preserving the wilderness character of the area". Barrier removal in remote areas can generally be accomplished through manual labor such as blasting of rock barriers or log jams, and use of hand tools for smaller debris jams. Many times location of these jams make it virtually impossible to utilize heavy equipment.

In addition, we concur with the California Trout organization in a recent correspondence to Senator Pete Wilson indicating that designation of "wilderness" for certain areas in northern California would have little or no effect on salmon enhancement activities. In addition, California Trout points out that "most of the waters within the proposed wilderness areas consist of small, steep-gradient headwater streams, situated well upstream from major fall run chinook salmon production areas (fall run chinook salmon are the primary species of concern to the commercial salmon industry, which prefer the lower reaches of larger streams for spawning).

Areas containing anadromous fishery populations which we feel must be afforded "wilderness protection" include:

SISKIYOU - This area includes the Blue Creek, Eight Mile and Dillon Creek watersheds. Critically important anadromous fish populations utilize these drainages. According to the House report on HR 1437, the majority of the watershed's within this area are comprised of extremely rugged terrain with large areas of unstable soils and landslide hazards. In addition, within the Eight Mile area alone, roughly 75 percent of the timber is classified as "marginal" by the Forest Service.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS - This proposed area by and large, consists of lower elevation lands containing important anadromous fish populations. Wooley Creek is also contained within this region, representing the last major drainage in the Klamath River System totally unbisected by roads. As with the Siskiyou area, this region is also characterized by highly unstable terrain.

MILL CREEK - Over 70 percent of the remaining spring chinook run in the Sacramento River utilize Mill Creek. Development of small hydroelectric projects threaten this remaining run of spring chinook salmon.

RED BUTTES - Several drainages within this area support anadromous fish runs.

TRINITY ALPS - This area contains some of the best spring salmon and summer steelhead habitats now left in Trinity County. In addition some of the lower elevation streams contain important anadromous fish populations.

YOLLA BOLLY - Wilderness designation in this region would protect certain portions of the North and Middle Forks of the Eel River - one of the remaining undammed rivers in California. This area contains major populations of salmon and summer steelhead. Due to the unstable nature of this region, the Department of Fish and Game recommends that this area be retained in its natural state so as to avoid adverse impacts of fisheries.

In regards to other areas not mentioned (i.e. Ishi, Pattison, and North Fork), we must recognize the value (economic potential to the state) of the resident anadromous fisheries utilizing these rivers and creeks and protectthose remaining watersheds that provide essential spawning and rearing habitat.

Considering the severe population declines of anadromous fisheries over the last decades due to habitat loss, the uncertainty of the Federally designated Wild and Scenic Protection status and the fact that wilderness designation is the only option which insures permanent protections for the fish, we find we have no choice but to support wilderness classification for the previously mentioned areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments on this matter. Should this committee desire, we would be pleased to provide further details of our concerns.

FTR

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS FOUNDATION
1212 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612, PHONE 415/834-4411

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President
Shaklee Corporation
ALEC STERN
Etcher and Illustrator
MEREDITH WILLSON
Playwright-Composer
JAY J. WIMBERLY
Engineer

July 21, 1983

Mr. John Amodio
Tuolumne River Preservation Trust
Fort Mason Center, Building C
San Francisco, CA 94123

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Pete Wilson and my statemen.

STATEMENT

As former Director of the California State Park System, 1967-1976, I am familiar with the discussions that have taken place over the past several years relative to the Tuolumne River. The simple question is, "Should a section of the river be preserved in its wild and natural state, or should it be dammed for utilitarian purposes?" In my mind and at this time, we and you have a responsibility to the future and in that responsibility, it is my sincere judgement that the arguments for maintaining the river in its wild and natural state outweigh the needs of the present.

As trustees of our land and water areas, we cannot in all fairness to future generations use up our natural resources today and hope that future generations will find such loses inconsequential to their welfare. There is no crisis today that demands that the Tuolumne be dammed, and I, therefore, strongly recommend that it be given wild and scenic river protection and allow future generations the privilege of enjoying one of California's beautiful and scenic rivers unspoiled by man made development and allow them the privelege to decide its greatest and best use.

Sincerely,

William Penn Mott, Jr.
President

Enclosure

COOPERATING COUNCIL

CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS
CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
CALIFORNIA PARK AND RECREATION SOCIETY
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK RANGERS ASSOC.
CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOC.
NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST
NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST
SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE
WILDFLOWER PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

All gifts are deductible for federal and state tax purposes

OCT 5 2:28

September 1, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallup
The United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Wallup:

This letter concerns pending congressional Wilderness bills (HR 1437, SB 5, and SB 1515). These bills should not be passed in their present form since they include land that should not be designated as wilderness areas.

One area in particular, Kennedy Meadows in the Sequoia National Forest, California, should not be designated a wilderness area. For many years, this area has been successfully utilized as a multi-use area for hikers and off-road-vehicle travel. The number of people who visit this area, while nearby "Wilderness" areas are little used, indicates that this area is needed and that the present use of this area should continue.

I urge you to look more carefully at this area, and others being similarly used, to see their value to those people who actually go and visit our national forests.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Smith

Jack H. Smith
320 Beaumont Dr.
Vista, Ca., 92083

1983 September 1, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallup
The United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Wallup:

This letter concerns pending congressional Wilderness bills (HR 1437, SB 5, and SB 1515). These bills should not be passed in their present form since they include land that should not be designated as wilderness areas.

One area in particular, Kennedy Meadows in the Sequoia National Forest, California, should not be designated a wilderness area. For many years, this area has been successfully utilized as a multi-use area for hikers and off-road-vehicle travel. Thru the cooperation of the National Forest Service and off-road-vehicle clubs, the trail system has been well maintained allowing many people to visit the area with no adverse effect on the land or nearby areas. In contrast, nearby areas which have been previously designated as "Wilderness" areas have been little used, most notably by the many people who had originally clamored for the Wilderness designation. Since there are already vast areas nearby with the Wilderness designation, the Kennedy Meadows area should be left as it is, a multi-use-area available, on a well regulated basis, to those people who actually go and visit our forests.

I urge you to look more carefully at this area, and others being similarly used, to see their value to those people who actually go and visit our national forests.

Sincerely,

Louis Saunders

Louis Saunders
2015 Plant
Redondo Beach, Ca., 90278

Official Committee File

Trinidad Rancheria

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 1 2 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 8, 1983

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Comm.
Senate Dirksen Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

We respectfully request that you include in your Committee hearing records our following statement of support for S.5 introduced by Senator Alan Cranston:

California has the largest Indian population of any other state in the Country, 231,000, and about half of this population is indigenous to the State, and includes eighty (80) federally recognized reservations. There exists a special relationship between these federally recognized Indian Tribes and the Federal Government. This "trust relationship" exists as a result of judicial interpretations of the United States Constitution, treaties, executive orders and other relations the Federal Government has maintained with the Indian tribes. In Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831) 30 U.S. 1, and Worchester v. Georgia (1832) 31 U.S. 515, Chief Justice John Marshall's majority opinion recognized the unique legal status Indian tribes maintain which is a fiduciary relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. This fiduciary relationship includes a proprietary duty by the Federal Government to protect the lands and resources upon which the tribes rely. The standards of care have been likened to the strict principles which exist in a private trust between a trustor and his beneficiary.

In Northwestern California there are more than 15,300 Indians that will be affected by and decisions on the wilderness issues. As the original inhabitants of Northern California, the indigenous population has lived and practiced our religions in the entire region, and much of the area proposed for wilderness designation by H.R. 1437 and S.5 is sacred lands of the Hoopas, Karoks, Tolowas, Yuroks and many other tribes. Consequently, because of the religious significance of these areas to us, the following areas are especially supported for wilderness designation:

-the Blue Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the Eightmile Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the Dillon Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the entire Orleans Mountain(Rare II) Area

In May, 1983, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association, et al., C-82-4049 SAW ruled in favor of Indians' first amendment rights and we are hopeful that all participants involved in wilderness deliberations will make every effort to give our first amendment "rights" priority consideration. Enclosed is a copy of that decision for your information.

Much of the area proposed for the wilderness designation in Northern California is considered "high risk" areas and are the spawning grounds of the anadromous fisheries. The fisheries are integral to us for subsistence, religious and other cultural uses. Because of this, we feel strongly that also among the areas proposed for wilderness desigination, the following should be supported:

-the Blue Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the Eightmile Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the Dillon Creek Area(Siskiyou Wilderness)
-the Yolla Bolly Middle Eel Additions

We are hopeful your Committee will do everything possible to ensure our interests are protected by providing Wilderness designations to those areas we listed above. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joy Sundberg

Joy Sundberg
Chairperson

cc: Senator Cranston
Senator Wilson
Rachel A. Joseph

ORIGINAL
FILED
MAY 2[illegible] 1983
CLERK, U. S. DIST. COURT
SAN FRANCISCO

FILE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHWEST INDIAN CEMETERY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, a non-profit corporation;
JIMMIE JAMES;
SAM JONES;
LOWANA BRANTNER;
CHRISTOPHER H. PETERS;
SIERRA CLUB, a non-profit corporation;
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, a non-profit corporation;
CALIFORNIA TROUT, a non-profit corporation;
SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS RESOURCE COUNCIL, an unincorporated association;
REDWOOD REGION AUDUBON SOCIETY, an unincorporated association;
NORTHCOAST ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER, a non-profit corporation;
TIMOTHY McKAY; and
JOHN AMODIO;

Plaintiffs,

vs.

No. C-82-4049 SAW

R. MAX PETERSON, in his official capacity as Chief, United States Forest Service;
JOHN R. BLOCK, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Agriculture;
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE; and
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Defendants.

/////

/////

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1983
Native American Heritage Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Acting by and
Through THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN R. BLOCK, in his official
capacity as Secretary of the United
States Department of Agriculture;
R. MAX PETERSON, in his official
capacity as Chief of the Forest
Service of the United States
Department of Agriculture; ZANE G.
SMITH, JR., in his official capacity
as Regional Forester of the
California Region of the Forest
Service of the United States
Department of Agriculture,

Defendants.

No. C-82-5943 SAW

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

These two suits, consolidated for trial, challenge decisions by the United States Forest Service (Forest Service) (1) to complete construction of the last 6.02 miles (Chimney Rock Section) of a paved road from Gasquet, California, to Orleans, California (the "G-O road"), and (2) to adopt a forest management plan providing for the harvesting of timber for the Blue Creek Unit of Six Rivers National Forest.

Plaintiffs in _Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association, et al._, C-82-4049 SAW, are seven non-profit corporations and unincorporated associations (Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, California Trout, Siskiyou Mountains Resource Council, Redwood Region Audubon Society, and Northcoast Environmental Center), four individual plaintiffs of American Indian heritage (Jimmie James, Sam Jones, Lowana Branter, and Christopher H. Peters), and two

Sierra Club members (Timothy McKay and John Amadio). Defendants are R. Max Peterson, Chief, Forest Service, and John R. Block, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. The State of California, acting through its Native American Heritage Commission, is the sole plaintiff in *California v. Block, et al.*, C-82-5943 SAW. Defendants are Secretary of Agriculture Block, Forest Service Chief Peterson, and Zane G. Smith, Jr., Regional Forester of the California Region of the Forest Service.

The 67,500 acre Blue Creek Unit is located in Del Norte and Humboldt counties in the northwestern corner of California. Approximately 31,100 acres of the Unit is virgin Douglas Fir forest, and has been inventoried by the Forest Service as a roadless area.[1] On its northern boundary, the Unit adjoins the Eight-mile and Siskiyou inventoried roadless areas. Blue Creek itself, located within the Unit, is a tributary to the Klamath River and contains important spawning habitat for several anadromous fish species.[2]

On November 12, 1974, the Forest Service first proposed in a Draft Environmental Statement (DES) various land use management plans for the Blue Creek Unit. *See* Def. Ex. A. The Forest Service then issued a Supplemental DES (SDES) in 1975, *see* Def. Ex. B, and a Final Environmental Statement (FES) on May 21, 1975. *See* Def. Ex. C. On February 19, 1981, Regional Forester Smith selected Alternative E from among the alternative land use plans proposed in the FES. The Forest Service subsequently modified Alternative E and issued its recommended management plan in a document entitled "Blue Creek Unit Implementation Plan" (the Management Plan). *See* Def. Ex. J. The Management Plan calls for the harvesting over the next 80 years of 733 million board feet of timber from the Blue Creek Unit. Id. at 4.

On November 7, 1977, the Forest Service proposed various alternative routes for the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road designed to link the existing Summit Valley and Dillon-Flint Sections of the road. These various routes are all located within the Blue Creek Unit. See Def. Ex. E. On March 2, 1982, Regional Forester Smith selected Alternative D-4 as the proposed route for the Chimney Rock Section. See Def. Ex. G.

Following exhaustion of their administrative appeals of both Forest Service decisions, plaintiffs filed these suits alleging that the challenged decisions violate: (1) the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; (2) the American Indian Freedom of Religion Act of 1978 (AIFRA), 42 U.S.C. § 1996; (3) the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., and the Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1331 et seq.; (4) the Federal Water Quality Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; (5) water and fishing rights reserved to American Indians on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and defendants' trust responsibility towards those rights; (6) the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706; (7) the Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 528-31; and (8) the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 U.S.C. § 1600 et seq. Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction to prevent the Forest Service from soliciting competitive bids on the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road. On December 17, 1982, the Court denied preliminary injunctive relief and, based upon defendants' assurance that no construction would occur prior to the Court's ruling on the merits, instead chose to conduct an early trial. See Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Ass'n v. Peterson, 552 F. Supp. 951 (N.D. Cal. 1982).

Based upon the evidence presented at trial, the Court finds that the challenged Forest Service decisions violate (1) the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; (2) NEPA and the Wilderness Act; (3) the Federal Water Quality Control Act; (4) Indian water and fishing rights on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and defendants' trust responsibility towards those rights; and (5) the Administrative Procedure Act. This memorandum constitutes the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

I. The First Amendment

In reviewing the nature of the religious beliefs involved in this case, it must be remembered that their unorthodox characte is no basis for denial of the protection of rights guaranteed by the Free Exercise Clause. See, e.g., Thomas v. Review Bd., 450 U.S. 707, 714 (1981). Thus, "religious beliefs need not be acceptible, logical, consistent, or comprehensible to others in order to merit First Amendment protection." Id.

The northeastern corner of the Blue Creek Unit is considered sacred land by members of the Yurok, Karok, and Tolowa Indian tribes.[3] This region is known as the "high country." Although the high country includes the highest mountain peaks in this corner of the Blue Creek Unit, such as Chimney Rock, Doctor Rock, and Peak 8, the area considered sacred encompasses an entire region rather than simply a group of individual sites (Def. Ex. G-K, Theodoratus Report (hereinafter "Theo. Rpt."), at 419). The Indian plaintiffs and the State of California assert that either construction of Alternative D-4 (hereinafter the Chimney Rock Section) or implementation of the Management Plan would desecrate the high country in violation of the Indian plaintiffs' rights under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment.

The Indian plaintiffs' use of the high country for religious purposes is not in dispute. Ceremonial use of the high country by the Yurok, Karok, and Tolowa tribes dates back to the early nineteenth century (Trial Transcript (hereinafter "Tr.") at 267-68) and probably much earlier (Theo. Rpt. at 230-73, 386). Members of these tribes currently make regular use of the high country for several religious purposes. Individuals hike into the high country and use "prayer seats" located at Doctor Rock, Chimney Rock, and Peak 8 to seek religious guidance or personal "power" through "engaging in emotional [and] spiritual exchange with the creator" (Tr. at 79). Such exchange is made possible by the solitude, quietness, and pristine environment found in the high country. Certain key participants in tribal religious ceremonies such as the White Deerskin and Jump Dances[4] must visit the high country prior to the ceremony to purify themselves and to make "preparatory medicine" (Theo. Rpt. at 46). The religious power these individuals acquire in the high country lends meaning to those tribal ceremonies, thereby enhancing the spiritual welfare of the entire tribal community (Tr. at 110-13; Theo. Rpt. at 417). Medicine women in the tribes travel to the high country to pray, to obtain spiritual power, and to gather medicines (Tr. at 237-39). They then return to the tribe to administer to the sick the healing power gained in the high country through ceremonies such as the Brush and Kick Dances (*Id.*; Theo. Rpt. at 52-58

For a number of reasons, the Indian plaintiffs contend that construction of the Chimney Rock Section would violate the sacred qualities of the high country and impair its successful use for religious purposes. First, they claim, visibility of the road from religious sites would damage the pristine visual conditions found in the high country that are essential for its religious use (Tr. at 239; Theo. Rpt. at 419-20). (The Chimney Rock Section would dissect the high country, and separate Chimney Rock to the north from Peak 8 and Doctor Rock to the south.) Second, increase aural disturbances from construction and use of the road would similarly impair the success of religious and medicinal quests into the high country.[5/] Third, environmental degradation of the high country resulting from construction of the road would erode the religious significance of the areas (Theo. Rpt. at 420). Finally, religious use of the area would be impaired by increased recreational use resulting from construction of the Chimney Rock Section (Theo. Rpt. at 418-19).

The Management Plan calls for the harvesting of timber and the construction of approximately 200 miles of logging roads in areas immediately adjacent to Chimney Rock, Doctor Rock, Peak 8, and to other religious sites within the high country. The Forest Service has proposed "protective zones" around Chimney Rock, Doctor Rock, Peak 8, and a few other sites, which would forbid timber harvesting or the construction of logging roads within one-half mile of these locations. See Def. Ex. C, at 224-25; Def. Ex. J. Even so, plaintiffs urge that these protective zones would fail significantly to mitigate the adverse visual, aural, and environmental impacts of logging activities on the high country's salient religious characteristics.[6/]

A. The Free Exercise Clause

The First Amendment forbids infringement of the free exercise of religion. Government action violates the Free Exercise Clause if it imposes a burden on the free exercise of religion unless the government establishes "a state interest of sufficient magnitude to override the interest claiming protection under the Free Exercise Clause." Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S. 205, 214 (1971); see Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398, 403-09 (1962). Furthermore, "only those interests of the highest order * * * can overbalance legitimate claims to the free exercise of religion." Yoder, supra at 215. Even if the government advances such an interest, it must demonstrate that no other means of serving that interest exists which is less restrictive of plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. See, e.g., Sherbert, supra, at 407-08; Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105, 116 (1942); Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U.S. 296, 307-08 (1939).

Relatively few courts have faced claims similar to those advanced by the Indian plaintiffs in this case. A majority of those courts concluded that the challenged government activity did not burden the free exercise of Indian religious practices. In Sequoyah v. Tennessee Valley Authority, 620 F.2d 1159 (6th Cir. cert. denied, 449 U.S. 953 (1980), members of the Cherokee Indian tribe brought suit to enjoin completion of the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee River on the ground that if completed the dam would flood their "sacred homeland" and destroy various sites of cultural and medicinal importance to their tribe. The court of appeals upheld the district court's grant of summary judgment for defendant based on plaintiffs' failure to demonstrate the centrality of the land to be flooded to the practice of their religion. *Id.* at 1164. Thus, the court of appeals concluded that plaintiffs had shown that the challenged action would burden their "cultural history and tradition" rather than any interest protected by the Free Exercise Clause. *Id.* at 1165.

In *Crow v. Gullet*, 541 F. Supp. 785 (D.S.D. 1982), members of the Lakota and Tsistsistas Indian tribes alleged that South Dakota's construction of roads and parking lots had disturbed the natural features of Bear Butte, a site of religious significance to the Indians located in the Black Hills. In addition, plaintiff asserted that the state had failed to control tourist behavior that interfered with plaintiffs' religious practices on the Butte, and that the state's regulation of Indian campers visiting the Butte similarly interfered with the religious practices of those campers. The district court granted defendants' motion for summar judgment on the ground that defendants' construction did not burden plaintiffs' religious practices but instead facilitated them by improving Indian access to, and diverting tourists from, Bear Butte. The court also found that the "distractions" caused by occasional tourist "misbehavior" on the Butte did not interfere with plaintiffs' religious practices, and that various permit requirements and other regulations imposed on Indian campers at the Butte did not impede their ability to engage in religious practices. *Id.* at 791-93.

In *Hopi Indian Tribe v. Block*, 8 ILR 3073 (D.D.C. June 15, 1981), plaintiffs sought to prevent further development of recreational facilities known as the Arizona Snow Bowl located in the San Francisco Peaks region of Coconimo National Forest. They claimed that such development would disturb Indian deities inhabiting the Peaks. The court concluded that the proposed development "[would] not impinge upon the continuation of all essential ritual practices," *id.* at 3075, and granted defendants summary judgment.

One court has directly addressed the issue of what state interests may justify a government-imposed burden on Native Americ religious practices. In *Badoni v. Higginson*; 638 F.2d 172 (10th Cir. 1980), *cert. denied*, 452 U.S. 954 (1981), certain Navajo Indians challenged the federal government's operation of Glen Canyon Dam and management of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument on the grounds that flooding resulting from the dam project had denied them access to a prayer spot sacred to the Navajos, and that the presence and behavior of tourists at Rainbow Bridge prevented the Navajos from conducting traditional religious ceremonies at sites near the Bridge. The court of appeals upheld the district court's grant of summary judgment for defendants, finding that maintenance of existing water levels in Glen Canyon Reservoir was "a crucial part of a multi-state water storage and power generation project," and that no less restrictive means of serving that interest existed.[7/] *Id.* at 177. In addition, the court of appeals found that plaintiffs were not entitled to have tourists excluded from Rainbow Bridge National Monument, given the Park Service's "strong interest in assuring public access to th[at] natural wonder," and statutory duty to do so. *Id.* at 178.

In the present case, defendants concede that the Indian plaintiffs' use of the high country for religious practices is entitled to First Amendment protection. The Indian plaintiffs' claim that the high country is sacred is both sincerely held and "rooted in religious belief." *Yoder*, *supra*, 406 U.S. at 215-16. The unorthodox character of those religious beliefs does not deprive them of the safeguards contained in the Free Exercise Clause. *See*, *e.g.*, *Thomas*, *supra*, 450 U.S. at 714. Similarly, plaintiffs' lack of a property interest in the high country does not release defendants from the constitutional responsibilities the First Amendment imposes on them.[8/] *See* *Badoni*, *supra*, 638 F.2d at 176; *Sequoyah*, *supra*, 620 F.2d at 1164.

1. A Burden on the Free Exercise of Religion

The first step in evaluating plaintiffs' claim based upon their constitutional right to the free exercise of religion is to determine whether the challenged actions do burden that right. The evidence establishes that construction of the Chimney Rock Section and/or implementation of the Management Plan would seriously impair the Indian plaintiffs' use of the high country for religious practices.

For generations, individual members, spiritual leaders, and medicine persons of the Yurok, Karok, and Tolowa tribes have traveled to the high country to communicate with the "great creator," to perform rituals, and to prepare for specific religio and medicinal ceremonies. Such use of the high country is "centr and indispensable" to the Indian plaintiffs' religion. *See*, *e.g.* *Sequoyah*, *supra*, 620 F.2d at 1164; *Hopi*, *supra*, 8 ILR at 3075. For the Yurok, Karok, and Tolowa peoples, the high country constitutes the center of the spiritual world. No other geographic areas or sites hold equivalent religious significance for these tribes. Further, use of the high country is essential to performing the "World Renewal" ceremonies, such as the White Deerskin and Jump Dances, which constitute the heart of the Northwest Indian religious belief system (Theo. Rpt. at 45-49). Finally, use of the high country in training young persons in the tribes in traditional religious beliefs and ceremonies is necessary to preserve such practices and to convey them to future generations (Tr. at 77). Degradation of the high country and impairment of such training would carry "a very real threat of undermining the [tribal] communit[ies] and religious practice[s] as they exist today." Yoder, supra, 406 U.S. at 218.

Communication with the "great creator" is possible in the high country because of the pristine environment and opportunity for solitude found there (Theo. Rpt. at 419-20). Construction of the Chimney Rock Section and/or the harvesting of timber in the high country, including "clear-cutting,"[9/] would seriously damage the salient visual, aural, and environmental qualities of the high country. The Forest Service's own study concluded that "[i]ntrusions on the sanctity of the Blue Creek high country are * * * potentially destructive of the very core of Northwest [Indian] religious beliefs and practices" (Theo. Rpt. at 420).

Upon careful analysis, it will be seen that prior cases involving Indian religious claims support the conclusion that the government actions proposed here burden the free exercise of plaintiffs' religion. Unlike the present case, plaintiffs in Sequoyah did not claim that the area threatened with flooding played a central role in the practice of their religion, and in fact failed to demonstrate that there had been significant past use of the area for religious purposes. 620 F.2d at 1163-64. Likewise, plaintiffs in Hopi failed to show that the 777 acre parcel planned for development within the 75,000 acre San Francisco Peaks region was "central or indispensable to their religion 8 ILR at 3075. In Crow v. Gullet, there was no claim that the challenged actions did more than possibly inconvenience Indian worshippers at Bear Butte by, for example, requiring campers to register with park officials. 541 F. Supp. at 791-93.

Other cases directly support the conclusion that the proposed Forest Service actions impose an unlawful burden on the free exercise of plaintiffs' religion. In Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398 (1962), the Supreme Court held that a state law disqualifying a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church from eligibility for unemployment compensation based upon her unavailability for Saturday work due to observance of the Sabbath imposed an unlawful burden on the free exercise of her religion. The Court found such a burden to exist even though it constituted "the denial of * * * a benefit or privilege," and was "only an indirect result of welfare legislation within the State's general competence to enact * * * *" Id. at 403-04 & n.5; see also Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S. 205, 215-16 (1971); Pillar of Fire v. Denver Urban Renewal Auth., 509 P.2d 1250, 1254 (Colo. 1973). In a case also involving Indian religious practices, People v. Woody, 61 C.2d 716 (1964), the California Supreme Court overturned the convictions of a group of Navajo Indians for unlawful use of peyote on the ground that use of the drug constituted an integral element of their religious practices.

2. Overriding State Interest

Once a burden on the free exercise of religion is established "only those interests of the highest order" can uphold the challenged government action. Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S. 205, 215 (1972). Defendants assert that construction of the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road would (1) increase the quantity of timber accessible to harvesting in the Blue Creek Unit; (2) stimulate employment in the regional timber industry; (3) provide recreational access to the Blue Creek Unit as well as permit through recreational traffic on the G-O road; (4) further the efficient administration of Six Rivers National Forest by the Forest Servic and (5) increase the price of bids on future timber sales in the Orleans area of Six Rivers National Forest by decreasing the cost of hauling such timber to timber mills located in Del Norte Count (Tr. at 1258-59). Defendants also contend that implementation of the Management Plan would increase timber production in the Blue Creek Unit, thereby stimulating the regional timber industry and increasing Forest Service revenues, a fixed proportion of which is returned to the four counties partly located in Six Rivers National Forest.

Construction of the Chimney Rock Section would not materiall serve several of the claimed governmental interests. First, the Forest Service concedes that construction of the Chimney Rock Section would not improve access to timber resources in the Blue Creek Unit. That timber could be harvested without building the Chimney Rock Section (Tr. at 1298; Def. Ex. G, App. B, at 1). Second, completion of the Chimney Rock Section would result in no net increase in the number of jobs in the regional timber industr The most it would accomplish would be the transfer of a certain number of jobs from Humboldt County to Del Norte County (Tr. at 1305). Third, increased recreational access to the area as a result of construction of the Chimney Rock Section cannot support infringement of plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. Recreational access to the area currently exists, and the Forest Service projects that an average of only eight vehicles per day would use the road for recreational purposes (Def. Ex. G, at 34). Moreover, although recreational access to the area by means of motor vehicle would be somewhat improved, resulting environmental degradation would decrease the area's suitability for primitive recreational use.

The remaining interests defendants offer in support of construction of the Chimney Rock Section fall far short of constituting the "paramount interests" necessary to justify infringement of plaintiffs' freedom of religion. Sherbert, supra, 374 U.S. at 406. Construction of the road would not greatly improve the efficient administration of Six Rivers National Forest. The Forest Service is currently able efficiently to provide all needed administrative services to the Chimney Rock-Doctor Rock area (Tr. at 1333). In fact, several such services, such as insect control, habitat improvement, and monitoring of visitors, are provided on a districtwide rather than forestwide basis. Thus, provision of these services in the Blue Creek Unit would be shared by the district rangers stationed in Orleans and Gasquet regardless of whether the Chimney Rock Section is constructed. Hence, construction of the road would not make the provision of these services significantly more efficient (Tr. at 1324-26). The Forest Service's interest in more efficiently providing road maintenance and fire protection cannot justify infringement of the free exercise of plaintiffs' religion. Both services are efficiently provided at present.

Defendants' claim that construction of the Chimney Rock Section would increase competition for timber in the Orleans area of Six Rivers National Forest, and thus increase Forest Service revenues. This claim is too speculative to support infringement of plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. Although construction of the Chimney Rock Section would reduce timber haul costs from the Orleans region to Del Norte County mills, no increase in bid prices on timber sales in the Orleans area would result unless Del Norte County mills can effectively compete for sales in the Orleans region. A large number of mills in Humboldt County currently compete for these sales. See Pl. Ex. 45(a). Defendants failed to introduce any evidence whatever establishing the likely effect of the road construction on regional timber markets. See Tr. at 1159-62, 1166-67, 1258; Def. Ex. E, at 107-08, App. D & E. Such speculative and diffuse goals as these cannot provide the basis for denying plaintiffs' free exercise claim. See Sherbert, supra, 374 U.S. at 407.

Past investment of resources in existing paved sections of the G-O road does not justify construction of the Chimney Rock Section. Those sections of the G-O road provide improved and useful access to vast recreational, timber, and other resources in the region (Tr. at 1298, 1332-33).

Harvesting of timber from the Blue Creek Unit pursuant to the Management Plan would not serve any compelling public interest That timber is a small fraction of the timber resources found in the entire Six Rivers National Forest. Its harvesting would not significantly affect timber supplies. Moreover, the regional timber industry will not suffer greatly without access to timber in the Unit. Finally, even if defendants could demonstrate a compelling need for additional timber harvesting in the Blue Creek Unit, means less restrictive of plaintiffs' First Amendment rights than the Management Plan exist that would satisfy that need. The Management Plan could easily be more narrowly tailored to accommodate Indian religious use of the high country and at the same time exploit most of the timber resources present in the Blue Creek Unit. See Def. Ex. C, at 118-25 (discussing Alternatives A & B); Tr. at 1312-15 (possibility of increasing size of Indian religious protective zones).

B. The Establishment Clause

Defendants assert that the grant of an injunction preventing construction of the Chimney Rock Section or implementation of the Management Plan based upon the Indian plaintiffs' free exercise claim would create a government-managed "religious shrine" in violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. This assertion is without merit. Actions compelled by the Free Exercise Clause do not violate the Establishment Clause. In the present case, the Forest Service failed to accommodate the Indian plaintiffs' religious practices to the extent required by the Free Exercise Clause. Government actions having the goal and effect of such accommodation and which do not result in excessive government entanglement with religion are consistent with the Establishment Clause.[10/] See, e.g., Hunt v. McNair, 413 U.S. 734, 741-49 (1973); Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602, 612-13 (1971). Otherwise, courts could not, based upon the need to accommodate legitimate religious practices, grant exemptions to laws requiring compulsory school attendance, see Yoder, supra, punishing use of peyote, see People v. Woody, supra, or fixing eligibility standard for unemployment compensation, see Sherbert, supra.

The nature of the relief the Indian plaintiffs seek supports the conclusion that accommodation of the Indian plaintiffs' free exercise rights does not entail excessive governmental entanglemen with religion. Plaintiffs do not request that the Forest Service exclude recreational users from the Blue Creek Unit or regulate the behavior of those users in any way. Cf. Badoni, supra, 638 F.2d at 179; Hopi supra, 8 ILR at 3075-76. Rather, plaintiffs contend that in reaching its decisions the Forest Service failed to weigh competing public interests, both secular and religious, in the manner prescribed by the First Amendment. Since plaintiffs prevail on that claim, the offending decisions of the Forest Service cannot stand.

II. American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978

The Indian Plaintiffs also assert that construction of the Chimney Rock Section and implementation of the Management Plan would violate the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA), 42 U.S.C. § 1996. That Act states "it shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the[ir] traditional religions * * *, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites."

The AIPFA "does not [expressly] create a cause of action in federal courts for violation of rights in religious freedom." *Crow v. Gullet*, 541 F. Supp. 785, 793 (D.S.D. 1982). Rather, at most it requires "that agencies evaluate their policies and procedures with the aim of protecting Indian religious freedoms." *Hopi Indian Tribe v. Block*, 8 ILR 3073, 3076 (D.D.C. June 15, 1981). The legislative history of the Act supports this interpretation. *Id.*; Pl. Ex. G, App. A.

Although defendants' proposed actions violate the Indian plaintiffs' First Amendment rights, defendants did make sufficient efforts to protect those rights to satisfy the requirements of the AIRFA. Defendants commissioned studies on Indian religious beliefs and practices, *see* Def. Ex. G-K & F, and held hearings at which Indian representatives testified. In addition, defendants selected the D-4 route for the Chimney Rock Section in part in order to lessen the road's adverse impacts on Chimney Rock (Def. Ex. G, at 53). Under these circumstances, defendants' decisions to construct the Chimney Rock Section and to implement the Management Plan comply with the mandate of the AIRFA.

III. National Environmental Policy Act

In response to "the growing environmental problems and crises the Nation faces," S.Rep. 91-296, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. 4 (1969), Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and declared "a national policy [to] encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; [and] to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man * * * *" 42 U.S.C. § 4321. To assure that federal agencies comply with this mandate, Congress required them to prepare a detailed statement on the environmental impact of the proposed action in connection with any federal actions "significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The statement must cover any unavoidable adverse effects of the proposed action, alternatives to the proposed action, the relationship between short-term uses of the environment and long-term productivity, and any irreversible commitments of resources required by the proposed action. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).

The role of the courts in reviewing the adequacy of an environmental impact statement (EIS) is limited. In this circuit, an EIS must be upheld if it "reasonably set[s] forth sufficient information to enable the decisionmaker to consider the environmental factors and make a reasoned decision." *Adler* *v*. *Lewis*, 675 F.2d 1085, 1096 (9th Cir. 1982) (citations omitted); *see* *Save Lake Washington* *v*. *Frank*, 641 F.2d 1330, 1334 (9th Cir. 1981).

A. *The Chimney Rock Section of the G-O Road*

Plaintiffs contend that the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (Def. Ex. G) and Draft Environmental Statement (DES) (Def. Ex. E) prepared for the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road are inadequate in that: (1) they fail to discuss adequately the impacts of the road on geologic and soil stability; (2) they fail to discuss adequately the impacts of the road on Indian cultural resources; (3) they contain an inadequate discussion of alternatives; (4) no supplemental EIS was prepared despite defendants' receipt of new information concerning the impact of the road on Indian cultural resources; and (5) they fail adequatel to disclose the impact of the road (as well as the cumulative impact of the road and implementation of the Management Plan) on water quality and sedimentation in Blue Creek, and to describe proposed measures needed to mitigate adverse impacts on water quality.

These contentions are now examined seriatim.

1. Geologic and Soil Stability

The FEIS fairly discloses the existence of slope stability problems along the proposed route for the Chimney Rock Section. The FEIS identifies the existence of dormant and active landslides along the proposed route (Def. Ex. G, at 45-46). In addition, the FEIS acknowledges that "cutbank and fillslope failures" of up to 1,000 cubic yards of soil and rock may occur as a result of the road construction (Def. Ex. G-A, at 16). Thus, the FEIS admits the existence of these slope stability problems but states that they are comparable to those found along other sections of the G-O road (Def. Ex. G, at 43). Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that landslide activity along the proposed Chimney Rock Section would be significantly greater than that found along existing sections of the G-O road. Hence, the FEIS and DES fairly disclose the geologic and soil stability problems that constructio of the Chimney Rock Section would pose.

2. Indian Cultural Resources

Although the FEIS asserts that the proposed Chimney Rock Section would have less visual and audible impacts on Chimney Rock than would alternative routes, it unequivocally states that "all of the proposed routes will create an adverse impact [on Indian cultural resources]," and that "[s]ome impacts appear to be non-mitigatable" (Def. Ex. G, at 52-53). Further, the Theodoratus

Report, adopted by the Forest Service, acknowledges that "[t]he nature of Northwest Indian perceptions of the high country and the requirements of their specific religious beliefs and practices associated with the high country make mitigation of the impact of construction of any of the proposed routes [for the Chimney Rock Section] impossible" (Theo. Rpt. at 420). Although the Forest Service gave inadequate weight to the religious interests at stake the FEIS acknowledges the harsh impact that construction of the Chimney Rock Section would have on Indian religious use of the high country. NEPA requires no more. See Save Lake Washington v. Frank, 641 F.2d 1330, 1334 (9th Cir. 1981).

3. Discussion of Alternatives

An EIS must set forth those alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice by the decisionmaker. See Brooks v. Coleman, 518 F.2d 17, 19 (9th Cir. 1975). Plaintiffs assert that the Chimney Rock Section FEIS and DES "dismiss out of hand" the alternatives of not constructing the road (Alternative A) or of routing the road to avoid entirely the corridor between Chimney Rock and Doctor Rock (Alternatives E & E-F).

The FEIS does not support plaintiffs' claim. The FEIS evaluates Alternatives A, E, and E-F in a manner that parallels its analysis of other alternatives. See Def. Ex. G, at 39, 64-65. Alternatives E and E-F are evaluated based upon several factors, including length, construction and maintenance costs, steepest gradient, size of area disturbed, timber haul costs, and driveability. See id. at 39 (Table 10). The FEIS ultimately rejects these alternatives based upon their excessive length, constructio cost, and haul cost, see id. at 41, conclusions that plaintiffs did not effectively challenge at trial. Hence, the FEIS contains an adequate discussion of alternatives. See Columbia Basin Land Protection Ass'n v. Schlesinger, 643 F.2d 585, 593 (9th Cir. 1981); Ventling v. Bergland, 479 F. Supp. 174, 180-81 (D.S.D.), aff'd, 615 F.2d 1365 (8th Cir. 1979).

4. Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Plaintiffs contend that after issuing the Chimney Rock Section FEIS on March 2, 1982, defendants received new information concerning Indian cultural resources in the Blue Creek Unit that required them to prepare a supplemental EIS. Such a supplement must be prepared if "[t]here are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1)(ii) (1982).

Plaintiffs offered no evidence in support of this contention at trial. In fact, the evidence contradicts it. The Theodoratus Report, commissioned by the Forest Service, was completed and made available to the Forest Service on April 9, 1979, almost three years before the Chimney Rock Section FEIS was completed. Similarly, Dr. Winter's review of the Theodoratus Report (Def. Ex. F) was completed in May, 1979. The FEIS incorporates the findings of these studies, which are the most comprehensive available of Indian religious beliefs and practices. Consequently no supplemental EIS was required.

5. Water Quality

Plaintiffs contend that the Chimney Rock Section FEIS and DES are inadequate in that they: (1) fail sufficiently to disclos the impact of the road construction on water quality; (2) fail to discuss the cumulative impact of the road construction and implementation of the Management Plan on water quality; and (3) fail adequately to describe what measures would be taken to mitigate adverse impacts on water quality. The FEIS and DES are deficient in all three respects.

First, the FEIS and DES fail to disclose the major increase in sediment in Blue Creek likely to result from construction of the Chimney Rock Section. The FEIS asserts:

> The use of [Best Management Practices] should minimize any increased sedimentation in Blue Creek [resulting from construction of the road]. If a small amount of sedimentation does occur, the increased sediment could result in a small decrease in water quality. The increased sediment would add to the bed loads of the creeks within the sub-basin * * * * There are no indications that any beneficial use will be measurably affected, directly or indirectly in the short or long-term future.

Def. Ex. G, at 47. By contrast, the evidence establishes that construction of the Chimney Rock Section would result in as much as a 500% increase in sediment loads in Blue Creek (Tr. at 444). The vast majority of the Blue Creek Unit consists of steep, unstable terrain. Elevations in the Unit range from 1,200 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Because of heavy annual rainfall in the Unit, over 90% of the terrain has a "high erosion hazard rating." Furthermore, the D-4 route travels the closest to Blue Creek of any of the alternatives considered in the FEIS that traverse the Chimney Rock-Doctor Rock corridor. Consequently, it poses the greatest hazard to increased sedimentation in Blue Creek. A single minor landslide along the proposed route would dramatically raise sediment levels in Blue Creek (Tr. at 446-47), thereby violating state water quality standards and endangering fish spawning habitat downstream (Tr. at 948).

In addition, the FEIS' conclusion that no significant increas in sedimentation in Blue Creek would occur is based on geologic assumptions contradicted by the DES and by the FEIS itself. In predicting the level of sedimentation likely to result from construction of the Chimney Rock Section, the DES assumes that no debris slides, rockslides, or small landslides will occur because "there [is] no justifiable way to predict such [slope] failures" (Def. Ex. E, at 147). Yet both the DES and FEIS themselves predic that various types of slope failures including debris slides are likely to occur as a result of construction and that such failures would involve up to 400 cubic yards of debris per mile of road per year.[11] Def. Ex. G, at 43; *see* Def. Ex. G-A, at 16 (slope failures of "50 to 1,000 cubic yards may occur"). Thus because the analyses of water quality in the DES and FEIS ignore the predictions of slope failure contained in those same documents, those analyses misleadingly understate levels of sedimentation likely to result from construction of the Chimney Rock Section.

Furthermore, both the FEIS and DES recognize the uncertainty involved in predicting landslide occurrence and resulting sedimentation. *See* Def. Ex. G, at 46; Def. Ex. E, at 147. Neither document, however, discusses the risks derived from such uncertain in terms of potential impacts on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek. An EIS must reveal the risks of uncertainty if they appear substantial. *See, e.g., State of Alaska v. Andrus*, 580 F.2d 465, 473 (D.C. Cir.), *vacated in part*, 439 U.S. 922 (1978).

Second, the FEIS and DES fail to discuss the cumulative impact of construction of the Chimney Rock Section and implementation of the Management Plan on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek. It is well established that an EIS must discuss the cumulative impact of the proposed action and of "reasonably foreseeable future actions." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7 (1981); see Kleppe v. Sierra Club, 427 U.S. 390, 410 & n.20 (1976); South Louisiana Environ. Coun. v. Sand, 629 F.2d 1005, 1015-16 (5th Cir. 1980); Colony Fed. Sav. & Loan v. Harris, 482 F. Supp. 296, 302 (W.D. Pa. 1980); 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.25(a)(2), (c) (1981); 40 C.F.R. § 1500.8(a)(1) (1978); see also Coalition for Canyon Preservation v. Bowers, 632 F.2d 774, 783 (9th Cir. 1980). Otherwise, an EIS could fail to disclose "individually minor but collectively significant" adverse environmental impacts.[12/] 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7 (1981).

Various land use plans urging timber harvesting in the Blue Creek Unit were proposed years before the Forest Service prepared the DES and FEIS for the Chimney Rock Section. See Def. Ex. A (Blue Creek DES). Thus, at the time those documents were prepared the Management Plan was a "reasonably foreseeable future action" within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7 (1981). Nevertheless, and despite the Forest Service's prediction that the Management Plan would adversely affect aquatic resources in Blue Creek (Def. Ex. C, at 196), neither the FEIS nor the DES discuss the cumulative impact of construction of the road and implementation of the Management Plan on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek. See Def. Ex. G, at 47, 49-50; Def. Ex. E, at 82-83, 88. Furthermore, the cumulative effects of the two projects on water quality would be significant (Tr. at 956-57). Natural sedimentation in Blue Creek is sufficiently high that even a small increase would impair the emergence and survival of young anadromous fish (Tr. at 948). The failure of the FEIS and DES to discuss this cumulative impact renders them inadequate under NEPA. See, e.g., Natural Resources Defense Coun. v. Callaway, 524 F.2d 79, 87-90 (2d Cir. 1975); Natural Resources Defense Coun. v. Grant, 355 F. Supp. 280, 288-89 (E.D.N.C. 1973).

Third, the FEIS and DES for the Chimney Rock Section fail adequately to describe measures to mitigate adverse impacts on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek. An EIS must discuss "[m]eans to mitigate adverse environmental impacts" of the proposed action. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16(h) (1982); see Prince George's County v. Holloway, 404 F. Supp. 1181, 1187 (D.D.C. 1975); Simmans v. Grant, 370 F. Supp. 5, 21-22 (S.D. Tex. 1974); cf. Foundation for N. Am. Wild Sheep v. United States, 681 F.2d 1172, 1180-82 (9th Cir. 1982) (EIS required where mitigation measures insufficiently supported by data and analysis). Rather than identifying what mitigation measures would be used and providing a reasoned basis for its conclusion that they would be effective, the FEIS simply asserts that "[t]he use of the BMP's [Best Management Practices] should minimize any increased sedimentation in Blue Creek" (Def. Ex. G, at 47). The DES similarly fails to describe or analyze any mitigation measures other than by listing a few terms and phrases[13/] (Def. Ex. E, at 492). The general invocation of the term "Best Management Practices" does not satisfy the NEPA requirement that an EIS discuss measures to mitigate the proposed action's adverse environmental impacts.

B. The Blue Creek Management Plan

Plaintiffs also assert that the DES (Def. Ex. A), SDES (Def.

Ex. B), and FES (Def. Ex. C) prepared for the Blue Creek Management Plan are inadequate on the grounds that: (1) their cost-benefit analysis contains certain economic distortions; (2) a supplemental EIS should have been prepared for the Management Plan; (3) they inadequately describe measures to mitigate adverse impacts on water quality in Blue Creek; and (4) they inadequately discuss the impact of the Management Plan on the wilderness resource potential of the Blue Creek Unit.

1. Cost-Benefit Analysis

Plaintiffs urge that the cost-benefit analysis of the Management Plan contained in the FES (Def. Ex. C, App. G) contains economic distortions that render it inaccurate and misleading. Specifically, they assert that increases in timber harvesting costs and decreases in the price of timber since 1975 cast doubt on whether it is economically feasible to harvest timber in the Blue Creek Unit.

These variations in the costs and prices associated with timber harvesting are not so large as to invalidate the FES. Somc fluctuations in costs and prices between the preparation of a FES and commencement of the project is inevitable (Tr. at 1148). In addition, because the Management Plan proposes timber harvestir over an 80 year period, the Forest Service must decide whether a particular sale is likely to be profitable at the time that sale is proposed. Thus, the cost-benefit analysis contained in the FES satisfies the requirements of NEPA.

2. Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Plaintiffs contend that a supplemental EIS should have been prepared for the 1981 Management Plan because that Plan modified the 1975 FES by reducing the amount of timber to be harvested from the Blue Creek Unit by approximately 21% and increasing the amount of acreage devoted to watershed protection and "Indian Cultural Areas." Def. Ex. J, at 3-4. NEPA requires preparation of a supplemental EIS if "[t]he agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns * * * *" 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1) (1982).

The Management Plan, adopted in 1981, modified Alternative E of the 1975 FES by reducing the amount of timber to be harvested from the Blue Creek Unit. Plaintiffs do not argue that these modifications would have adverse environmental impacts. On the contrary, decreasing the quantity of timber to be harvested from the Unit would lessen the adverse impacts of the proposed Management Plan. Requiring a further EIS under these circumstances in addition to the DES, SDES, and FES already prepared by the Forest Service would not serve the purposes of NEPA, but would penalize the Forest Service for attempting to accommodate the religious and environmental concerns of plaintiffs.

3. Mitigation Measures

Plaintiffs assert that the FES fails to discuss measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the Management Plan on water quality in Blue Creek. Regulations in effect at the time the 1975 FES was prepared require that an EIS contain "a clear statement of how * * * avoidable adverse effects * * * will be mitigated." 40 C.F.R. § 1500.8(a) (1973); see Prince George's County, supra, 404 F. Supp. at 1187; Simmans, supra, 370 F. Supp. at 21-22.

The FES acknowledges that "[t]he projected sediment increases of four to 19 percent [resulting from the Management Plan] would have an adverse effect upon the aquatic resource [in Blue Creek]," but discusses mitigation measures only by asserting that "[t]his [adverse] impact would be mitigated by progressive stabilization of the watershed in the years immediately following disturbances" (Def. Ex. C, at 196). This assertion neither identifies what specific mitigation measures will be taken nor evaluates the efficacy of those measures.[14/] This failure renders the FES deficient under NEPA.

4. Wilderness Resource

Plaintiffs contend that the failure of the FES to assess the impact of the Management Plan on the wilderness resource potential of the Blue Creek roadless area as part of the larger contiguous roadless area consisting of the Blue Creek, Eightmile, and Siskiyou roadless areas violates both NEPA and the Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1132(b). NEPA requires that an EIS disclose the impact of a proposed action on the wilderness resource potential of any area eligible for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. California v. Block, 690 F.2d 753, 764 (9th Cir. 1982). Congress created that system in 1964 to provide statutory protection for "areas that are relatively untouched by humankind. 16 U.S.C. § 1131 (1976)." Id. at 757. Similarly, the Wilderness Act requires the Forest Service to review "for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified * * * as 'primitive' and report [its] findings to the President." 16 U.S.C. § 1132(b).

The FES evaluates the impact of the Management Plan on the suitability for wilderness designation of the Blue Creek, Eightmile, and Siskiyou roadless areas as separate areas rather than as a potential single wilderness area on the ground that "[t]he Blue Creek roadless area is separated from the Eightmile and Siskiyou roadless units by a corridor containing a low standard road which is [in] the general location of the proposed Gasquet-Orleans road." Def. Ex. C, at 82; see id. at 88-96. Similarly, the Forest Service denied plaintiffs' administrative appeal of this issue on the ground that

> Blue Creek was "separated" from Eight Mile during the RARE I inventory on the premise that a primitive road suitable only for 4-wheel drive vehicles separates them. The decision to treat the Eight Mile roadless area and the Blue Creek roadless area as distinct entities was made during the RARE I inventory process, and validated by the RARE I FES (October 1973) and the subsequent decision (in October 1976) to adopt the Blue Creek Plan. This Plan as it treats roadless area evaluation is consistent with the RARE I process: It merely incorporates RARE I results. Therefore, on the basis of timeliness, the decision to consider the Blue Creek roadless area as a separate area in the Plan is not a matter open to appeal.

Def. Ex. I-1(6), at 2.

The Forest Service's separation of the Blue Creek roadless area from the Eightmile and Siskiyou roadless areas for purposes of evaluating the wilderness potential of those areas is inconsistent with Forest Service guidelines governing that agency's inventory of all roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System pursuant to the Wilderness Act. Forest Service Manual (FSM) § 8260(B)(3)(a)(1) defines "roadless area" as "[a]n area of undeveloped Federal Land within which there are not improved roads maintained for travel by means of motorized vehicles intended for highway use" (Def. Ex. RR, at 3). Defendants acknowledge that the "jeep trail" that currently connects the Dillon-Flint and Summit Valley Sections of the G-O road does not constitute an "improved road" within the meaning of FSM § 8260(B)(3)(a)(1). Def. Ex. E, at 8; Tr. at 1267-68, 1323. That trail cannot be traversed by standard, non-four-wheel drive motor vehicles. See Def. Ex. E, at 8; Tr. at 1047-51.

Furthermore, the existing jeep trail should not preclude evaluation pursuant to NEPA of the Blue Creek, Eightmile, and Siskiyou roadless areas as a potential single wilderness area. The three areas are contiguous and constitute a single wilderness area for recreational and environmental purposes (Tr. at 1035-36, 1058-59). Moreover, in time the existing trail will become overgrown with vegetation (Tr. at 1306). The separation of these roadless areas for evaluation as potential wilderness artificially lowered the wilderness "ratings" given these areas by the Forest Service in the FES, and thus reduced the likelihood that the Fores Service would recommend the Blue Creek roadless area for preservation as wilderness (Tr. at 1036-47). This bias against preservation of the Blue Creek Unit as wilderness renders the FES inadequate under NEPA.

The Forest Service's denial of plaintiffs' administrative appeal of this issue on the ground of "untimeliness" was in error. The fact that the Forest Service assumed that these areas were separated when it performed the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE I) does not estop plaintiffs from challenging the adequacy of the FES on this ground. Over five years ago the Forest Service itself rejected the contention that the existence of a primitive road precludes designation of surrounding lands as a single roadless and wilderness area. See Def. Ex. RR. Under these circumstances, NEPA and the Wilderness Act require that the

Forest Service properly assess the impact of the Management Plan on the suitability of the Blue Creek, Eightmile, and Siskiyou roadless areas for designation as a single wilderness area.[15] *See* *Parker* *v*. *United* *States*, 309 F. Supp. 593, 602 (D. Colo. 1970) *aff'd*, 448 F.2d 793 (10th Cir. 1971), *cert*. *denied*, 405 U.S. 989 (1972).

IV. *National Historic Preservation Act*

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470f, as amended, requires that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal * * * undertaking * * * shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertakin * * *, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic preservation * * * a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."

The Helkau District, which consists of 13,500 acres located in the high country, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. Prior to 1981, the high country was eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Accordingly, the Forest Service afforded the Advisory Council the opportunity to comment on the Blue Creek DES and FES. *See* Def. Ex. GG-1 & GG-2. Plaintiffs assert that the 1981 Management Plan constitutes a separate proposed "undertaking" that the Forest Service was required to submit to the Advisory Council for comment.

The Management Plan modifies Alternative E of the FES by increasing the size of the proposed "Indian Cultural Areas," increasing the size of the proposed "Stream Channel Protection" zones, and correspondingly decreasing the amount of timber to be harvested from the Blue Creek Unit. The Management Plan does not otherwise alter the recommendations of the FES, and hence simply refines a proposal "previously considered [by the Advisory Council] under Section 106 [of the NHPA]." 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c) (1981). The modifications the Management Plan does propose would lessen its adverse impact on the Helkau District. Under these circumstances, requiring additional comment by the Advisory Council would serve no purpose and is not required by the NHPA.

V. Federal Water Pollution Control Act

Plaintiffs contend that construction of the Chimney Rock Section and/or implementation of the Management Plan would increas sedimentation in Blue Creek in violation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 _et seq_. The FWPCA requires each state to implement its own water quality standards. 33 U.S.C. § 1313; _see Natural Resources Defense Coun. v. Costle_, 564 F.2d 573, 575-76 (D.C. Cir. 1977). Federal agencies must comply with those standards. 33 U.S.C. § 1323. In California, water quality standards are determined by Regional Water Quality Control Boards. Cal. Water Code §§ 13170, 13240-41 (1982). Those standards governing water quality in Blue Creek are set forth in the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's "Water Quality Control Plan for Klamath River Basin 1-A" (1982) (the Water Quality Control Plan).

The Water Quality Control Plan establishes several "water quality objectives" deemed "of particular importance in protecting beneficial uses from unreasonable effect due to discharges from logging, construction, or associated activities * * * *" Water Quality Control Plan, at 57. These "water quality objectives" are "the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protectic of beneficial uses of water * * * *" Id. at 58. Two of these standards are relevant to the present case. First, the Water Quality Control Plan provides that "[t]urbidity shall not be increased more than 20 percent above naturally occurring backgroun levels."[16/] Id. at 57. Second, it requires that "[t]he suspended sediment load and suspended discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Id.

Construction of the Chimney Rock Section and/or implementatio of the Management Plan would violate both of these water quality standards. Construction of the road would increase sediment levels in Blue Creek far in excess of the ceiling of 20% above background levels established by the Water Quality Control Plan (Tr. at 444). Further, this increase would adversely affect fish spawning habitat in Blue Creek, thereby reducing anadromous fish production in the Klamath River system (Tr. at 942-44, 948).[17] Similarly, implementation of the Management Plan would result in a large increase in sediment levels in Blue Creek in violation of state water quality standards[18/] (Tr. at 494-95, 804). This increase in sediment would also reduce the survival rate of anadromous fish eggs laid in the spawning gravels of Blue Creek (Tr. at 976). Consequently, either proposed project would violate the FWPCA.

VI. Indian Reserved Water and Fishing Rights

Plaintiffs assert that construction of the Chimney Rock Section and/or implementation of the Management Plan would violate water and anadromous fishing rights reserved to Indians on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation (Hoopa Reservation) when that reservation was established. They also claim that such construction would violate defendants' duty, as trustees for the Indians, to protect those rights. Spawning gravels in Blue Creek provide a significant portion of the anadromous fish production of the Klamath River (Tr. at 879-81). Thus, the adverse impact of either project on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek (*see* Part V, *supra*) would significantly decrease the quantity of anadromous fish present in those portions of the Klamath River that flow through the Hoopa Reservation. *See United States v. State of Washington*, 506 F. Supp. 187, 208 (W.D. Wash. 1980), *modified*, 694 F.2d 1374 (9th Cir. 1982); *id.*, 694 F.2d at 1383-84; *see also* 25 C.F.R. Part 250 (1982) (regulating exercise of fishing rights by Indians on Hoopa Reservation). This violation in turn constitutes a breach of defendants' trust responsibility towards those Indians. *See, e.g.*, *Pyramid Lake Painte Tribe v. Morton*, 354 F. Supp. 252 (D.D.C. 1973).

VII. Administrative Procedure Act

Plaintiffs contend that defendants violated the standards governing administrative agency action contained in the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 706. The violations of NEPA, the Wilderness Act, the FWPCA, Indian water and fishing rights, and plaintiffs' First Amendment rights detailed above also constitute violations of the APA. *See* 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(2)(A), (D),

& (D). The Court finds no additional violations of that Act. Th "arbitrary and capricious" standard of review is a narrow one. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 416 (1971). The Forest Service decisions under review were based upon consideration of the relevant factors, and hence were not arbitrary and capricious. *Id*.

VIII. Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act

Plaintiffs argue that the proposed Chimney Rock Section and Management Plan violate the Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 528-31. That Act declares a national policy to manage national forest lands for multiple uses without impairing the long-term productivity of those lands. 16 U.S.C. § 531. In the present case, the Forest Service attempted to balance various competing uses for the Blue Creek Unit. This consideration for multiple uses satisfies the requirements of the Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act. *See Sierra Club v. Hardin*, 325 F. Supp. 99, 123-24 (D. Alaska 1971).

IX. National Forest Management Act of 1976

Plaintiffs contend that the proposed Forest Service actions would violate the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1600-14. Like the Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act the NFMA requires that national forest lands be managed with due consideration given to environmental values. *See* 36 C.F.R. Part 219 (1982). Here, the balance of competing values struck by the Forest Service in proposing to construct the Chimney Rock Section and implement the Management Plan was not so insensitive to environmental concerns that it violates the NFMA.

In light of all the foregoing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendants are permanently enjoined from constructing the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road and/or any alternative route for that Section which would traverse the high country, which high country constitutes the following land sections in Six Rivers National Forest:

T 14 N, R 3 E, sections 35, 36;

T 14 N, R 4 E, sections 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35;

T 13 N, R 4 E, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and

T 13 N, R 3 E, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that defendants are permanently enjoined from engaging in commercial timber harvesting and/or from constructing any logging roads in the high country, as described above, pursuant to the 1981 Implementation Plan (Def. Ex. J) or any other land management plan.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that defendants are permanently enjoined from engaging in commercial timber harvesting or the construction of logging roads in the 31,100 acre Blue Creek Roadless Area unless and until defendants prepare and circulate for public comment a supplemental environmental impact statement, or a new environmental impact statement, for the Blue Creek Management Plan, which adequately evaluates the wilderness resource potential of that Area as part of the contiguous Blue Creek, Eightmile, and Siskiyou Roadless Areas.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that defendants are permanently enjoined from engaging in commercial timber harvesting and/or from constructing any logging roads in any part of the Blue Creek Unit of Six Rivers National Forest unless and until defendants have done the following:

(a) Prepared and circulated for public comment a supplemental environmental impact statement, or a new environmental impact statement, for the proposed Blue Creek Management Plan, which adequately specifies effective measures to mitigate the adverse impact of proposed logging activities on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek; and

(b) Completed and made available to all interested parties studies demonstrating that proposed logging activities (1) would not violate the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and (2) would not reduce the supply of anadromous fish present in those portions of the Klamath River that flow through the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

Dated: May 23, 1983.

STANLEY A. WEIGEL

Judge

FOOTNOTES

1. See State of California v. Bergland, 483 F. Supp. 465, 471-73 (E.D. Cal. 1980) (describing roadless area program), modified, 690 F.2d 753 (9th Cir. 1982).

2. Anadromous fish spend their adult lives in the ocean but return to fresh water rivers and streams to spawn. Anadromous species present in Blue Creek include Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, King Salmon, and Steelhead Trout. Tr. at 940-41. Spawning gravel in Blue Creek account for approximately 5% of the anadromous fish production of the Klamath River system.

3. Secrecy surrounding religious use of the high country makes estimation of the number of users difficult. See Tr. at 247. Nevertheless, it appears that between 110 and 140 members of these tribes make current use of the high country for religious purposes, although the nature and frequency of such use varies widely among these individuals. See Tr. at 84-89. This number does not include the much larger group of tribal members who participate in religious ceremonies involving use of the high country. See Tr. at 109-13.

4. Tr. at 227. These dances provide the periodic "World Renewal" that is essential to the Indians' religious belief system. See Theo. Rpt. at 45-49.

5. The Forest Service estimates that an average of 76 loggin and 92 other vehicles would traverse the Chimney Rock Section every day. Def. Ex. G, at 34.

6. The religious integrity of the high country rests on the pristine qualities of the entire area rather than on just a few individual sites. Theo. Rpt. at 419. Because many of the most important sites are located at the highest elevations, the visual

impact of logging the valleys between these peaks could not be mitigated. See Tr. at 239. In addition, under the Management Plan the "Golden Stairs Trail," which Indians on religious quests frequently use to reach the high country, would be "screened off" from logged areas on each side by strips of unlogged land only one-eighth mile in width. Def. Ex. C, at 224.

7. The court of appeals did not reach the issue whether the flooding constituted a burden on plaintiffs' free exercise of religion. Badoni, supra, 638 F.2d at 177, n.4.

8. Of course, no First Amendment right exists to assemble in a busy traffic intersection for religious purposes or on a public sidewalk thronging with pedestrians. In such cases, a strong public interest in maintaining public safety and order outweighs any religious interests involved. See, e.g., Food Employees v. Logan Plaza, 391 U.S. 308, 320-21 (1968); Cox v. Louisiana, 379 U.S. 536, 554-55 (1965); Niemotko v. Maryland, 340 U.S. 268, 288-89 (1951) (Frankfurter, J., concurring). Nevertheless, the government must attempt to accommodate the legitimate religious interests of the public when doing so threatens no public interest, even when those religious interests involve use of public property. See Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398, 404-05 (1963); Niemotko, supra, 340 U.S. at 289 (Frankfurter, J., concurring). This is especially true when government action threaten religious conduct per se rather than merely inconveniencing that conduct through imposition of restrictions reasonable as to time, place, or manner.

9. Under clear-cutting or "even age management" techniques, all timber in the area is removed in one cut and the area is

replanted. See Tr. at 481; Texas Comm. on Nat'l Resources v. Bergland, 573 F.2d 201, 205 (5th Cir.), cert denied, 439 U.S. 966 (1978).

10. Defendants do not argue that preservation of the high country as wilderness would lead to such entanglement. In fact, less entanglement would result if the high country were so preserved than if the Chimney Rock Section were constructed and the Forest Service attempted to regulate access to the high country. See Crow v. Gullet, 541 F. Supp. 785 (D.S.D. 1982).

11. Thus, the FES and DES adequately disclose the possible geologic impacts of construction but then fail to disclose the probable adverse effect of those impacts on water quality and fish habitat in Blue Creek.

12. Any such failure could be the cause of flawed decision-making in the future. For example, one justification defendants offer for constructing the Chimney Rock Section is to improve access to timber in the Blue Creek Unit. If the road were built in part to serve that goal, and without consideration of cumulative impacts, subsequent timber harvesting in the Unit might be rejected based on the then apparent cumulative adverse effect of both actions on water quality in Blue Creek. Perhaps more likely, the expenditure of resources to construct the road might then be asserted as a justification for timber harvesting in the Unit regardless of the environmental consequences. See, e.g., Def. Administrative Record, Ex. I-11, at 1 ("Forest Service actions since the 1960's, in constructing segments of the G-O Road, have apparently foreclosed every alternative to the Chimney Rock Section that might otherwise be feasible and prudent.")

13. E.g., "Import topsoil," "Mulch," and "Employ good planting methods." Def. Ex. E, at 492.

14. Although the 1981 Management Plan does propose the use of stream protective zones, it fails to evaluate the effectivenes of such zones in reducing sedimentation. See Def. Ex. J, at 2.

15. The FEIS for the Chimney Rock Section of the G-O road similarly fails properly to evaluate the impact of that action on potential wilderness resources, see Def. Ex. G, at 50-51, and is therefore invalid under NEPA.

16. "Turbidity" refers to the opaqueness of water, see Def. Ex. G, at 112, and is directly correlated with suspended sediment Def. Ex. C, at 194 n.1.

17. Anadromous fish species bury their eggs under a shallow layer of gravel. If sufficient levels of suspended sediment then settle over the spawning gravel, the eggs are deprived of oxygen and, even if they survive and hatch, the young fish may be unable to emerge from under this layer of sediment. See Tr. at 937-40. Once the level of tolerance of the fish for such sediment is reached, a 1% increase in sediment may reduce fish emergence by as much as 4%. Tr. at 943-44.

18. The Blue Creek FES estimates that the Management Plan would result in an "average" increase in sediment in Blue Creek of 10% over the first 10 years and 7% over the first 80 years. Def. Ex. C, at 194-95. The evidence does not support these estimates. See Tr. at 494-95, 804. Even if it did, an average increase in sediment over such long periods of time assures neith that state water quality standards will be obeyed nor that fish habitat will be safeguarded. See Tr. at 494.

PHONE:
(209) 229-0272

Sierra Association for Environment
3771 Circle Drive West, Fresno, CA 93704

Honorable Malcom Wallop
United States Senate
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Room 308
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S. 5, S. 1515, H.R. 1437

August 7, 1983

Dear Senator Wallop:

Sierra Association For Environment would like to take this opportunity to provide some detailed comments to augument our testimony of July 28, 1983 before the Subcommittee regarding S. 5, S. 1515, and H.R. 1437.

Please include these comments as part of the hearing record on California Wilderness Legislation (S. 5, S. 1515, H.R. 1437).

As stated in our previous testimony, SAFE feels that the process of compromise was carried too far in arriving at the final wilderness areas proposed in H.R. 1437 and S. 5.

I

CURRENT AND PROPOSED WILDERNESS SYSTEM DOES NOT CONTAIN ADEQUATE LOW ELEVATION AREAS

One major weakness of the current and proposed California Wilderness system is the under representation of lower elevation areas (chaparral and digger pine belt, the Forest Service's so-called "front country"). Our testimony of July 28 mentioned three of these areas: Sycamore Springs (IRA 5-246), Kings River

(IRA 5-198), and Oat Mountain (IRA 5-197).

1. Sycamore Springs (IRA 5-246). The Sycamore Springs area represents an ideal candidate for inclusion in the wilderness system. It is a low elevation area (approx 1200' to 3800') surrounding what is commonly called the 'Lower Dinkey Creek Gorge'. The terrain is steep and rugged, traversed by only one little-used foot trail to the east of Dinkey Creek.

Dinkey Creek itself is a free-flowing stream, characterized here by large 'bathtub' pools, stair step falls, and riffles, which supports a trophy wild Brown and Rainbow trout fishery.

I have fished this area for twenty years and value it for its unique, rugged beauty and the sense of solitude it provides, as well as its outstanding fishery.

This area has little marketable timber, no known mineral resources, and low cattle grazing value. On the other hand, it provides a refuge for Brown bear, winter habitat for portions of the threatened North Kings Deer Herd, and an undisturbed home for a wide variety of wildlife (e.g. Red Tail hawk, quail, coyote, mountain lion, King snake, Rattlesnake, ground squirrel, gopher, and many other species).

The Sycamore Springs area is acessible all year in contrast with high country wilderness.

The area's unique fishery, wildlife, and scenic values in combination with its low timber, mineral, and grazing potential make it an ideal choice for a 'low country' wilderness addition.

2. Oat Mountain (IRA 5-197) and Kings River (IRA 5-198) Like the Sycamore Springs area, Oat Mountain and Kings River are 'low country' IRAs that are largely composed of chaparral-digger pine habitat. They lie on either side of the Kings River which here flows wild through a rugged canyon. The Kings River is a heavily used (as opposed to Dinkey) California designated Wild Trout Fishery.

These areas provide winter habitat for the Kings River Deer Herd and many other wildlife species. There have been two authenticated wolverine sightings within the last ten years in the western portion of Rancheria (Kings River IRA 5-198).

The Kings River in this area is threatened by plans for future damming. The granting of wilderness status for Kings River and Oat Mountain would help insure that this magnificent stretch of wild river would not be converted to 'flat water' by dams unless it was clearly in the public interest.

Although there is an ORV trail near the western portion of Rancheria (Kings River IRA 5-198), the inclusion of this area would not present any conflict.

Like Sycamore Springs, these areas are good candidates for inclusion to balance the over emphasis on 'high country' wilderness. We urge you to consider Oat Mountain and Kings River IRAs for wilderness designation.

II

OTHER AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

1. Western portion of Dinkey Lakes (IRA 5-244). SAFE recommends that this area be included. It has never been logged and is a natural extension of the adjacent wilderness.

2. Granite Creek and lands west of the South Fork San Joaquin River (IRA 5-047). The South Fork San Joaqion River is a California designated Wild Trout Fishery. This area has never been logged. The terrain in large part is gentle and, while it is traversed by only two trails, readily acessible to hikers and backpackers. This area contains 'old growth' timber and provides habitat for wildlife species dependent on this rapidly disappearing habitat type.

The San Joaquin River and Granite Creek are threatened by plans for the development of a massive hydroelectric project. This proposed development appears to be temporarily on hold due to its poor economics, but the threat remains. This area needs protection from needless, expensive hydroelectric development. Most of California's 'old growth' forests have been cut; its free-flowing rivers dammed. What little 'old growth' timber and free-flowing waters that remain should be preserved for future generations.

3. Shuteye (IRA 5-243). The Shuteye IRA is a timbered island surrounded by logged and roaded land. This island provides a refuge for wildlife displaced from the surrounding disturbed area; if development is allowed in Shuteye, any wildlife displaced would have to travel tens of miles to the east before encountering adequate habitat.

The timber value in Shuteye IRA is low.

4. Devil Gulch (IRA 5-241). Devil Gulch contains the South Fork of the Merced River. The South Fork here flows through a wild rugged canyon, is a designated as a California Wild Trout Fishery, and is considered a good candidate for wild river status. The river and surrounding land are threatened by yet another ill conceived proposal for hydroelectric development.

Our comments are necessarily brief; volumes could be written on each IRA.

California began this process with approximately 6 million acres available for wilderness designation; about two thirds of this land has already been released for development. H.R. 1437 proposes approximately 2.2 million acres for wilderness classification. The need is clearly for additions to, not deletions from, the areas proposed in H.R. 1437 and S. 5.

We urge you to grant the Sycamore Springs, Oat Mountain, Kings River, Western portion of Dinkey Lakes, South Fork San Joaquin, Shuteye, and Devil Gulch IRAs the wilderness designation they clearly deserve.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Bordenave

cc: Senators Cranston, Wilson
Congressmen Lehman, Pashayan

[illegible] 1983

Russ

Sierra Pacific Power Company
JOE L. GREMBAN
President

Official Committee File

July 19, [illegible]

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

The Honorable James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
3121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: California Wilderess Acts of 1983 - Senate Bill 1515

Dear Senator McClure:

Sierra Pacific Power Company (Sierra) of Reno, Nevada, and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) are working jointly on a study to determine the feasibility of connecting their two systems. The connection would be made by way of an electric transmission line through a transmission corridor over the Sierras south of Lake Tahoe. Connection points would be Sierra's Buckeye Substation near Minden, Nevada, and SMUD's transmission system near Camino, California.

The primary constraints identified by the joint study include the existing (Desolation and Mokelumne) and proposed (Echo-Carson, Caples Creek, and Mokelumne Additions) Wilderness Areas. An electric transmission line corridor can be established around the existing Wilderness Areas, but the adoption of the three new Wilderness Areas, as proposed, would make it impossible to construct the Sierra-SMUD intertie. The adoption of all of the proposed new Wilderness Areas would, in combination with existing Wilderness Areas, create a barrier from Lake Tahoe to Bakersfield through which no electrical transmission corridors could be established.

Findings from the study indicate that a Sierra-SMUD intertie has the potential for many benefits including lower cost energy, maximum utilization of existing power plant facilities, reduction in future generation facility requirements, improved system reliability, and flexibility in planning and operations for both companies.

P. O. BOX 10100/RENO, NEVADA 89520, TELEPHONE 702/789-4276

Computer modeling and technical analyses of the intertie were used to estimate the potential benefits to SMUD, Sierra, and their customers. The findings indicate potential annual savings in the range of 40 to 60 million dollars as a result of the combined operations.

Sierra and SMUD respectfully request your consideration of either the inclusion of a provision for a transmission corridor through the proposed Echo-Carson Wilderness Area or the elimination of that same area from Wilderness considerations. An east-west "window" or corridor near Echo Summit and Highway 50 would provide for the intertie and thus the substantial benefits previously mentioned, while only slightly diminishing the area of wilderness.

Sierra and SMUD would appreciate the opportunity to participate in any upcoming hearings on Senate Bill 1515.

Very truly yours,

Joe L. Gremban

Joe L. Gremban
President

JLG/jc

Enclosures

Hoopa Valley Business Council
P.O. Box 1348 • Hoopa, California 95546 • (916) 625-4211

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE
Regular meetings on 1st & 3rd
Thursdays of each Month

August 4, 1983

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Attention Tony Bevinetto
Chair, Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Enclosed below are our comments on HR 1437 and SB-5. We would like to have these comments included in the hearing record. The Tribe strongly supports HR1437 especially the Orleans Mountain addition to the Trinity Alps and the Eightmile and Blue Creek additions to the Siskiyous. Both of these areas have high religious and cultural values to Indian people along the lower Trinity and lower Klamath Rivers. The Business Council, however, does not support planning status for the Orleans area and is adamantly opposed to a further study of the potential ski site at Brett Hole or Crogan Hole. Both of these areas are sacred to the Tribe. Although the Tribe is not opposed in any manner to increasing tourism on the Reservation, (since the main access to the ski area is through the Reservation) the Tribe is certainly opposed to any ski area in the Trinity Summit religious area.

Sincerely yours:

Elsie Ricklefs
Elsie Ricklefs, Tribal Chair

ER/GB/pm

HOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL
comments on SB-5 and HR1437:
Wilderness Designation for the Orleans Mountain RARE II area.

WILDERNESS DESIGNATION AND INDIAN RELIGIOUS SITES

The Hoopa Tribe strongly supports the rights of all Indian people to protect their religious heritage. Wilderness designation is one of the strongest and most appropriate forms of protection for Indian religious areas. For that reason we support protection of both the Trinity Summit area and the Siskiyou Mountains Helkau district (headwaters of Blue Creek). Both of these areas have religious significance to the lower Trinity and lower Klamath River Indian peoples.

HUPA RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

The Orleans Mountain (079) RARE II area would make a significant and important addition to the Trinity Alps and would be the only designated wilderness in Humboldt County. Far more important, however is the spiritual and religious significance the Orleans Mountain addition holds for the Hupa people and the Hoopa Tribe.

The Red Cap Tree, Brett Hole, Crogan Hole and Horse Linto Canyon area was once part of the Northern Hupa territory before the Hupas were confined to the present Reservation. Indeed these areas contain numerous Doctor Rocks, spiritual areas and religious artifacts. The Hoopa Tribe holds this area in every bit as much importance to their religion as christians hold the Vatican or Jerusalem.

Because of the special significance of the area to the Tribe from a religious standpoint, the Hoopa Valley Business Council strongly feels that wilderness is the best disignation for this portion of Orleans Mountain.

SKI PROPOSAL

The Hoopa Valley Business Cofuncil is adamantly opposed to further study or planning area status for Orleans Mountain. Both of these actions are ostensibly due the proposed ski area at Brett Hole.

The main reason the Tribe is opposed to the ski study is due to the ski proposal being sited in the very heart of Hupa Doctor Rock country which is the area of highest religious importance to the Tribe. In addition the Tribe is opposed to the ski proposal on general terms since the area does not receive large amounts of snow. Indeed a Colorado based ski area consultant analyzed the site and came to the same conclusion.

TIMBER VALUES

The area has many fine meadows and glades. Although there are large amounts of timber in the area, much of the timber is in lower value white and red firs. In addition although much of the timber is accessible with conventional logging systems, much of the area, especially in and near Bell Swamps, Horse Linto Canyon and Brett and Crogan Hole would require aerial logging systems. Longspan and Helicopter are extremely expensive systems to yard with so the return to the treasury will be relatively low. Even with conventional high lead and cat logging the present worth to the U.S. Treasury of all of the next 40 years of timber sales will only be $15,824,381.

VEGETATION DIVERSITY

Few other areas in the Trinity Alps have such a diversity of vegetation especially the alternating glades and meadows. Because of the special botanical characteristics of the area around North Trinity Mountain, the USFS has recommended that this area be preserved in a research natural area. Also due to the beauty of the upper portion of Horse Linto, Mill Creek, and Tish Tang a Tang Creek, the USFS has recommended that the area remain in undeveloped recreational status. However, the Tribe strongly feels that wilderness designation would more formally protect the religious, botanical, recreational and scenic qualities of Orleans Mountain rather than an administrative designation.

GRAZING

The Hupa people have used the Trinity Summit Orleans Mountain area for cattle grazing for generations. The Business Council recognizes that grazing has been and will continue to be a legitimate use in designated wilderness areas. Thus the Business Council strongly recommends that the Orleans Mountain area be designated wilderness in conjunction with the grazing values of the area.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE
HOOPA INDIAN RESERVATION
HOOPA, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO: 83-106

DATE APPROVED: August 4, 1983

SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF THE ORLEANS MOUNTAIN TRINITY SUMMIT RARE II AREA AS WILDERNESS.

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Valley Tribe did on June 20, 1972, adopt a Constitution and Bylaws which was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on August 18, 1972, and Article IX, Section 1 (g) of this Constitution and Bylaws authorized the Hoopa Valley Tribe "to negotiate with the Federal, State, and Local Governments on behalf of the Tribe," and,

WHEREAS: Portions of the USFS Orleans Mountain Rare II (079) area are within the original tribal boundaries, and,

WHEREAS: The Trinity Summit, Red Cap Tree, Brett Hole, Tish Tang Point and Horse Linto Creek areas have been and continue to be extremely sacred to religious practitioners of the Hupa people, and,

WHEREAS: The Trinity Summit, McKay Meadows, Tish Tang point area (Orleans Mountain 079) has been used for generations for cattle grazing by Tribal Members, and

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Tribe strongly supports the rights of other Indians to maintain religious areas in a pristine and unencumbered manner such as in Orleans Mountain and Eight-mile Blue Creek, and,

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Valley Business Council is strongly opposed to a ski area study at Brett Hole in the middle of the most sacred Hupa religious area, and,

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Valley Business Council recognizes that wilderness designation allows grazing, hunting, horseback riding, recreation, watershed, and fishing and fish habitat improvement, and,

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Valley Business Council has previously supported wilderness designation (HR 7702) for protection of religious and scenic values as presented at hearings in Weaverville, CA.

RESOLUTION NO. 83-106
DATE APPROVED: August 4, 1983
PAGE TWO

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Hoopa Valley Business Council strongly supports wilderness designation for the Orleans Mountain Rare II addition to the Trinity Alps, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That The Hoopa Valley Business Council is adamantly opposed to a ski site in the Trinity Summit Area, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Hoopa Valley Business Council is opposed to a planning area or study area status and, finally,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Hoopa Valley Business Council strongly supports Honorable Phillip Burton's HR 1437 bill which establishes wilderness in California and resolves the disagreement and uncertainty between recreationists and the timber industry.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Hoopa Valley Business Council do hereby certify that the Hoopa Valley Business Council is composed of eight members of which 6 were present constituting a quorum at a regular meeting thereof; duly and regularly called, noticed, and convened, and held this 4th day of August, 1983; and that this resolution was duly adopted by a vote of 5 for with 0 against; and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

DATED THIS 4TH DAY OF AUGUST 1983.

Elsie G. Ricklefs
ELSIE G. RICKLEFS, CHAIRMAN
HOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL

ATTEST: Deirdre R Young
DEIRDRE R. YOUNG, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL

659

DE-NO-TO - A STUDY OF HUPA INDIAN USE OF THE TRINITY SUMMIT AREA

By

Joseph C. Winter
Kathy M. Heffner
Lawrence E. Weigel

Six Rivers National Forest

1/19/79

ABSTRACT

The Trinity Summit area has considerable cultural significance for certain of the Hupa people. Since a number of Hupa Indians and the Hoopa Valley Business Council have expressed concern about a proposed conversion project and salvage sale near Trinity Summit, a cultural assessment has been prepared which evaluates the significance of the area, determines the effects of the projects upon it, and proposes a series of management recommendations. This study is based on a literature search, interviews with nine local Indians, and a survey of twenty-six archeological sites. These sites include Hupa Doctor Rock, Orleans Doctor Rock, Hupa Doctor Pit, Water Dog Lakes, the Trinity Summit Guard Station, Mill Creek Lakes, the Big Hill Trail, Meskets Camp, Red Cap Hole, and a number of prehistoric tool scatters and historic trails, corrals, cattle line camps, and related sites. Since these sites form a district which has extensive cultural/ historical significance for the Hupa Indians, six management recommendations have been proposed:

1. Nominate the Trinity Summit area as the De-No-To National Historic District.

V. Analysis

This cultural assessment of the Trinity Summit area has demonstrated that the De-No-To locality is an important region for Hupa hunting, grazing and religious activities. Certain of these activities, such as hunting and a variety of ritual uses, apparently begain in prehistoric times and have continued, with some modification, on up to the present. Grazing, on the other hand, began with the imposition of the reservation system in the second half of the 19th century. All three classes of use are important aspects of Hupa culture, as are the archeological sites, sacred locations, camps, and related geographic localities which are associated with them. The prehistoric and historic nature of most of these sites clearly make them eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, especially since they are associated with culturally significant ceremonies, military activities, and other events of historic importance. Other of the sites, such as the modern hunting camps, cattle line camps, and trails, may not be "significant" in National Register terms in and of themselves, but their association with the other sites as part of the overall Hupa use of the area certainly makes them important. The whole Trinity Summit area, in fact, apparently qualifies as a National Register "District" of interrelated sites and activities which have prehistoric, historic, and current cultural significance. The following classes of activities and sites make up this De-No-To District.

1. Ritual Uses and Locations - One of the most important aspects of the De-No-To area is its use as a "medicine making" area for the

VI. Recommendations

The Trinity Summit area is clearly an important region which has cultural/historical significance for the Hupa Indians and other local residents as well as for the U.S. Forest Service and the anthropological community. The following actions are recommended for the proper management and protection of this unique area.

1. Nominate the Trinity Summit Area to the National Register of Historic Places - The published literature, preliminary interviews, and archeological survey evidence indicates that the Trinity Summit area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Hupa Doctor Rock, Orleans Doctor Rock, Hupa Doctor Pit, Pipe Rock, Water Dog Lake, Trinity Summit Guard Station, Meskets Camp, the Big Hill Trail, Red Cap Hole, Mill Creek Lakes, and a number of chipped tool scatters, corrals, line camps, and other sites qualify as the De-No-To "district." This district has prehistoric, historic, and current cultural significance, and the archeological sites and sacred locations in it clearly meet National Register criteria (36 CFR 800) #1, 2, and 4.

The historic events associated with the district (such as the Indian Wars and the development of the reservation system) have obviously contributed significantly to both the local Indian and non-Indian cultures, as have the ritual, hunting, grazing, and other activities which occur there. In

Holt
[illegible] — In

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 2390
SACRAMENTO 95811
(916) 445-8006

SIX RIVERS N.F.
[illegible]
RECEIVED

JUL [illegible]

Mr. Joseph H. Harn
Forest Supervisor
Six Rivers National Forest
507 F Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Dear Mr. Harn:

Request for Consultation - Demingo/Groggin Conservation and Bridge Salvage Sale Project Areas (ARR Nos. 05-10-116 and 05-10-118)

The Office of Historic Preservation has completed its review of the above referenced documents.

I concur with Dr. Winter's determination of completeness of the Archeological Reconnaissance Report which accompanies your request for consultation.

In compliance with Executive Order 11593 and 36 CFR 800.4(A)(3), I concur that the cultural resource properties identified by the identification studies, Sites 05-10-53-92 through 05-10-53-109, are eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places as a district. In my opinion, the eligibility of the identified cultural resource properties is based upon my application of the National Register criteria and determination that as an aggregate, these sites satisfy criterions A and D. I urge you to prepare and submit the completed National Register application as per your responsibility under Executive Order 11593.

I also concur that these cultural sites will not be affected by the proposed undertaking if the recommendation to closely monitor all activities is adhered to, thus ensuring that a breach of the project's boundaries during project-related activities does not occur.

If my staff or I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Henry Bass at (916) 322-8702.

Knox Mellon
Dr. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation

O-7138C

cc: Mr. Donald S. Miller
Regional Archeologist
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Friends of Plumas Wilderness

August 2, 1983

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Dirksen Bldg. # 308
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senators;

We support the adoption of the Bucks Lake Area into the Wilderness System. Along with testimony given in the Subcommittee hearings 7-28-83, we would like to have the attached entered into the Congressional Record. Item A is a summary of a study done on the California economy, specifically in our region. It shows that tourist-related industry will become the dominant industry in our region by 1991. We feel the Bucks Lake Area will attract our community's share of that industry, if Bucks Lake is adopted into Wilderness. Item B is a list of businesses that support our concerns. Please consider this information, along with our previous testimony.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kurt Kleven
Treasurer
(916) 283-4809

P.O. BOX 133, QUINCY, CALIFORNIA 95971

Item A

california growth in the 1980s

UPDATE 1983

PROJECTIONS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS OF THE STATE

Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy
Palo Alto, California

California Growth in the 1980s Update 1983 was prepared as part of the research program of the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy. The analysis was conducted by Stephen Levy and Robert K. Arnold with the assistance of Michael Arnold; data systems were managed by Aviva Bernstein. The Center staff specializes in analysis and long term projections of the California economy and its economic regions. Update 1983 is part of The California Center Projection Series published by the Center. The California Center Projection Series is the product of an internally financed, ongoing program of the Center to provide business and government decision makers with an independent assessment of the future growth of California and its economic regions.

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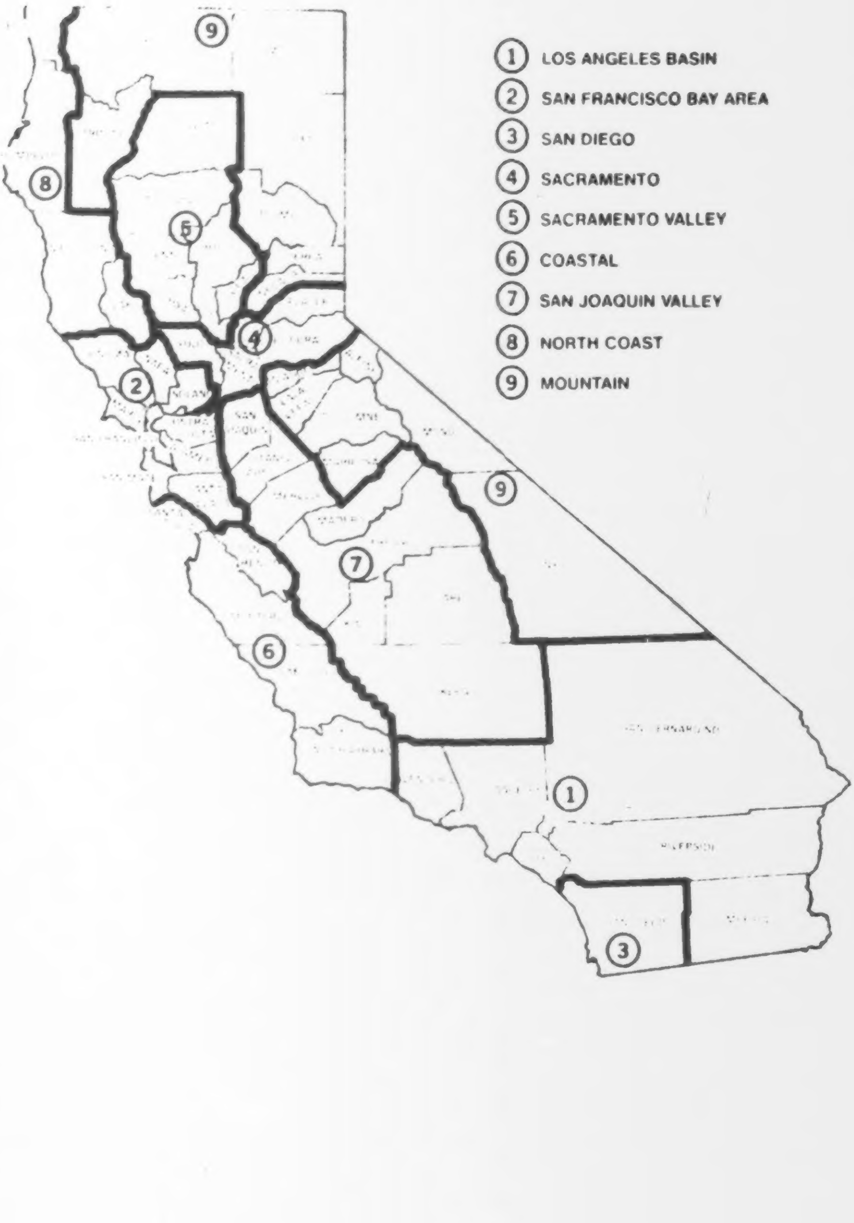
COUNTIES BY 9 ECONOMIC REGIONS OF CALIFORNIA


① LOS ANGELES BASIN
② SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
③ SAN DIEGO
④ SACRAMENTO
⑤ SACRAMENTO VALLEY
⑥ COASTAL
⑦ SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
⑧ NORTH COAST
⑨ MOUNTAIN
SAN JOAQUIN
SOLANO
MONO
MADERA
SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE

MOUNTAIN

JOBS IN ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the Mountain region grew moderately during the 1970s. Resource based industries, principally lumber and wood products, were the region's largest basic sector in 1972 and showed no growth during the decade. (See Table IV-43.) The logging industry in the Mountain region fared better than its counterpart in the North Coast region in the 1970s. The industry experienced growth between 1972

Table IV-43
Mountain
JOBS IN ECONOMIC BASE
1972-1991

	Basic Jobs (Thousands)			Percent of Economic Base			Percent Growth in Jobs	
	1972	1981	1991	1972	1981	1991	1972-81	1981-91
Resource Based	9.6	9.4	9.9	38.4%	29.7%	24.1%	-2.1%	5.3%
Lumber, Wood Products	6.4	5.5	6.0					
Other	3.2	3.9	3.9					
Transportation	2.5	1.9	2.1	10.0	6.0	5.1	-24.0	10.5
Government	5.1	8.0	10.4	20.4	25.3	25.4	56.9	30.0
Aircraft & Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High Technology	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	3.2	6.1		150.0
Diversified Manuf. Industries	2.8	2.4	3.6	11.2	7.6	8.8	-14.3	50.0
Tourism Related	5.0	8.9	12.5	20.0	28.2	30.5	78.0	40.4
Eating & Drinking Estab.	2.3	4.9	7.2					
Hotels	2.7	4.0	5.3					
TOTAL BASIC JOBS	25.0	31.6	41.0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	26.4%	29.7%

Sources: Historical Data: California Employment Development Department
Projections: Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy

and 1979, and only the prolonged recession pushed job levels below the 1972 totals. The logging industry in the Mountain region is situated primarily in Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen, Tuolourne, and Amador counties.

The other resource based activity in the region is split between agriculture where jobs were stable in the 1970s and mining which showed a slight increase. The agricultural jobs are mainly in Siskiyou and Modoc counties, and the mining activity is principally in Inyo county with small sectors in Amador and Calaveras counties.

Tourist related sectors accounted for the largest share of the basic job growth in the Mountain region in the 1970s. The region is site of some of the major outdoor recreation sites in the state and nation. The major nodes of activity are in Nevada, Tuolourne, Inyo, Mono, and Siskiyou counties.

Federal and state government is the other major economic base sector and added nearly 3,000 jobs in the 1970s. A small high technology complex was established in Nevada county in the latter part of the decade.

In the 1980s the economic base of the Mountain region will expand at a faster rate than the state as a whole. Tourist related jobs will continue to increase and, by 1991, become the largest sector in the region's economic base with 12,500 jobs. A small increase in the high technology sector is projected based on the existing complex and on the prospects for some computer service industry jobs. The rapid developments in communications should make is possible for some computer programming development activities to be done in geographically remote areas like the Mountain region.

A small recovery is projected for resource based industries, and some new other manufacturing jobs are anticipated. State government should grow as the Mountain region is experiencing the highest rate of population growth among the state's economic regions.

JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP

Total jobs are projected to grow by 40,000 in the Mountain region by 1991 as shown on Table IV-44. Jobs will grow by 41.7 percent which makes the Mountain region have the highest projected job growth rate in California in the 1980s. By 1991 the Mountain region will contain 1.0 percent of the total jobs in California.

Construction, Services, Finance, Insurance, and Real

Estate, and Trade are projected to be the region's fastest growing major industry groups. All groups, with the exception of Agriculture, are expected to have at least modest job growth during the 1980s. In 1991 the region's largest major industry group will be Government followed by Trade and Services.

The Mountain region will have the highest concentration of Self Employed jobs among the state's economic regions. The region will continue to have a relatively low concentration in the Manufacturing and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors.

Table IV-44
Mountain
JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
1972-1991

	Jobs (Thousands)			Percent of Total Jobs			Percent Change in Jobs	
	1972	1981	**1991**	1972	1981	**1991**	1972-81	**1981-91**
Agriculture	2.0	2.0	**2.0**	3.1%	2.1%	**1.5%**	0.0%	**0.0%**
Mining	1.2	1.8	**2.1**	1.8	1.9	**1.5**	50.0	**16.7**
Construction	2.8	4.5	**7.8**	4.3	4.7	**5.7**	60.7	**73.3**
Manufacturing	9.2	9.0	**11.7**	14.2	9.4	**8.6**	-2.2	**30.0**
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.8	4.2	**5.1**	5.8	4.4	**3.8**	10.5	**21.4**
Trade	9.3	16.9	**26.1**	14.3	17.6	**19.2**	81.7	**54.4**
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	2.9	**4.8**	2.3	3.0	**3.5**	93.3	**65.5**
Services	8.3	15.3	**25.5**	12.8	15.9	**18.8**	84.3	**66.7**
Government	17.8	25.7	**31.8**	27.4	26.8	**23.5**	44.4	**24.1**
Self Employed Household Workers	9.1	13.7	**19.0**	14.0	14.3	**14.0**	50.5	**38.7**
TOTAL JOBS	65.0	96.0	**136.0**	100.0%	100.0%	**100.0%**	47.7%	**41.7%**

Sources: Historical Data: California Employment Development Department
and Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy
Projections: Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy

Item B

Friends of Plumas Wilderness

August 2, 1983

The following is a list of business owners who were contacted in Plumas County. They asked that their business names be used to indicate their support of the Bucks Lake Area to be preserved in Wilderness. They believe that preserving the area would have a net economic benefit to their businesses and the community in general. The support of the business community for the Bucks Lake Area is not limited to this list.

Sugar Pine Aviations
Environmental Research Services
Saragraphics
Natural Portraits, Sue Gutierrez
Sun Shoe Repair
Sierra Technical Service
Al Molina Graphics
Footloose Dance Studio
Plumas Sights and Sounds
Epilog Books
Pandora's Closet
Elwell Mountain Sports
Arrow in the Sun Bicycling Tours
Ray Darwin Licensed Forest Improvement Contractor
Michael Jackson, Attorney
Dawn Andra Hypnosis Agency
Leslie Steidl Proffesional Archeological Services
Michael Kossow Guide Service
Nan Brown Proffesional Photographic Services
Jody Jeffery Thrift Store
Feather River Stove Works
Morning Thunder Restaurant
Indian Valley Market
The New Store
Mann's Liquor
The Deli- Taylorsville
B. & E. Market
Antiques Shop- Greenville
Guy's and Doll's Beauty Shoppe
Stitch 'n Time
Mann's Market
Mackey's Antiques
Rock Shop

-continued next page-

P.O. BOX 133, QUINCY, CALIFORNIA 95971

Lariat Lodge
Pine Hill Motel
Tobin Resort
Sierra Surplus
Butterfly Plumbing
Moon's Restaurant
Greyhound Bus Depot
Five and Dime Clothing

AtlanticRichfieldCompany 555 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80217
Telephone 303 575 7577

J. R. Mitchell
Public Lands Coordinator

August 10, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Statement of Atlantic Richfield Company on California Wilderness Proposals

Dear Senator Wallop:

Atlantic Richfield Company would like to take this opportunity to provide the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water with a formal statement for the July 28, 1983, hearing held in Washington, D.C., on California wilderness legislation for insertion in the record.

Atlantic Richfield is primarily a domestic producer of oil, gas and minerals. Therefore, we are very concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for Congress to decide upon a California wilderness proposal which will provide a balance of multiple uses. Atlantic Richfield Company is not opposed to the concept of wilderness. On the contrary, we recognize that wilderness lands are an important part of our national heritage. We do not believe, however, that lands containing energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness. It is imperative that priority consideration be given to energy and mineral exploration in those areas which contain potential for these resources before a long-term decision, such as wilderness, is made. At a minimum, we believe that areas should be explored for their energy and mineral potential prior to permanent placement in a highly restrictive single-use management prescription, i.e., wilderness.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. In order to determine the best use of the land, Congress must have all the relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the energy and mineral resources are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, a critical component to sound decision-making is lacking. Therefore, we would oppose a proposal which would prohibit leasing or allow leasing with no surface occupancy in newly designated wilderness areas upon enactment of the proposal. We urge that a certain length of time be provided in order to allow for exploration in any newly designated areas.

We believe the following points should be included in any California wilderness legilsation in order to insure a reasonable and rational bill:

o We support permanent release of those areas determined not suitable for wilderness designation. One of the most critical factors in making a balanced wilderness decision is providing for the permanent release of areas determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. As stated previously, we are not opposed to the concept of wilderness designation; however, we are opposed to lands being tied up in "de facto" wilderness. When Congress makes its decisions as to which areas should be wilderness, there is concurrent responsibility to release those areas deemed unsuitable for wilderness to other uses. Those agencies responsible for managing these lands in question need to have some certainty as to how to manage these lands.

o We also believe that the continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. We feel that more than enough time and effort have been expended in studying the same Forest lands. More than ten years has been spent gathering data, now is the time to make some definite decisions.

o We are opposed to the concept of buffer zones around designated wilderness areas. It is possible that these buffer zones, supported by perservationists, could eventually extend so far onto other public lands that a major portion of the state could be prohibited from any kind of development.

Atlantic Richfield Company is strongly opposed to the California wilderness legislation introduced by Representative Burton and Senator Cranston, H.R. 1437 and S.5, respectively. We do not believe these bills represent a balanced approach to the wilderness issue. As you know, California already has over 2 million acres of wilderness. We can expect that at least 1.2 million acres of forest and parks lands wilderness will be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System in California. However, the wilderness issue doesn't concern just these lands, Congress will soon be faced with determining the use of over 6 million acres of land under study by the Bureau of Land Management in California. Extreme care should be utilized in making long-term land use decisions or future wilderness

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
August 10, 1983
Page 3

designations which will severely cut into the already dwindling land base needed for other multiple uses, such as production of essential commodities, regardless of whether it is energy and minerals, timber, etc., not to mention the critical loss of job opportunities such proposals would create.

Atlantic Richfield Company appreciates the opportunity to present our views on this important issue. We implore Congress to make these far reaching decisions with care and attention given to all public concerns.

Sincerely,

J. R. Mitchell

J. R. Mitchell
Attachment

July 22,1983

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirkson Office Building Room 360
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

As a fly-fisherman, back-packer and member of Cal-Trout I am hardly anti-wilderness. However, the most recent proposal by Pete Wilson to include parts of the McCloud River in his wilderness bill is pure horse - manure. Some of my very wealthy fellows in Cal-Trout will be the recipient of the benefits of this plan not the public at large.

The argument that harvesting in this area would result in sedimentation of the McCloud is simply a smoke-screen. Current Forest Practice Rules require logging methods which insure stream quality. In addition, the soils of this area are very stable. The inclusion of the McCloud in a wilderness plan provides some extremely wealthy individuals with some great tax savings, less jobs for the local workers and ultimately a loss to the American people.

I support the Administrations recommendation developed from the Rare II study. This study was carefully done over a period of years by a number of professionals with input from the public. It was not the result of pressure from a single special interest group but a major compromise.

Sincerely,

J. J. Calvert
4530 N. Old Stage Rd.
Mt. Shasta, CA. 96067

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

7821 Jellico Avenue
Northridge, Ca. 91325
August 9, 1983

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
308 Senator Dirkson Building
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

Three (3) measures regarding additional wilderness designations for the State of California will reach the Senate floor soon after the August recess, HR 1437 (Burton), S5 (Cranston) and S1515 (Wilson).

I am requesting your support in defeating HR 1437 and S5, and in passing S1515 with the following amendments:

1. Release of all lands listed in Title I of S1515 and other non-wilderness, from future consideration as wilderness.

2. A statement of sufficiency of the U.S. Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process in 1979.

I am aware that HR 1437 was passed by the House of Representatives I feel that their votes were a fitting tribute to the late Congressman Phillip Burton; however, enactment of his Bill HR 1437, is not in the best interests of the State of California because it will cause a needless loss of jobs, revenues and recreation. Senator Cranston's Bill S5, will cause similar losses.

S1515, based on RARE II, will cause a minimum of losses, and is a reasonable compromise between the economic and recreational needs of Californians and the requirements for additional wilderness. Your efforts to secure its passage, with the suggested amendments, are critically important to its success.

Thank you for your support in this matter.

Respectfully,

Midge Swoger

Midge Swoger

CC: All committee members

✓Chairman: Malcom Wallop

Dory ✓ KJR

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
san francisco bay area chapter

Reply to: Rm. 34, 728 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 94111

August 9, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, DC 20510

Re: California Wilderness bill - supporting 2.3 million acre addition.

Dear Senator McClure:

We urge you to strongly support the 2.3 million acre additions to California wilderness areas proposed in bills now before your committee - HR 1437 having already passed the House of Representatives.

The U.S. Forest Service manages some 20 million acres of public land in California. We believe that the 2.3 million acre proposals are worthy of your support because they provide intact forest units which preserve and protect many rare and unusual plant communities. These wilderness areas protect watersheds and water supply sources; they are living libraries for scholars and the public and protect gene pool resources for the health and stability of surrounding commercial forest activity.

In our northern California National Forests, you may be interested to know, we have the largest number of conifer species in close association known anywhere in the world. Some 17 species are found within one square mile of the Russian Peak area - that is one of the wilderness proposals contained in the 2.3 million acre bill.

Please support the California Wilderness bill and help us achieve action this year in the U.S. Senate.

Thank you for your interest and consideration.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 15 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
s/s

Sincerely yours,

Susan M. Smith
Coordinator, Forest Plans

Encl. JAN 1973 CNPS Newsletter article on Russian Peak.

DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF CALIFORNIA NATIVE FLORA

1383

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 12 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

08 August 1983

Official Committee File

The Honorable James McClure
Chairman, Senate Energy Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure;

I am writing concerning two bills, H.R. 1437 (Burton) and S. 5 (Cranston), which have passed the House and are now pending in the Senate Energy Committee. Together, these bills would protect 4.4 million acres of land in California as Wilderness area. I'm sure you are aware of the increasing value that citizens place on wildlife (Meyers, 1981), and of the desire of Americans for increased conservation measures and expenditures (National Wildlife, 1983). In as such, it is your duty to work for passage of H.R. 1437 and S. 5. I urge you, as Chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, to support passage of these bills without hard release language which would disallow future protection of roadless lands; such additions to these bills would negate the value of lands as true Wilderness! It is time that elected officials recognized the great necessity of protecting the little remaining natural habitats of this country, and acknowledged the deep desires of their constituents for protection of wildlife and wildlands. Mr. Reagan is alone and very wrong in his belief that America possesses just as much forested land today as in the days of George Washington! Let's preserve what we have left, and start in California! Pass H.R. 1437 and S. 5!

Sincerely,

Cheryl L. Scannell
Department of Biological Sciences
California State University, Fullerton
Fullerton, California 92634

14R

CALIFORNIA MINING ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3 / Jackson, Ca. 95642 / (209) 223-1129

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[illegible] Ceramics Inc
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Gold Fields Mining Corp
Grefco Inc
Gulf & Western Natural Resources Group
Homestake Mining Co
Kaiser Cement Corp
Kaiser Refractories
Kaiser Steel Corp
Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp
[illegible] Corp
[illegible] Products Inc
[illegible] Inc
Monolith Portland Cement Co
N L Industries Inc
Noranda Mining Inc
North American Refractories Co
Pacific Clay Products Inc
Pfizer Inc
[illegible]
[illegible] Inc
Riverside Cement Co
San Juan Gold Co
Southwestern Portland Cement Co
Teledyne Tungsten
The Standard Slag Co
Union Carbide Corp. Bishop
Union Carbide Corp. King City
U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp
U.S. Gypsum Co
U.S. Tin Co
[illegible] Inc

August 11, 1982

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please find enclosed my statement on California wilderness legislation with mineral resource data on areas included in Part II of Senator Wilson's bill S 1515.

We hope you will consider our position when you are establishing your voting position. California has many resources and for all segments to prosper we must strive for a balance.

California has, with the addition of the United States Forest Service's RARE II recommendation of 1.2 million acres of wilderness, fully provided for the wilderness segment.

Your vote to support this California compromise position of 1.2 million additional wilderness acres with adequate release language to allow our professional public land managers to carry out their duties will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ray B. Hunter

Ray B. Hunter
Executive Director

RBH/bb
enc.

P.O. Drawer D
McCloud, California 96057
916 964-2121

Champion
Champion International Corporation

August 5,1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senator
Room 2201
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Dear Senator Wallop:

I respectfully request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearing of your subcommittee on S.1515.

Champion International Corporation owns and operates a plywood plant and sawmill in Anderson, California. There are currently 422 persons employed at these two facilities with an annual payroll of $9,600,000. In addition, approximately $6,000,000 is contributed to the local economy through purchase of material and services needed to operate both mills.

To supply these mills with raw materials, Champion manages some 177,000 acres of commercial forest lands in Northern California. At the present time, the mills use only limited amounts of U. S. Forest Service timber but our long-range plans for the Anderson operation call for increasing use of publically owned timber. Within a few years our annual harvest from public lands could increase to as much as 50 million board feet or 50% of the total volume needed to keep both Anderson plants operating. The availability of an adequate public timber supply is crucial to our future operations in California and is, I am sure, no less critical for most of our competitors.

We are particularly concerned about the proposed designation of the McCloud River area in S.1515. This area does not meet the criteria for wilderness designation. Additionally, the area contains 476 million board feet of timber which mills in Northern California will need in the future. This area should not be designated as wilderness.

The wilderness issue in California has gone on for too long and needs to be equitably resolved. Release and sufficiency language plus reasonable designation of areas for wilderness inclusion is imperative. Unfortunately, we do not believe any of the bills before your committee meet this criteria.

8/5/83
Senator Wallop
page 2

The proposed wilderness designation in RARE II, endorsed by Carter and Reagan, was a well thought out proposal. We urge your subcommittee to use the RARE II recommendations as the basis for the creation of a sound wilderness program for California. A program designed to preserve appropriate wilderness areas in the state without threatening the economic base of the local industries and governments dependents upon timber resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the hearing.

Respectfully yours,

Robert L. Leatherman

Robert L. Leatherman
Manager Forest Lands California Region

rmw

cc: Senator Pete Wilson
Senator Alan Cranston
Representative Gene Chappie
Congressman Norman Shumway

TESTIMONY BY DERRICK A. CRANDALL
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION

SENATE SUBCOMMITTE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP, CHAIRMAN
JULY 28, 1983

THE ISSUE OF CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS
S.5, S.1515, H.R. 1437

The American Recreation Coalition (ARC) is a non-profit organization comprised of some ninety associations and corporations with an active interest in recreational access to public lands. Our member organizations represent enthusiasts of such activities as skiing and motorcycling, camping and hiking, boating and snowmobiling, flying and horseriding.

Recreation is of vital and growing importance to the physical and mental well-being of Americans. The broad diversity of recreational choices in our nation today is essential, for it allows Americans to choose the activities of greatest benefit to them as individuals, as families and as friends.

Recreational opportunities are dependent upon a wide range of facilities and areas. Creation, expansion and protection of these facilities and areas are a prime interest of the American Recreation Coalition. Because the need for recreation exists during all months of the year, ARC is also an advocate of year-round recreational opportunities and programs.

ARC recognizes that land and bodies of water, both public and private, are essential ingredients in fulfilling the recreational needs of Americans. It recognizes that the decisions involving the use of land and water are made by a wide variety of federal, state and local government entities as well as innumerable private landowners. ARC advocates a heightened concern for public recreational needs by all of these decision makers.

The American Recreation Coalition endorses policies and actions supporting broad multiple use of lands and waters and which provide environmental protection while fulfilling man's needs, including recreation. Areas of public land and waters proximate to population centers are especially important resources to meet demands for both dispersed and developed recreation. Those lands and waters should be used to provide the widest and greatest recreational opportunities possible year-round except where such areas have significant geologic, historic, archeological, natural or other similar environmentally sensitive characteristics.

ARC opposes actions which would in all cases deny access to large portions of our natural recreation areas by those persons who lack the physical ability, desire or training to traverse backcountry areas exclusively on foot. Controlled use of motorized conveyances and development of limited recreational support facilities should be encouraged in natural areas where such actions are environmentally compatible.

Public land use and water activity decisions should be made in a process completely open to the public through which differing demands on resources can be evaluated and reconciled. Public land and water managers should strive at all times to provide high quality recreational experiences for all citizens and should encourage all citizens to understand the importance of all recreational activities, even when they do not themselves participate in specific undertakings.

For this reason, we believe the Congress should rely heavily upon the recommendations for allocation of roadless lands made by the Forest Service under the RARE II process. We believe that an expansion of Wilderness designations beyond the RARE II recommendations will seriously and adversely impact a wide range of recreational opportunities now available within roadless areas of the national forests in California and will wrongly inhibit the provision of expanded recreational opportunities in the face of rising demand. Both present and future expanded recreational activity can be accommodated without serious or permanent harm to the resource.

As an alternative to Wilderness designation of areas referenced in S.5, S.1515 and H.R. 1437, we urge consideration of an alterative designation as national recreation areas, a classification which would permit more flexible management while still safeguarding the beauty and the ecological integrity of these scenic national forest lands.

American Ski Federation

American Ski Federation
490 South Capitol Street S.W.
Suite 406
Washington, D.C. 20003

202/484-6260

Representing the Interest of American Skiing

FTR

1983 AUG 26 PM 12:51

July 28, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
 and Reserved Water
Room 3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The American Ski Federation (ASF) commends the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water for scheduling a hearing on California wilderness proposals, S. 5, S. 1515 and H.R. 1437, passed by the House of Representatives earlier this year. We appreciate the opportunity to submit a statement in support of California wilderness legislation.

The American Ski Federation is the umbrella organization that represents the entire ski industry, including ski area operators and ski equipment and apparel manufacturers. The Sierra Ski Areas Association, a member of ASF, and the Mt. Shasta community coalition, Save Our Skiing, concur in our statement.

The ski industry gratefully acknowledges Senator Cranston's, Senator Wilson's and the House Interior Committee's sensitivity to the needs of the ski industry in California. Passage of legislation to resolve the California wilderness situation is vital to the future growth and vigor of the ski industry in that state.

The American Ski Federation is pleased that Senator Pete Wilson has made resolution of the California wilderness situation a priority. We appreciate his willingness to listen to the ski industry's concerns and request that the points listed below be strongly considered when the wilderness question is resolved.

The ski industry thanks Senator Alan Cranston for his continued responsiveness to the needs of the ski industry in California. S. 5 makes necessary modifications to the Sheep Mountain Wilderness to allow expansion of the ski area at Mt. Baldy. We appreciate Senator Cranston's willingness to amend his bill to satisfactorily resolve ski industry concerns at Kirkwood Ski Area, the Pacific Valley and Mt. Shasta.

The American Ski Federation has supported H.R. 1437 and similar California wilderness legislation in the 97th Congress, H.R. 4083. The ski industry supported H.R. 1437 with the request that expansion at Mt. Baldy be made possible.

Page 2
July 28, 1983
Subcommittee on Public Lands
S. 5, S. 1515, H.R. 1437

In the time since California wilderness proposals initially were considered by Congress, the ski industry has conducted an additional review of the wilderness designations in previous legislation. The ski industry asks that the following points be considered when this committee deliberates on California wilderness legislation.

Factors for Consideration

1. Mt. Baldy. With an evergrowing skier population, especially in southern California, it is important to keep land available on Mt. Baldy for future use as part of the present ski area. The ski industry urges that the boundaries of the Sheep Mountain Wilderness in S. 5 that allow expansion of Mt. Baldy be incorporated in California wilderness legislation. The wilderness boundaries should be kept off the ridge lines to avoid future conflicts.

2. Mt. Shasta. The relocation and reestablishment of skiing on Mt. Shasta is a concern of the ski industry. ASF is pleased that Giddy Giddy Gulch is not included in wilderness since this area has future skiing potential. It is also important that areas classified as nonwilderness on Mt. Shasta remain so even after skiing is reestablished. The complexity and diversity of alpine skiing requirements on Mt. Shasta are such that all possible sites should be afforded maximum consideration.

3. Kirkwood. Minor boundary definitions are needed in the Mokelumne Wilderness to assure that existing maintenance facilities of Kirkwood Ski Area are not placed in wilderness.

4. Pacific Valley. The Pacific Valley location to the south of Ebbets Pass is an outstanding future prospect for recreational skiing. We urge that the wilderness boundary not conflict with optimum road access to the Pacific Valley. This requires a minor map correction.

5. Mammoth Mountain. The Sherwin Bowl area in Mammoth has long-term development possibility. The ski industry is pleased that this area is not included in wilderness in the legislation before the committee. The development of the eastern slope of the San Joaquin Ridge between Mammoth and June Mountain, however, offers the most immediate prospect for expansion of skiing facilities in California. This area is in wilderness in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 but is not at present part of S. 1515 wilderness designations. The owners and operators of Mammoth agreed to inclusion of this area within wilderness, even though it has long been a preferred goal of the ski industry in the creation of additional downhill facilities in California.

We thank the subcommittee for scheduling a hearing on this important California wilderness legislation that will settle difficulties for the ski industry caused by uncertainty of wilderness designations in the State of California.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. Prendergast
President

FTR

ECOLOGY CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Project of Educational Communications, Inc.
P.O. Box 35473, Los Angeles, CA 90035

Telephone (213) 559-9160

1983 AUG 22 PM 1:45

August 17, 1983

Senator Malcom Wallop
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

The members of the Ecology Center of Southern California urge you to protect the Siskiyous Mountains of northern California. This area should be part of the California Wilderness preservation legislation.

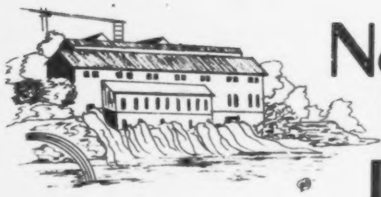
Will you support extensive wilderness acreage--all not part of the 240,000 acres? The area is beautiful and supports the largest salmon and steelhead in California (Smith River).

Sincerely,

Nancy Sue Pearlman

Nancy Sue Pearlman
Director

NSP:ez



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS RIVER HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CALAVERAS COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT
427 East St. Charles Street
P. O. Box 846
San Andreas, California 95249
(209) 754-3543

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
POWER AGENCY
8421 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 160
Citrus Heights, California 95610
(916) 772-7800

August 10, 1983

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water
SD-308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

re: California Wilderness Legislation
S.5, S.1515 and H.R.1437

Senator Wallop:

The Calaveras County Water District (CCWD), a political subdivision of the State of California, located in San Andreas, California, hereby expresses its views on the pending California wilderness legislation and requests that these views be made a part of the Senate's hearing record on this legislation.

Attached as background are CCWD letters dated March 9, 1983, June 25, 1981, February 27, 1980 and February 13, 1980 to Chairman Seiberling of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. These letters set forth in detail Calaveras' interest in developing the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Project, a multi-purpose water conservation and hydroelectric project. CCWD was issued a FERC license for this project on February 8, 1982 following more than two decades of planning and administrative proceedings.

The site of the project is located within an area designated by RARE II for "further planning" status but these lands were placed in "nonwilderness" status by the provisions of H.R.1437 (H.R. Rep. No. 98-40, at 13) in order to allow development of CCWD's proposed project.

We urge that the Senate similarly pass legislation placing the lands needed for this project in a nonwilderness status and end the developmental uncertainty associated with the "further planning" designation.

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
August 10, 1983
Page Two

If you have any questions concerning the project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

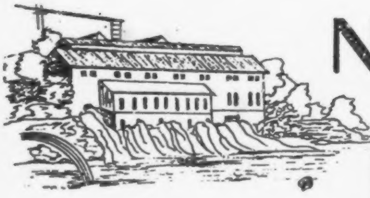
CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Steve Felte

Steve Felte
General Manager

Enclosures

cc: Honorable Senator Alan Cranston
Honorable Congressman Richard H. Lehman



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS RIVER HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CALAVERAS COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT
427 East St. Charles Street
P. O. Box 846
San Andreas, California 95249
(209) 754-3543

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
POWER AGENCY
770 Kiely Boulevard
Santa Clara, California 95051
(408) 248-3422

March 9, 1983

Honorable John F. Seiberling, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands & National Parks
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
1324 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

re: California Wilderness Legislation,
H.R. 1437 (Burton, February 15, 1983)

Dear Chairman Seiberling:

Following are the Calaveras County Water District's (CCWD) views on the California Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1437, currently pending before your Subcommittee and which we understand is scheduled for mark-up on March 10, 1983. We request that the District's views be made a part of the hearing record on H.R. 1437. The District's interest relates specifically to its proposed hydroelectric project, the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Development Project, FERC Project No. 2409, which is located in an area of the Stanislaus National Forest currently designated by RARE II for "further planning" status.

The Calaveras County Water District is a political subdivision of the State of California and on February 2, 1982 was granted a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license for FERC Project No. 2409. The lands for Project No. 2409 have been withdrawn for powersite purposes since the District filed its preliminary permit for the project in 1959 and the District has spent several million dollars since that time developing plans and pursuing the necessary state and federal permits and license for this project. The project will have a dependable capacity of 200,000 kilowatts and an average annual energy generation of approximately 580,000,000 kilowatt hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy resource will save the equivalent of approximately one million barrels of oil per year. We believe therefore that the North Fork Project will make a substantial contribution to the energy needs of California, and for that matter the Nation.

As indicated by the attached enclosures, at the time of the Subcommittee's hearings on California wilderness legislation during the 96th Congress the District urged exclusion of the area needed for FERC Project No. 2409 from any "wilderness" or "further planning" designations. H.R. 7702 and the accompanying H.R. Rep. No. 96-1223, p. 11, accommodated this interest by providing:

> The Committee augmented the President's wilderness proposal by dividing the southern portion of RARE II "further planning" area B5986 and adding some 6,000 acres in the vicinity of Burgson Lake, Wheat Meadow, Clover Meadow and Twin Meadows to the Wilderness. This is a beautiful area of lush meadows and scenic lakes which will add diversity to the wilderness, and compensate for the loss of nearby Gabbott Meadows, which may be flooded by enlargement of Spicer Meadow Reservoir. By drawing the wilderness boundary line to exclude the portions of unit B5986 located in and around Gabbott Meadow and Highland Creek, it is the Committee's intention that the excluded lands will thus be available for appropriate timber harvest and other nonwilderness multiple uses, including possible future construction of the Spicers Dam enlargement, which is part of the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Project. The Committee's wilderness boundary is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for enlargement of the reservoir.

CCWD urged the Subcommittee to take similar action on H.R. 859 during the 97th Congress and asked at that time for purposes of clarification (because the "Project" consists of all the project facilities including the reservoir, powerhouses, penstocks, and appurtenant facilities) that the last sentence of the above quote be modified to provide:

> The Committee's wilderness boundary is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for construction, operation and maintenance of of the Project.

The language of the subsequent H.R. Rep. No. 97-181 accompanying H.R. 4083 at page 4 included the suggested language but apparently inadvertently added the word "reservoir" following the period after the word "Project" and we point this out so that the typographical error will not be repeated in the report on H.R. 1437.

Even if the Commitee does exclude the proposed project area from "wilderness" and "further planning" status, assured protection of its "non-wilderness" and multiple use status may be needed by provisions similar to those included in the 97th Congress in Section 8 of H.R. 859 and we support such provisions. We believe that such "release" or "sufficiency" language is necessary to end the uncertainty hanging over all "non-wilderness" RARE II designations as a result of the litigation in State of California v. Bergland.

We trust that these comments will be useful in your consideration of H.R. 1437 and thank you for the opportunity to comment.

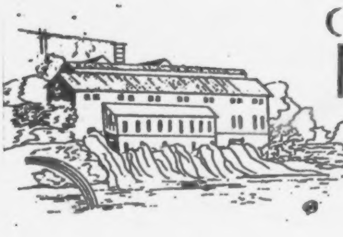
Sincerely,

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Steve Felte/CDW
Steve Felte
General Manager

SF:dp

cc: Members of Subcommittee on Public
Lands and National Parks
Senator Cranston
Senator Pete Wilson



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS RIVER HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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June 25, 1981

Honorable John F. Seiberling, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands & National Parks
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
1324 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

re: California Wilderness Legislation, HR 859

Dear Chairman Seiberling:

Following are the Calaveras County Water District's (CCWD) views on the California Wilderness Legislation, H.R. 859, currently pending before your Subcommittee which we request be made a part of your hearing record. The District's interest relates specifically to its proposed hydroelectric project, the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Development Project, FERC Project No. 2409, which is located in an area currently designated by RARE II for "further planning" status.

The Calaveras County Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, currently has pending before the Federal Energy Regulation Commission, a license application for the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Development Project, FERC Project No. 2409. The District has spent millions of dollars since 1963 in developing plans and pursuing the necessary permits and license for this project. The project will have a dependable capacity of 200,000 kilowatts and an average annual energy generation of approximately 580 million kilowatt hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy resource will save the equivalent of approximately one million barrels of oil per year. We believe the North Fork Project will make a substantial contribution to the energy needs of California, and for that matter the Nation.

Furthermore, during hearings held by the Subcommittee on California Wilderness Legislation in November 1979, conservationists gave testimony indicating their agreement that any wilderness designation concerning the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness proposal exclude the areas needed for the proposed hydroelectric project. (See letter of David Pratt, Carson-Iceberg Task Force, Sacramento Group of the Sierra Club dated November 20, 1979 and Statement of Eric R. Gerstung, Sacramento Audubon Society dated November 15, 1979). This accommodation is reflected in your letter dated December 18, 1979 to Mr. W. S. Allured, President, Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce. In addition, at a public meeting on December 1, 1979 held by the District's Congressman Norman Shumway to discuss the two California Wilderness bills pending at that time, representatives of the environmental groups indicated agreement that the Spicer Meadow Dam and Reservoir units of the project would not be included in any wilderness designation.

As early as 1976 representatives of the U.S. Forest Service indicated that, were the area ultimately designated for "further study" there would be no problem with FERC issuing a license to the District. This view is further reflected in a letter dated November 8, 1976 from R. M. Housley, Associate Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service, to the R-5 Regional Forester. That letter indicates with regard to FERC's land withdrawal pursuant to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act and its licensing authority: "First, we do not disagree with FPC authorities in this matter or the fact that a withdrawal is valid. The FPC action to prepare environmental statements and proceed with license issuance, if it desires, is not questioned. Also, we agree that legislative authority granted by the Federal Power Act takes precedence over our administrative decision concerning Wilderness Study Areas".

During the Subcommittee's hearings on California Wilderness Legislation during the last Congress the District urged exclusion of the area needed for FERC Project No. 2409 from any "wilderness" or "further planning" designations. H.R. 7702 and the accompanying H.R. Rep. No. 96-1223, p. 11, accommodated this interest by providing;

"The Committee augmented the President's wilderness proposal by dividing the southern portion of RARE II 'further planning' area B5986 and adding some 6,000 acres in the vicinity of Burgson Lake, Wheat Meadow, Clover Meadow and Twin Meadows to the Wilderness. This is a beautiful area of lush meadows and scenic lakes which will add diversity to the wilderness, and compensate for the loss of nearby Gabbott Meadows, which may be flooded by enlargement of Spicer Meadow Reservoir. By drawing the wilderness boundary line to exclude the portions of unit B5986 located in and around Gabbott Meadow and Highland Creek, it is the Committee's intention that the excluded areas have their 'further planning' status terminated. These excluded lands will thus be available for appropriate timber harvest and other nonwilderness multiple uses, including possible future construction of the Spicers Dam enlargement, which is part of the North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Project. The Committee's wilderness boundary is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for enlargement of the reservoir."

We urge the Subcommittee to take similar action on H.R. 859 which is currently pending before it, asking further for purposes of clarification that the last sentence of the above quote be modified to provide: "The Committee's wilderness boundary is intended to be drawn so as to preclude any overlap between the wilderness and the area required for construction, operation and maintenance of the Project". This will make clear that the purpose of the exclusion is to accommodate the project and will avoid any questions about boundary adjustments deemed necessary by FERC for development and operation of the Project.

If the Committee does exclude the proposed project area from "wilderness" and "further planning" status, then sure protection of its "non-wilderness", multiple use, status will be needed by provisions similar to those included in Section 8 of H.R. 859 and we support those provisions. We believe that such "release legislation" is necessary to end the uncertainty hanging over all "non-wilderness" RARE II designations as a result of the litigation in State of California v. Bergland, 483 F. Supp. 465 (E.D. Cal. 1980).

We trust that these comments will be useful in your consideration of H.R. 859 and thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

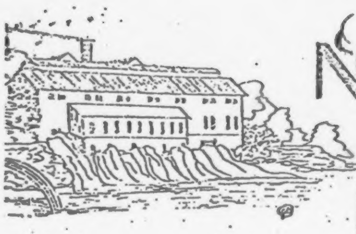
CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Steve Felte

Steve Felte
General Manager

SF:lok

cc: Members of Subcommittee on Public
    Lands & National Parks
  Honorable Congressman Shumway
  Honorable Congressman Chappie
  Honorable Senator Cranston
  Honorable Senator Hayakawa



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS
RIVER HYDROELECTRIC
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February 27, 1980

Honorable John F. Seiberling, Chairman
House Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs
Subcommittee on Public Lands
1324 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: California Wilderness Legislation,
H.R. 5586 and H.R. 5578

Dear Chairman Seiberling:

This is with further regard to the District's letter to you dated February 13, 1980 concerning the California Wilderness Legislation which is currently pending before your Subcommittee. A copy of that letter is attached for your ready reference.

Although the District's earlier letter did urge that the Subcommittee exclude the areas within the boundaries of its proposed hydroelectric license from designated "wilderness" and "further study" areas, its letter indicated that Congressman Johnson's bill, H.R. 5586, would not effect the hydroelectric project. This view was based on our understanding that Section 3 of Congressman Johnson's bill would release "further study" as well as "non-wilderness" designated areas for multiple use. However, pursuant to recent discussions with several Congressional representatives and staffs, we understand this is not the case, and therefore that the status of "further study" areas will not be effected by Congressman Johnson's bill.

If the boundary of the "further study" area is not drawn to exclude the boundaries of the District's hydroelectric project it could cause uncertainty and delay in the development of this valuable renewable energy resource.

The Federal lands needed for the District's project were withdrawn at the time of its application for a preliminary permit in 1959 pursuant to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. The District has also spent approximately $2,500,000 since that time in perfecting its plan and pursuing an FERC license for the project.

In view of the serious energy problems facing the nation and particularly the need for additional peaking power in California it would be a mistake to delay the project further.

In addition the District should point out that the upper project area including the Spicer Meadow Reservoir and the North Fork diversion facilities currently support a variety of "non-wilderness" type uses including boating, cattle grazing, off-road vehicle use and logging.

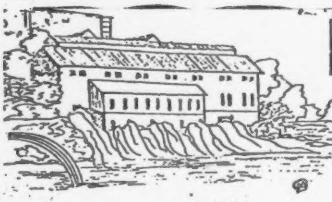
For these reasons the District urges that any bill reported by the Subcommittee exclude the area within the boundaries of the District's hydroelectric project, FERC Project No. 2409, from all "wilderness" and "further study" designations.

Sincerely,

Steve Felte

Steve Felte
General Manager

encl. (1)
SF/CW:bm
cc: Members of the Subcommittee
Senator Cranston
Congressman Shumway
Congressman Johnson



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS RIVER HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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February 13, 1980

Honorable John F. Seiberling, Chairman
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Subcommittee on Public Lands
1324 LHOB
Washington DC 20515

Re: H R 5586 and H R 5578

Dear Chairman Seiberling:

This letter concerns your Subcommittee's upcoming markup on the California wilderness bills which I understand is scheduled for sometime during February 1980.

The Calaveras County Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California, currently has on file before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission a license application for the North Fork Stanislaus River Project, FERC Project No. 2409. The District filed a preliminary permit in 1959 and an application in 1963, spending millions of dollars developing plans in pursuit of this Project. The Project will have a dependable capacity of 200,000 kilowatts and an average annual energy generation of 559,850,000 kilowatt-hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy resource will save the equivalent of approximately 750,000 barrels of oil per year. The FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Project dated November 1979 indicates that the Project has a benefit/cost ratio of 1.55/1.

The District urges that the Subcommittee report out a California wilderness bill which excludes from "wilderness" areas the lands within the proposed project boundaries of FERC Project No. 2409. H.R. 5586 introduced by Congressman Johnson would not affect the North Fork Project. However, H.R. 5578 introduced by Congressman Burton, which proposes that all areas recommended by RARE II in California for "wilderness", "non-wilderness" and "further study" status be designated "wilderness", would affect the North Fork Project because area B5986, recommended for "further study", includes most of the North Fork Project. In addition, two small arms of the Utica Reservoir extend into the area C5986 designated "wilderness".

We believe the North Fork Project will make a substantial contribution to the energy needs of California, and for that matter the Nation, and that this source of renewable, non-polluting energy should be utilized. It is our understanding that during hearings held by the Subcommittee in mid-November 1979, conservationists gave testimony indicating their agreement that any wilderness designation should remain outside of the Project boundaries of the North Fork Project. This is reflected in your letter dated December 18, 1979 to Mr. W. S. Allured, President, Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which is enclosed for your convenient reference. In addition, at a public meeting on December 1, 1979 held by the District's Congressman Norman Shumway to discuss the two California wilderness bills, representatives of the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society indicated that the Spicer Meadow Dam and Reservoir units of the Project should not be included in any wilderness designations. We believe that any designation should therefore not include any portions of the North Fork Project even though at Congressman Shumway's meeting a representative of the U.S. Forest Service indicated that, were the area however ultimately designated for "further study", there would be no problem with FERC issuing a license to the District. This view is further reflected in the enclosed letter dated November 8, 1976 from R. M. Housley, Associate Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service, to the R-5 Regional Forester. That letter indicates, with regard to FERC's land withdrawal pursuant to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act and its licensing authority:

> "First, we do not disagree with FPC authorities in this matter or the fact that a withdrawal is valid. The FPC action to prepare environmental statements and proceed with license issuance, if it desires, is not questioned. Also, we agree that legislative authority granted by the Federal Power Act takes precedence over our administrative decisions concerning Wilderness Study Areas."

Of course, we are aware of the continuing U.S. Forest Service general management authority over U.S. forest lands included within the FERC license boundaries and state in this regard that the District is in the final stages of negotiating a Memorandum of Agreement with representatives of the Forest Service concerning conditions of use of the Forest Service lands within the proposed Project boundaries.

Based upon these considerations, the Calaveras County Water District urges the Subcommittee's favorable consideration of its views and stands ready at any time to supply the Subcommittee with any additional information it may require in reaching a decision on the pending California wilderness bills.

Sincerely,

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Steve Felte
Steve Felte
General Manager

SF:lok

Enclosures

cc: Congressman John Burton
Congressman Harold Johnson
Congressman Norman Shumway
Senator S. I. Hayakawa
Senator Alan Cranston

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

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U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

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STAFF DIRECTOR

ROBERT A. REVELES
ASSOCIATE STAFF DIRECTOR

LEE MCELVAIN
GENERAL COUNSEL

STANLEY SCOVILLE
SPECIAL COUNSEL
FOR LEGISLATION

GARY G. ELLSWORTH
MINORITY COUNSEL

December 18, 1979

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1979
CALAVERAS CO. WATER DIST.

Mr. W. S. Allured
President, Calaveras County
Chamber of Commerce
30 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 177
San Andreas, CA 95249

Dear Mr. Allured:

Thank you for your letter detailing the Calaveras County position on the proposed Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. The Subcommittee on Public Lands held three days of hearings on various California wilderness bills in mid-November, including Carson-Iceberg.

According to testimony provided by California conservation groups at the hearings, conservationists have agreed to the following:

1. The wilderness proposal of the President needs only minor additions to wilderness;

2. The Gabbot Meadow/Highland Creek area should be excluded from wilderness so as not to preclude possible future hydroelectric development. They are also willing to go along with non-wilderness for RARE II tract A-5986, even though this area was in their original wilderness proposal. In return, they would like some protection for the land around Burgson Lake, Wheats Meadow, Sword Lake, and Lost Lake;

3. They concur in the Forest Service recommendation to leave area B-5986 out of wilderness so that the potential Pacific Valley Ski site can be thoroughly studied.

Mr. W. S. Allured
December 18, 1979
Page Two

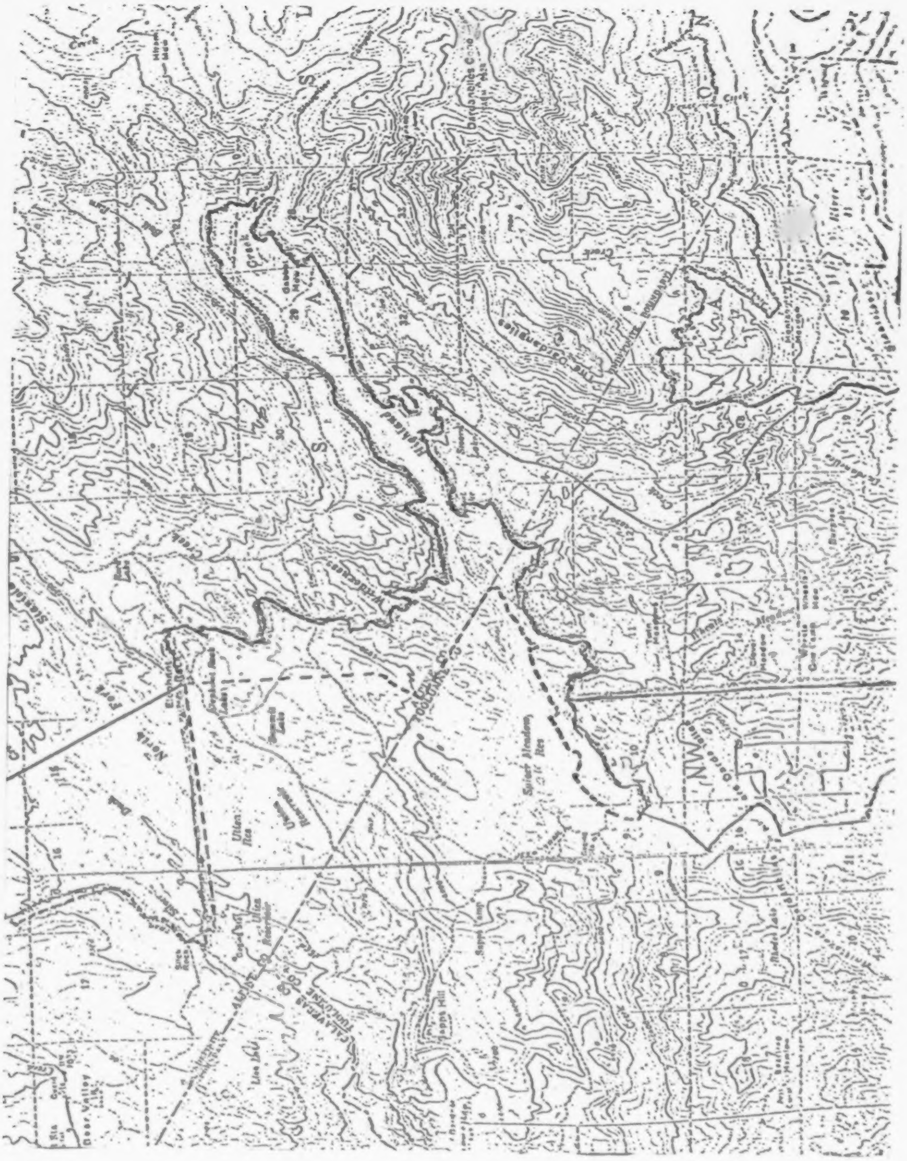
Given the above, it would appear that the concerns expressed in your letter have largely been addressed.

I am hopeful that further dialogue between conservation groups and the forest products industry, plus the work of Congressman Shumway's task force, will enable us to create a Carson-Iceberg Wilderness which is well balanced from all points of view.

Sincerely,

John Seiberling
JOHN F. SEIBERLING
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Public Lands

cc: Hon. S. I. Hayakawa
Hon. Harold Johnson
Hon. Norman Shumway
Hon. Phillip Burton


ALPINE CO.
TUOLUMNE CO.
CALAVERAS CO.
TUOLUMNE
Spicer Meadow Res
Utica Res
Union Reservoir
Utica Reservoir
Deer Valley
North

FYR

Howonquet Community Association
SMITH RIVER RANCHERIA
P. O. BOX 307
SMITH RIVER, CA. 95567
PHONE 707 - [illegible]

July 19, 1983

Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SD-308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

ATTENTION: Senate
Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

Re: HR 1437, S 5, S 1515
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Howonquet Community Association is the governing body of the Smith River Rancheria, Del Norte County, California. We represent the people of the rancheria who were forced into termination in the 1960's. There are now approximately 100 people living on or near the rancheria.

Prior to our lands in the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt being taken over by the Redwood National Park, and the push to put many more thousands of acres into Wilderness, which would close it off from being used except by only a few, ninety nine point eight (99.8) per cent of our men were working in the lumber industries. All but one (1) man lost his job. This one man did not lose his job because he was working for a lumber company south of Crescent City which did not close down.

These men who were displaced, are either not working, or working on temporary jobs, or have had to move away from their homes to get a job. This has been extremely hard on our people who are used to living with or near thier families for generations.

We believe in being allowed to clean the streams and keep them open so that the salmon can continue to spawn by being able to get up the streams. Leaving these lands in wilderness would so endanger our salmon, that, if not in time completely deplete the species. DO WE WANT THIS ? Our answer is a resounding NO!

We, the Indians of the Smith River Rancheria are opposed to HR 1437, S 5, and S 1515, the CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT, and support the County of Del Norte for a non-Wilderness and

Multiple Use designation of Blue Creek, Eight Mile Creek, and Siskiyou "A" in the Six Rivers National Forest.

We go on record as acknowleging that the United States Forest Service has more than demonstrated their ability to manage the National Forests in regards to their rivers, fisheries, wildlife, soil management, timber management and recreational uses, all of which our people so enjoy. We are a people who enjoy the outdoors.

We approve the completion of the, "GO Road", providing proper protection is made for our Religious Areas (Doctor Rock), used by the Indians of several tribes for past centuries. We feel this could be accomplished by building cement tunnels under the road in that area so our people using these religious grounds could come and go without being disturbed. Many of our people cannot climb the trails (the full length) so the road would allow them to get closer and not have to walk so far to their religious grounds.

We further go on record as believing that the putting of all these acres into WILDERNESS would deplete the few jobs we now have to travel many miles to. Help us keep our pride, by doing away with this Wilderness Act. There is TOO MUCH WILDERNESS already with the Redwood National Park being established.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM H. RICHARDS, SR., President

By Sylvia B. White
(Mrs.) Sylvia Stewart White,
Secretary

WHR/ssw

continued page 3

Letters and Copies are being mailed to the following:

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Senator, Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senator, Mark Hatfield
Senator, Chic Hecht
Senator, John H. Chafee
Senator, Pete V. Domenici

MINORITY MEMBERS

Senator, Dale Bumpers, Ranking
Senator, Henry M. Jackson
Senator, Spark M. Matsunaga
Senator, John Melcher

Tony Bevinetto
Tom Williams

DEL NORTE COUNTY
Jerry Cochran, Assessor
Joyce Crockett, Board of Supervisor

HOWONQUET COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
Smith River Rancheria
P.O. Box 307
Smith River, CA 95567

William H. Richards, Sr., President
Board of Directors
File

FTR

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL
UTILITIES ASSOCIATION

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JERRY JORDAN, Executive Director

1983 JUL 19 PM 5: 08

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Los Angeles

July 13, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
720 Hart Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

We are concerned with the inclusion of the Tuolomne River in your S. 1515. Inclusion would further delay necessary studies on the Clavey-Wards Ferry Hydroelectric Project which has the potential to supply 400 megawatts (approximately 1 billion kilowatt hours) of electricity annually.

California suffers environmentally and economically from an overdependence on oil to supply electricity. We cannot afford to prematurely close the door on a renewable energy project as large as the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project.

We urge that the Tuolomne River be removed from S. 1515 so that necessary studies on the project can proceed.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jordan

Jerry Jordan

JJ:ael
cc: Members, Senate Subcommittee on ✓
Public Lands and Reserved Water

NORTH FORK ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 788
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

July 21, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

My statement concerns the proposal to establish a Granite Chief Wilderness as part of the California wilderness bills, H.R.1437 and S.5, which are presently before your Committee.

The North Fork Association is an organization which during its entire 80-year existence has been dedicated to the preservation of the wilderness characteristics of the upper reaches of the North Fork of the American River.

I represent the two primary private party owners in this area; the North Fork Association, a private community of some 300 people, and the Chickering family. We request that the lands drained by the North Fork of the American River be deleted from the description of the land to be designated as Granite Chief wilderness area. This in effect excludes lands north of the northwesterly boundary of the present game refuge shown on the attached map in red.

The following are the reasons for our recommendation:

1. Approximately 40% of this land is in private ownership and has been protected in its natural state since it was privately acquired in the late 19th and early 20th century.

2. The remaining portion of the land owned by the Forest Service is a high, rocky alpine terrain with no commercial timber, or suitable sites for winter or summer recreation, and thus does not need wilderness protection.

3. 1,500 acres of this property owned by the Chickering family has been given in permanent easement to the University of California for University research purposes. It is important that this property remain in isolation as a number of these experiments last many years and would not be possible with an increased

number of people in the area. The House report on H.R.1437 recognizes the seriousness of our problem by the footnote which calls for some type of special treatment of the area to protect its research significance. It is not by accident that this property was selected by the University. From the summit of Granite Chief to the Royal Gorge the entire watershed is protected in relatively pristine condition.

4. We believe that if this land was designated as a wilderness area, it will enormously increase trespass on private property and will destroy the goal of protecting these lands for research purposes. The Forest Service has told us categorically that they are not able to prevent the trespass on private property caused by the wilderness designation. In fact, it is their policy to post no boundaries within a wilderness area. We have consciously limited our membership and use of the land to that which this fragile alpine terrain can withstand without damage. Wilderness designation on Forest Service maps would draw backpackers' attention to the basin and all lands including private, will be perceived as open to the public. Fire, fecal contamination of streams, litter, trampling of meadows and alpine vegetation are a few examples of likely human impacts.

5. No comparably sized watershed in the Western Sierra has the astonishing natural diversity of flora and fauna of the North Fork of the American River.

In view of our long established intention to keep this property in a pristine condition and for the use of this area by the University of California, we ask that the Committee support our request to delete the northern end of any proposed Granite Chief Wilderness area and thereby help us to preserve this area.

I respectfully request that this statement be made part of the record of the scheduled hearings on the California wilderness bills, H.R.1437 and S.5, before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water. We appreciate your support of our position and of our request that this statement be made part of the record.

Sincerely,

Warren Lawrence

Warren Lawrence
North Fork Association

Attachment

HR1487
FTR

208 Willard North
San Francisco, Calif. 94118
May 7, 1983

Senator Pete Wilson (California)
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subj: Clavey-Wards Ferry Power Project
S. 142 and H.R. 2474
"Tuolumne River Bills"

Attention: Mr. Jim Burroughs,
Legislative Assistant

Dear Senator Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of March 24, 1983, acknowledging your copy of my letter of Feb. 16, 1983, to Mayor Feinstein concerning the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project. The situation has changed since my Feb. 16 letter in that:

1. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has issued a preliminary permit which will allow the subject project to proceed, and the project is now moving ahead.

2. The two subject bills (which I believe are identical) have been introduced in Congress and would designate 83 miles of the Tuolumne River as a "Wild and Scenic River", and thus prevent the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project from being built. These bills, if enacted into law, would very likely also preclude two other projects which are under consideration by the City and County of San Francisco:

a. Raising of O'Shaughnessy Dam by 50 feet (in order to forestall a repetition of the 1976-77 water shortage for the people served by the Hetch Hetchy Project

b. Adding a third generating unit to the existing Kirkwood Powerhouse.

I was informed by Senator Cranston's office on May 5 that his bill (S. 142) has been referred to the Public Lands and Reserve Water Resources subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee, and that it is doubtful that action will be taken on the bill unless the bill receives your endorsement. For the reasons which were explained in my Feb. 16 letter to Mayor Feinstein, I respectfully urge that you not endorse S. 142.

Following is a recapitulation of the benefits that would be provided by the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project:

A. Total generating capacity: 400,000 kilowatts

B. Annual energy generated: 884,000,000 kilowatt-hours

C. A modest increase in available water storage space of 11,900 acre-feet

D. Reduction in consumption of expensive, irreplaceable and air-polluting fossil fuels, amounting to 300,000 barrels of oil and 325,000 tons of coal annually.

E. First-year net income to the participating entities of $85,000,000. This would be shared between the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts and the City and County of San Francisco. The City's share would be 50%, if and when it elects to participate.

F. The job-producing potential of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project is considerable, and will provide employment to many Californians, and work for many industries both local and national, for the estimated 10-year construction period.

G. A much-larger mix of recreational opportunities in this area will be made available to the general public by the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, due to the creation of a 10-mile-long reservoir behind the Wards Ferry Dam.

The subject legislation seeks to override the results of the 3-year study period (ended Oct. 1, 1982), which clearly showed that the Tuolumne River does not meet the requirements for a "wild and scenic" river. The 83 miles of river covered by the proposed legislation include existing dams and powerhouse developments which regulate the flow of the river, so that the river is no longer "wild" in the common understanding of the meaning of that word. In losing its former "wildness", the Tuolumne River has, over the years, produced very great water and power benefits

(Letter of 5/7/83 to Sen. Wilson re Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, cont.)

for the people of that area (through the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts) and for the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco. The Clavey-Wards Ferry Project would augment these benefits to Californians in these areas; and indirectly all of the citizens of Clifornia will benefit due to the lessened demand on other power-producing facilities in the state, decreased fossil fuel consumption and decreased air pollution.

As to the scenic quality of the Tuolumne River canyon, that quality will be unimpaired by the creation of a 10-mile-long reservoir upstream of Wards Ferry Dam. What will happen is that many more people will be enabled to enjoy the scenic quality of the canyon, due to easy accessibility by water; in contrast to the present situation in which the scenic values can be enjoyed only by the relatively-few who are physically hardy enough to penetrate the rugged terrain, or cope with a rough ride down the river on a raft or boat.

Also, the Tuolumne River will not be "dried up" by the subject project (as some have suggested) above the Clavey River, since fish releases will be required. These will probably be similar to those now being made down the Tuolumne River between O'Shaughnessy Dam and the confluence with the Cherry River (see attached map).

Unfortunately, the City and County of San Francisco will not (I understand) participate in the subject project at the present time, due to heavy pressure from environmental groups. The project presently is being pursued by the two above-mentioned irrigation districts, but the City will still have the opportunity to participate later.

Despite the City's present non-participation, this very worthy project, which harnesses the river for the benefit of all of the people (instead of reserving it as a white-water playground for a few, as the subject bills would do) should continue to move ahead. Your non-endorsement of S. 142 will greatly help to accomplish that.

By copy of this letter, I also ask that members of the above-mentioned Senate committee and subcommittee not approve S. 142. Members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (to which H.R. 2474 has been referred) are similarly requested not to endorse H.R. 2474.

The people of our country need electrical power and energy. I believe that it is wrong to let a costless, non-polluting, renewable resource (hydroelectric power) go to waste in order to placate the desires of a small, well-organized and highly-vocal group of people who want the river to be reserved for their own special uses. It is particularly wrong since the substitute electrical power and energy must be produced from expensive, polluting, non-renewable fossil fuels (coal,oil,gas).

S. 142 and H.R. 2474 therefore should be defeated.

Sincerely yours,

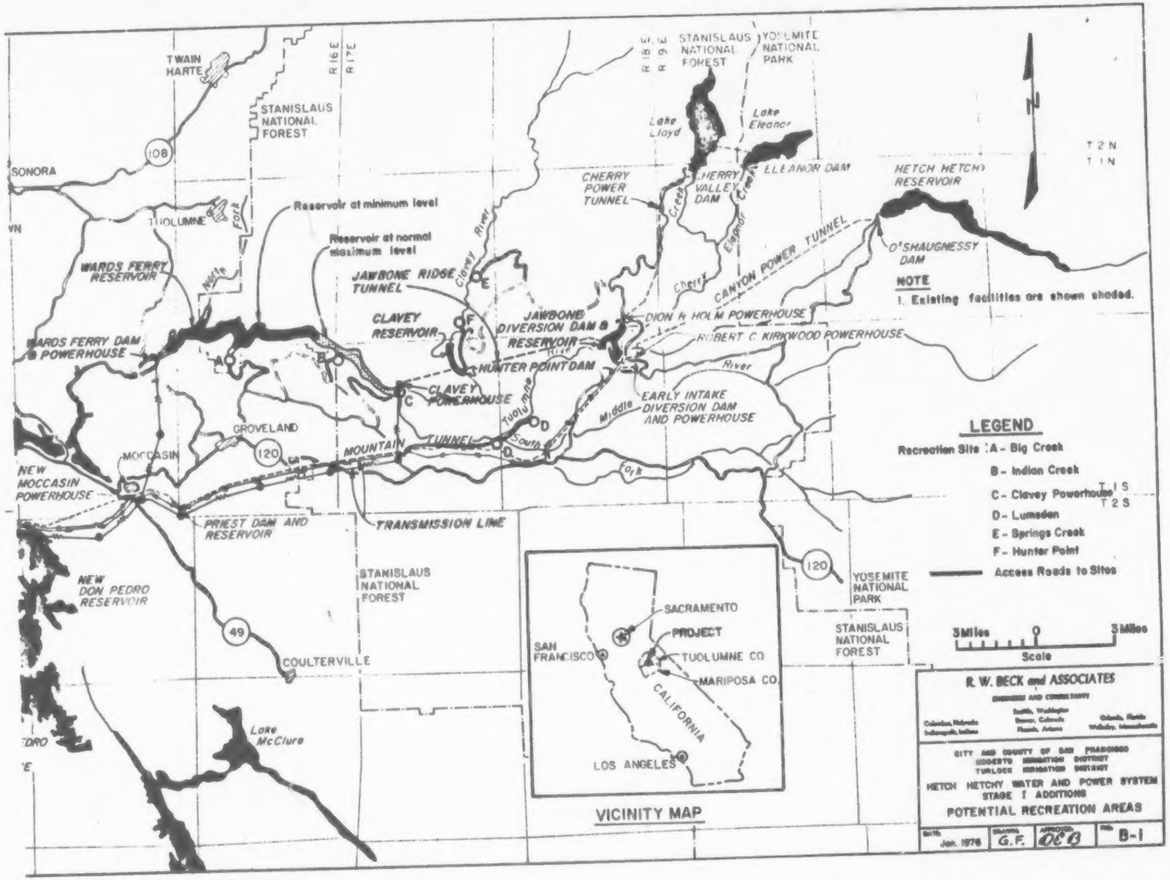
Winchell T. Hayward

Winchell T. Hayward
Member, Citizens for Adequate Energy

Enc,
CC w/enc to:
President Ronald Reagan
Sen. Alan Cranston
Sen. James McClure, Chairman
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Sen. Henry Jackson, Ranking Minority Member, Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Members of Public Lands & Reserve Water Resources subcommittee:
Sen. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Sen. Mark Hatfield
Sen. John Chafee
Sen. Pete Domenici
Rep. Ron Dellums
Rep. Phillip Burton (successor)
Rep. Morris Udall, Chairman
House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Modesto Irrigation District, Mr. L. Brooks, Gen. Mgr.
Turlock " " , Mr. E. Geddes, " "
Board of Supervisors, Stanislaus County
" " " . Tuolumne County

Sen. Dale Bumpers
Sen. Spark Matsunaga
Sen. John Melcher
Sen. Hecht
Rep. Tony Coelho
Rep. Norman Shumway
Rep. Ed Zschau

O.L. Moore,
Dep. Gen.Mg
& Ch.Eng,PU
Citizens for Adequa
Energy, Mr. Garvin
White, Pres.
Mr. Larry Howard.
Sec-Treas.
Dianne Feinstein, Mayor,SF
SF Board of Supervisors
SF Public Utilities Comm.
Hetch Hetchy Project,
Mr. Dean Coffey, Gen. Mgr


TWAIN HARTE
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STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
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STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
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T 1 N
Lake Lloyd
Lake Eleanor
ELEANOR DAM
CHERRY POWER TUNNEL
CHERRY VALLEY DAM
Cherry Creek
Eleanor Creek
HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR
O'SHAUGNESSY DAM
CANYON POWER TUNNEL
TUOLUMNE
Fork
North Fork
Reservoir at minimum level
Reservoir at normal maximum level
WARDS FERRY RESERVOIR
WARDS FERRY DAM & POWERHOUSE
JAWBONE RIDGE TUNNEL
Clavey River
CLAVEY RESERVOIR
JAWBONE DIVERSION DAM & RESERVOIR
HUNTER POINT DAM
DION R HOLM POWERHOUSE
ROBERT C KIRKWOOD POWERHOUSE
River
Tuolumne River
CLAVEY POWERHOUSE
Middle
EARLY INTAKE DIVERSION DAM AND POWERHOUSE
South Fork
A
B
C
D
E
F
GROVELAND
MOCCASIN
120
MOUNTAIN TUNNEL
NEW MOCCASIN POWERHOUSE
PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR
TRANSMISSION LINE
NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
49
COULTERVILLE
Lake McClure
120
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
T 1 S
T 2 S
SACRAMENTO
PROJECT
SAN FRANCISCO
TUOLUMNE CO
MARIPOSA CO
CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES
VICINITY MAP

NOTE

1. Existing facilities are shown shaded.

LEGEND

Recreation Site : A - Big Creek
B - Indian Creek
C - Clavey Powerhouse
D - Lumsden
E - Springs Creek
F - Hunter Point
Access Roads to Sites

3 Miles 0 3 Miles
Scale

R. W. BECK and ASSOCIATES

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT
TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT
HETCH HETCHY WATER AND POWER SYSTEM
STAGE I ADDITIONS
POTENTIAL RECREATION AREAS

DATE	DRAWN	APPROVED	NO.
Jan. 1976	G.F.	OEB	B-1

FTP

July 12, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved
Water Energy and Natural Resources Committee
SD-308 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please accept this letter as a part of the record of your July 28, 1983, hearing on S-5, S-1515 and HR-1437 bills to incorporate certain National Forest lands in California into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I strongly support Title I of S-1515 and the RARE II proposal of the administration.

It is essential that we weigh carefully the many values and needs of the nation in considering our National Wilderness system. The RARE II study, which resulted in a Wilderness proposal supported by both the past and present administrations, represents a studied and reasonable balance between our many needs. Although not perfect, RARE II represents the only definitive study and the only Wilderness proposal determined through broad national public participation.

The proposals contained in S-5, HR1437 and Title II of S-1515 are excessive in meeting balanced national needs and are unsupported by any significant study or public participation.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence M. Whitfield

Lawrence M. Whitfield
P. O. Box 765
Redding, CA 96099

cc: Senator Wilson
Senator Cranston
Congressman Chappie
Congressman Shumway
Congressman Bosco

FYR

San Francisco Labor Council AFL-CIO
1855 FOLSOM STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103
(415) 863-7011

PRESIDENT
TIMOTHY TWOMEY
Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250

VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL DEMPSTER
Sailors' Union of the Pacific

Send All Communications to
SECRETARY-TREASURER
JOHN F. CROWLEY

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ROBERT PARR
Building Service Employes, No. 87
DINO POLIZZIANI
Butchers' Union No. 115
JOSEPH SHARPE
Retail Clerks Union No. 648

TRUSTEES
BERT BOTTA
Hotel & Restauren
Employees & Bartenders No. 2
JAMES CROSS
United Telegraph Workers No. 34
JOSEPH TROVATO
Electrical Workers No. 6

Executive Committee meets
each Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Labor Council meets the second
and fourth Monday at 7 p.m.,
Apostleship of the Sea
Fremont & Harrison Streets

July 15, 1983

The Honorable Alan Cranston
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear ~~Senator Cranston~~ Alan:

The San Francisco Labor Council, together with the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, is most strenuously opposed to S. 1515, which would include the Tuolumne River in the federal Wilderness System.

Adoption of this Bill would neutralize the Clavey-Wards hydroelectric project which would creat a clean source of energy in Northern California. It would also create further unemployment in both the U.S. economy and that of the State of California.

We urge you to remove Item 32, Section 201 under Title Two from S. 1515.

Sincerely,

Jack

John F. Crowley
Secretary-Treasurer

JFC:mcq/ope-3-afl-cio(11)

cc: Senators Mark O. Hatfield
James A. McClure
Malcolm Wallop
Henry M. Jackson
Dale L. Bumpers

Senators John W. Warner
Frank H. Murkowski
Pete V. Domenici
Howard M. Metzenbaum
Spark M. Matsunaga
John Melcher

Pietro A. Bevinetto
Al Gruhn, California Labor Federation

Please enter this letter as testimony in the Subcommittee on Public Lands.

280 Meade Street
Ashland, Oregon 97520
July 25, 1983

1983 [illegible] AM 11:16

Hon. Malcomb Wallop
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

I am writing to ask you to support the establishment of the Red Buttes Wilderness Area via the California Wilderness Bill. I hope the following data are useful.

Location: north of Happy Camp, south of the Oregon Caves, west of I-5, east of Gasquet. The general area has also been called the Kangaroo Roadless Area.

Access: California Highway 96, Oregon Highway 199. About 40 miles from the Rogue Valley's approx. 100,000 people.

Size: about 90 square miles (57000 acres) in California. (Another 26000 acres in Oregon is part of the House-passed Oregon Wilderness Bill.)

Public Support for Wilderness: The Red Buttes Wilderness Council counts over 200 members in seven states; most members are in California and Oregon. Our effort to preserve the area is supported by the usual pro-Wilderness groups (the Sierra Club, the Oregon Natural Resource Council, etc.) Other organizations not frequently heard from on the Wilderness issue have lent their support, too; the Medford Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons, the American Rock Garden Society, the National Speleological Society, the American Rhododendron Society, the Oregon Native Plant Society, and the California Native Plant Society. Support has also come from the Rogue Valley's largest newspaper, the Medford Mail Tribune. In addition, during the RARE I study, over 2300 people signed petitions asking that Red Buttes be granted Wilderness status.

Values/Resources:

watershed: the two main tributaries of the Rogue River (the Illinois and the Applegate Rivers) rise in the area.

recreation: hunting, fishing, backpacking, photography, hiking, caving, etc.

timber: most of the area is high, 4000 feet and above, and contains trees of marginal value; nearly all the area is rugged and steep rendering roadbuilding expensive and difficult. By the same token, the potential for erosion is enormous and timber regeneration would be difficult. Keep in mind, this is why the area has escaped logging so far.

wildlife habitat: bear, deer, and smaller creatures abound, And , who knows, maybe even Bigfoot lives here.

minerals: chromite is present; an agreement between the Red Buttes Wilderness Council and American Chrome in 1979 excludes the richest deposits from the Wilderness.(See the enclosed copy of the newspaper article and the enclosed map.)

botanical diversity: the area is a rich natural laboratory and gene pool because of the mingling of coastal and inland species as well as northern and southern plant types

geology: very complex and very scenic. Small lakes occupy cirques created by now-extinct glaciers; red peridotite caps the Red Buttes and gives them their name. Limestone outcrops contain caves; pristine Scorpion cave is protected by its isolation. It is hoped that careful exploration will reveal more such caves.

archeology: undetermined, although I personally know of one area littered with obsidian chips--an apparent arrowhead manufacturing site.

Now, THAT'S multiple use!

Suitability for Wilderness: During the RARE II study, the Forest Service established a wilderness grading scale whereby any area could be judged as to its overall worth as wilderness. The scale's maximum possible points was 28; the Red Buttes received an extremely high 22 points. Only one area in the Northwest exceeded that number.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

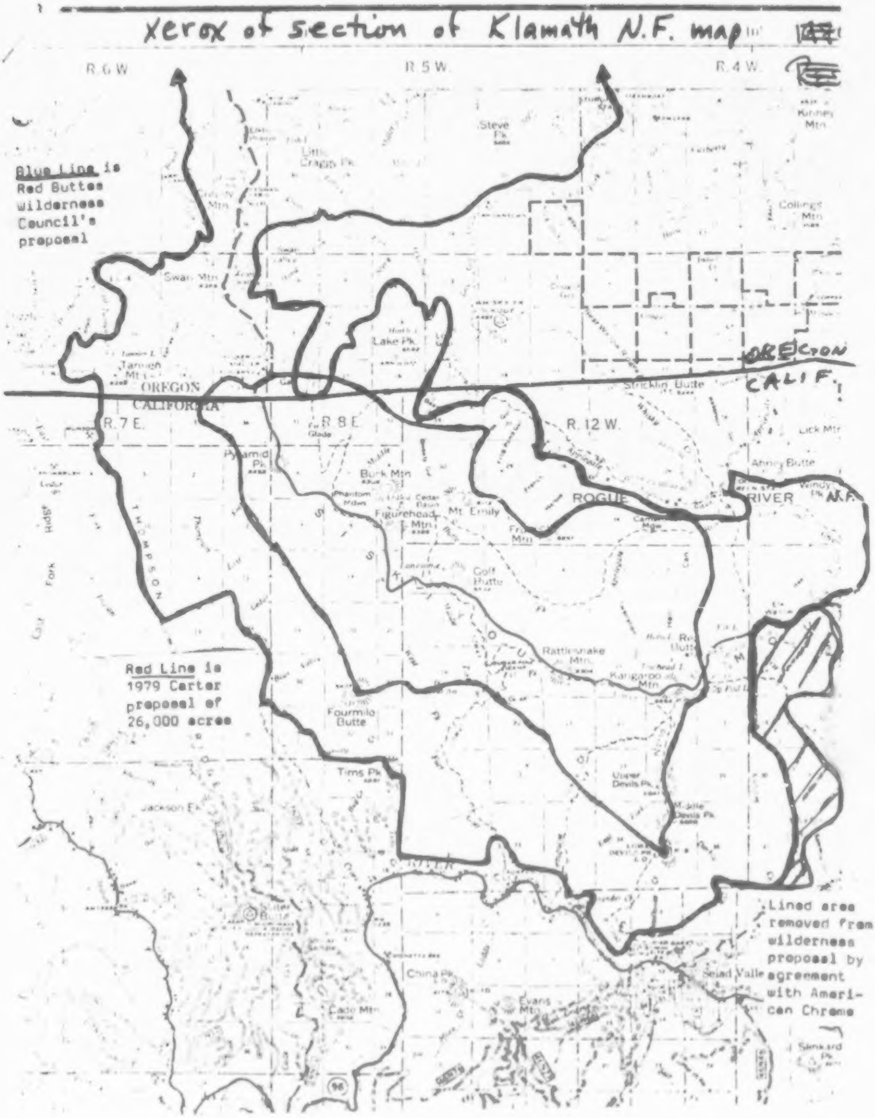
Respectfully yours,

Robert L. Harvey

Robert L. Harvey
for the
Red Buttes Wilderness Council

cc: Sen. Wilson
Sen. Cranston
Sen. Hatfield
Sen. Packwood

Xerox of section of Klamath N.F. map


R.6 W.
R.5 W.
R.4 W.
Steve Pk
Kinney Mtn
Little Craggy Pk
Collings Mtn
Swan Mtn
Lake Pk
Tannen Mtn
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
OREGON
CALIF.
Stricklin Butte
R.7 E.
R.8 E.
R.12 W.
Lick Mtn
Pyramid Pk
Buck Mtn
Phantom Mdws
Figurehead Mtn
Mt. Emily
ROGUE
RIVER
Applegate
Gold Butte
THOMPSON
SISKIYOU
Rattlesnake Mtn
Kangaroo Mtn
Red Butte
Fourmile Butte
Tims Pk
Upper Devils Pk
Middle Devils Pk
Jackson Ek
China Pk
Cade Mtn
Evans Mtn
Seiad Valley
Sankard Pk
96

Blue Line is Red Buttes wilderness Council's proposal

Red Line is 1979 Carter proposal of 26,000 acres

Lined area removed from wilderness proposal by agreement with American Chrome

'aises Hackles

ed that should the
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ek legal advice
He said he had
mer Rogue River
l, who recently
School District

contacted the
nd found that it
ated funds for a

supplemental budget.

Bob Marton, County Unit business manager, said the original $842,000 in unexpended funds came as a result of the district hiring a large number of young, first-year teachers at lower salaries.

The total amount of the savings was not known because the district's computer system was down for two months and the 1977-78 January audit was not completed until late in July, after the fiscal year had ended, Marton said.

After reading the provisions of an ordinance on supplemental budgets, the committee agreed to seek legal advice before giving the issue further consideration.

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•Economy

(Continued from Page 1A)

he said in a written statement. Garvin did not expand on those reasons.

The predictions, likely to get close attention from the administration because of the prestige of the group, also say:

—The nation's Gross National Product the fourth quarter of this year will be 0.6 percent above the fourth quarter of 1978. The Carter administration has predicted 2.2 percent.

—The unemployment rate will rise about 1 percentage point from the first quarter's 5.7 percent rate.

—"The majority view is that interest rates have not yet peaked," the report said. Most interest rates already are at record levels.

In other economic developments Thursday:

—Commerce Department officials said the nation's retail sales edged up a half percentage point in April, despite a 2 percent drop in auto purchases. One official said the news indicated the economy "is hardly bubbling over." Sales of non-durable goods — such as food and drugs — rose 1 percent, while sales of durable goods stayed virtually the same.

—State Department officials said recent figures showing a sharp increase in U.S. imports of Japanese automobiles could undercut the favorable impression Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira made on his recent visit here. Until this week, trends in U.S.-Japanese trade this year had been highly favorable, with both countries predicting a sizeable decrease in the $11.6 billion deficit the United States had last year.

Miners, Wilderness Fans Agree Chrome for Mining

By PAUL NICKELL
Of the Courier Staff

ASHLAND—A citizens group and mining company have agreed to exclude potential chrome deposits from a proposed wilderness area in Southern Oregon and northern California.

The agreement was announced by the Red Buttes Wilderness Council and American Chrome Co., which agreed to excise 3,000 acres near Seiad Creek, where the chrome company is conducting test drilling.

The area is inside the Red Buttes Wilderness proposed by the wilderness council, but outside of the alternative Kangaroo Wilderness proposed by the U.S. Forest Service and President Carter.

The Carter proposal measures 25,800 acres, some 58,300 acres smaller than the wilderness council's proposal. It excluded the Seiad Creek area.

The forest service has said it did not recommend the Seiad Creek area for the wilderness because of the potential mineral deposits there.

Spokesmen for the council and the chrome company hailed the agreement as a "major breakthrough" in deciding the eastern border of the proposed wilderness.

"We've always felt that wilderness in this area were not as incompatible as they have been pictured," said William Ashworth, chairman of the Red Buttes Wilderness Council.

"We're happy to see that borne out by the agreement, and pleased we will be able to protect such large portions of both the mineral resource and the wilderness resource.

In exchange for the new boundary, American Chrome has agreed "not to oppose" the 84,500-acre wilderness advanced by the council.

A spokesman for the company, which holds the majority of claims in the Seiad Creek area, described the agreed boundary a "satisfactory compromise."

"I was surprised Carter didn't include Echo Lake and Elk Meadow in his proposal in the first place," said Dave Vallandingham. "That's beautiful country."

Ashworth said he is pleased with the agreement.

"Access to that chrome is important, and I'm personally glad to see it is still going to be possible without damaging the wilderness."

The council and mining company agreed to a boundary that follows the Canyon Creek-Seiad Creek divide northwest and north to the boundary of the Rogue River

major mineral interests and wilderness proponents over the proposed Kangaroo wilderness.

The Southern Oregon Resource Alliance, however, says it would oppose an increase in the Carter boundaries, although it does not oppose his original proposal.

The new boundary, Ashworth said, will allow access to major chrome deposits while extending wilderness to areas the council views as valuable, among them, Echo Lake, Canyon Creek and Elk Meadow.

All of these areas have been left out of the Carter proposal.

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At 1070 Jumpoff Joe Road

1983 JUL 26 PM 1:54

July 12, 1983

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
SD-308 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I strongly support Title I of S1515 plus "sufficiency" and "release" language. California cannot afford the economic and job loss impacts of S5 and HR 1437.

As a long time advocate of conservation and a granddaughter of an early Oregon logging and conservation-minded family, I think we need a balance of wilderness and productive forests. The Administration's RARE II recommendations provide this balance.

Sincerely,

Margaret Benson Shaw

Margaret Benson Shaw

SPORTS COMMITTEE DISTRICT 37

PRESIDENT
Rick Hammel
25787 Tournament Rd
Valencia, CA 91355
(805) 255-0675

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Granada Hills, CA 91344
(213) 366-3073

REFEREE
Jim Lang
5251 Katherine St
Simi Valley, CA 93063
(805) 527-8324

AMA TRUSTEE SOUTHWEST REGION
Bob Perkins
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ER

AMAC INC.
1983 JUL 26 5: 33

July 22, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Sub-Committee
on Public Lands, and Reserved Water
Senator Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter is to inform you about our position on HR-1437 and S-5, both of which are being heard to establish wilderness in the State of California.

We are totally opposed to these Bills from all our members as it would put an undue burden on where we as members can take our families, children, and wives to enjoy our sport.

We urge the Committee to vote against these two Bills and to consider Senate Bill 1515, introduced by Senator Pete Wilson, which would be more in line with RARE 2 after polls by the Forest Service and user groups who have worked on this proposal.

Any wilderness in excess of 1.2 million acres as outlined in RARE 2 would not be acceptable to the California user.

We urge you to vote against HR-1437 and S-5 and recommend that S-1515 should be considered with no more than 1.2 million acres as described in the RARE 2 study.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Waldheim

~~Edward H.~~ Waldheim
District Legislative Officer

EHW/meg
cc: Rick Hammel
Jerry Counts
Robert Rasor

1983 JUL 26 PM 1:54

July 20, 1983

Commissioner Claire Berryhill
Department of Food and Agriculture
1220 N Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95818

Dear Commissioner:

The Board of Food and Agriculture meeting held July 14, 1983, in which Wendell Naraghi's prewritten resolution opposing Senator Cranston and Senator Wilson's bills giving a portion of the Tuolumne River a Wilderness status, is an example of "smoke filled backroom politics", in grandiose style.

Not only was this a possible violation of the Open Meetings Act, but also an indication the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts have total disregard for the "Democtatic Process" and will do anything to achieve their own goals.

I hope you will reconsider and withdraw the Board's resolution.

Sincerely,

John T. Zoslocki

cc. Senator Malcom Wallop

1983 JUL 25 AM 9 51

July 19, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senator Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We would like to express our concern with HB 1437 and S 5, both of which would close to recreational vehicle use three areas within the Sequoia National Forest and one area within the Inyo-Sierra National Forest. These areas are the Monache Wilderness Study Area, South Sierra Study Area, Domelands Wilderness Study Area and the San Joaquin Study Area. These areas are currently open for recreational vehicle use, and contain miles of roads and trails. Closing these areas would greatly reduce the areas available for recreational vehicle use, and could result in severe overcrowding of remaining areas.

We feel that the current recommendations of the Reagan Administration and the U. S. Forest Service, for 1.2 million acres of new Wilderness, would better suit the citizens of California. We support Senator Wilson's bill, S 1515.

Very truly yours,

Glenn Larson
GLENN P. LARSON

Charlette Larson
CHARLETTE LARSON

cl

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

1983 JUL 25 AM 1:53

July 20, 1983

Dear Senator Wallop:

I live in Southern California and I am writing to you about the upcoming wilderness additions bills concerning California.

My family and I are among 2½ million people in California who use Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) in the pursuit of outdoor recreation. We contribute about $700 million to the economy every year in California in the form of vehicles, equipment, accessories, food, lodging, fuel, etc. We pay another 330 million in taxes, use fees, licenses; in other words, for the operation of the national forests, parks, and recreation areas.

Many of our favorite use areas are now being threatened with closure from the wilderness additions bills which will be heard soon. Being a backpacker, fly fisherman, and outdoorsman all my life, I can honestly tell you that some of these areas are truly deserving of wilderness status but others are not.

Many of the areas under consideration are scrubby, half desert, and criss-crossed with roads, many of which do not show on the maps. Other signs of human use include structures, mines, large areas of earth moving, logging, etc. Many of these have little or no wilderness value.

We feel that it is a well-organized, environmental extremist movement that is using a "blanket" or "lock up everything" approach. Their claims that these areas need protection from destruction are just not true. Use is very carefully restricted and damage almost nil. Thousands of man-hours through volunteer work have been donated to maintain and reduce impact in these areas. Claims that wildlife is being ~~bing~~ driven from use areas is also invalid. Wildlife still abounds throughout all of these areas.

Also, we must consider our national security. Some of these areas are thought to contain minerals such as coblat, tungsten, manganese, and others vital to a strong national defense. These materials now come from unstable African and communist countries. We would not be wise to lock ourselves out of the potential.

We as citizens of this country have the basic right to use our national forests. They are supposed to be for multiple use. Many times in the past our rights have been denied illegally by both the government and environmental groups. Maps have been altered and distorted for these studies, tactics have been used ranging from dirty tricks to actions later found illegal to close use areas. Any time there is any kind of a conflict, the result is large areas of closure to vehicle use. With the increasing pressures on all use areas in Southern California, more creative solutions must be found to solve the problems arising from conflicting use. We as off-road users must start speaking out for our rights.

As a compromise, we feel that President Reagan's proposal of 1.1 million additional acres of wilderness in California is a fair deal. If there's no way that proposal would be accepted, then I would support Senator Pete Wilson's bill (#1515). I feel that Senator Cranston's bill (#5) and Senator Burton's bill (#1437) go too far towards the "lock it all up" policy.

Release language on ALL of the remaining areas is vital. We must know that we can look forward to enjoying the recreation we love in the future.

Thank you, Senator, for this opportunity to express my views. If I can be of help, please feel free to contact me. A brief reply, at your convenience, would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Hansen

Robert A. Hansen
1120 Orangegrove Avenue
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714 538-4498

Tony FYR

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OF COUNSEL
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IN REPLY REFER TO:
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

1983 JUL 28 PM 3 23

AIR SOURCE EXPRESS

July 27, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Tuolumne River Legislation (S. 5, S. 142, S. 1515)

Dear Senator Wallop:

This office represents the Bay Area Water Users Association, an organization composed of cities and water districts on the San Francisco Peninsula and the East Bay, all of which obtain their water supply from the Tuolumne River. Our client has expressed concern about the impact of the above-referenced proposed legislation on the present and future water supply of the over one million Bay Area residents it serves. Recently the President of the Bay Area Water Users Association, Warren Mitchell, wrote to Senator Wilson articulating these concerns. A copy of this letter is enclosed.

We understand that as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters you will be conducting hearings this week on S. 5 and S. 1515, bills that would add the Tuolumne Canyon to the Wilderness Area System. The concerns raised in Mr. Mitchell's letter merit rigorous

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
July 27, 1983
Page Two

scrutiny and should be thoroughly investigated during the course of the subcommittee hearings. On behalf of our client we request that Mr. Mitchell's letter be included in the records of the subcommittee hearings, and that the subcommittee give its most careful attention to determining the impact of the proposed legislation on the longstanding reliance of Bay Area residents on the Tuolumne River and Hetch Hetchy System for their water supply.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

Madeline Chun

MADELINE CHUN

MC:bjd
Enclosure

BELMONT COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
1513 FOLGER DRIVE POST OFFICE BOX 129
BELMONT, CALIFORNIA 94002
PHONE (415) 591-8941

July 15, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
229 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Tuolumne River Legislation
(S. 5, S. 142, S. 1515)

Dear Senator Wilson:

I am writing to you on behalf of the 27 cities and water districts on the San Francisco Peninsula and in the East Bay which are members of the Bay Area Water Users Association. (A current membership list is attached). Each of these cities and districts purchases some or all of its water from San Francisco which, in turn, obtains most of its supply from the Hetch Hetchy project on the Tuolumne River. Well over one million people live and work in the suburban area served by our member agencies and are thus dependent (along with residents of San Francisco itself) on the Tuolumne River for their present and future water supply.

We understand that S142, sponsored by Senator Cranston, would add the Tuolumne River, from its source in the High Sierra to New Don Pedro Dam in the foothills, to the Wild and Scenic River System. We understand that S 5, also sponsored by Senator Cranston, and S 1515, which you have introduced, would add some 20,000 acres of the Tuolumne Canyon to the National Wilderness System.

I urge you to give the most careful consideration to the possible impact of these bills on the ability of our member agencies to continue to rely on the Tuolumne River for their domestic and municipal water supply. As you may know, Congress granted rights to San Francisco and the other Bay Cities to develop the Hetch Hetchy system and, indeed, have been held to be "co-grantees" along with San Francisco of the Raker Act grant.

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ENGINEER
JAMES T. MORTON
ATTORNEY

City of Palo Alto v. City and County of San Francisco (CA 9 1977) 548 F2d 1375). Thus we have a very real and important interest in the Tuolumne and one which should be taken into account before any new legislation affecting its status in enacted.

We have no interest in the Clavey-Wards Ferry power projects nor are we opposed to appropriate protection of the Tuolumne's environmental values so long as that can be accommodated without undermining the long-standing reliance of Bay Area residents on the Tuolumne for their water supply, as envisioned by the Raker Act.

Please investigate S5, S142 and S1515 to determine whether their enactment could jeopardize our water supply. We trust that, before any of these bills receives your support, you will be in a position to assure us that no such risk is possible. If such risk exists as the bills are presently drafted, we trust that you will insist on appropriate protective amendments.

Thank you very much for your consideration. If you wish any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Warren Mitchell, General Manager
BELMONT COUNTY WATER DISTRICT and President,
BAY AREA WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

WJM/cme
Enclosure
cc: Members of the Association

PUBLIC AGENCY* MEMBERS OF THE BAY AREA WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Belmont County Water District
City of Brisbane
City of Burlingame
Coastside County Water District
City of Daly City
Diamond Public Utility District
East Palo Alto Water District
Estero Municipal Improvement District
Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District
Town of Hillsborough
Los Trancos County Water District
City of Menlo Park
City of Millbrae
North Coast County Water District
Palomar Park Water District
City of Redwood City
City of San Bruno
Skyline County Water District
Westborough County Water District

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

City of Milpitas
City of Mountain View
City of Palo Alto
Purissima Hills Water District
City of San Jose (Alviso Area)
City of Sunnyvale
City of Santa Clara

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Alameda County Water District
City of Hayward

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*Stanford University and California Water Service Company (which serves San Mateo, South San Francisco, San Carlos and other cities on the Peninsula) are also members of the Association.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

TESTIMONY OF
THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
in regard to
Senate Bills 5 (Cranston) and 1515 (Wilson)

August 10, 1983

INTERNALIZING ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS OF HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF THE TUOLUMNE RIVER

Robert Stavins
Staff Economist

2606 Dwight Way Berkeley, California 94704 ☎ 415-548-8906
OFFICES IN: NEW YORK, NY (NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS); WASHINGTON, DC; BERKELEY, CA; DENVER, CO

The Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) is a national, not-for-profit, public interest environmental organization with over 7,000 members in California and more than 47,000 nationwide. Through participation in administrative proceedings, litigation, organizing efforts and lobbying, EDF's staff of scientists, economists and attorneys works to ensure long-term, rational use of natural resources consistent with the protection of environmental quality and public health.[1]

In California, EDF is most active in issues associated with water and energy conservation and with the use and disposal of toxic substances. Within the environmental movement, we have been on the forefront of advocating the use of economic incentives to further environmental protection. Rigorous scientific and economic research at EDF has repeatedly demonstrated that reasonable environmental protection is not only consistent with rational economic growth, but is indeed an essential element of a truly healthy economy and society. One important example of the potential compatibility of economic welfare with environmental protection is examined in this testimony on the social benefits and costs of additional hydroelectric development in the Tuolumne River Canyon of California.

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[1] Robert Stavins is a Staff Economist with the Environmental Defense Fund in Berkeley, California. This testimony is based upon research conducted at EDF by Charles Cornwall, Daniel Kirshner, David Marcus, Steven Schomberger, George Gorman, John Krautkraemer, Thomas J. Graff, Zach Willey and the author.

The purpose of this testimony is to lend support from an economic perspective to the inclusion of Tuolumne River Canyon in the National Wilderness Preservation System under Senate Bills 5 (Cranston) or 1515 (Wilson). Such designation would protect the Canyon from the development of additional hydroelectric facilities such as the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, the proponents of which are the City and County of San Francisco, the Modesto Irrigation District and the Turlock Irrigation District (Figure 1). This testimony will demonstrate that preservation of the Tuolumne River Canyon in its natural state will result in a net economic benefit to society.

Summary of the Testimony

In order to assess adequately the public merits of proposed hydroelectric projects, it is essential to evaluate and internalize, whenever possible, their environmental impacts. This testimony documents a comprehensive, quantitative economic model of hydroelectric development and environmental quality, and describes the use of that model to evaluate the social merits of current proposals for additional hydroelectric development on California's Tuolumne River.

Through a rigorous economic assessment, utilizing conservative assumptions and widely accepted methodologies, the analysis indicates that the Clavey-Wards Ferry (CWF) Project would result in a net social loss of more than $26 million per year. Even with only two of its environmental costs internalized, the Project exhibits a social benefit/cost ratio of 0.877, indicating that for each dollar which society were to invest in the CWF Project, it would receive in return at most 88 cents; from a social perspective, a losing proposition.

Based upon recent advances in theoretical and applied economics, the model incorporates quantitative methodologies, endorsed by the U.S. Water Resources Council, for the evaluation of recreation effects of hydroelectric projects. The analysis internalizes two important environmental impacts of the proposed Tuolumne River Project: (1) the virtual elimination of whitewater boating from an 18-mile stretch of the Tuolumne which is considered to be one of the premiere rafting runs in the United States; and (2) the near-total degradation of one of California's finest trout fisheries.

An empirical analysis of present and probable future use of the River, based upon a travel-cost-method (TCM) model of recreation demand, provides reliable estimates of both user and intrinsic (option) values of the resource. If additional environmental impacts were internalized in the calculations, or if less conservative assumptions were used in the analysis, the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project benefit/cost (B/C) ratio would be even less than the current value of 0.877, as is demonstrated by a sensitivity analysis of the entire benefit-cost model.

Environmental impacts of proposed hydroelectric projects have historically been evaluated qualitatively and kept separate and distinct from any quantitative, economic analysis. But this approach has led to the virtual disregard of environmental concerns in licensing decisions by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). As this testimony demonstrates, advances in theoretical and applied economics have made it possible to quantify and internalize at least some environmental values. If (some) environmental impacts can be accurately evaluated in monetary terms and internalized within a project assessment, those environmental concerns are more likely to receive appropriate consideration in the decision-making process.

Certainly, there are numerous limitations to benefit-cost analysis as an aid in decision-making. Those limitations, in fact, directly lead to the conclusion that the B/C criterion, whether expressed as a ratio or as a difference, may reasonably be utilized in hydroelectric assessments as a necessary but not as a sufficient condition for project investment. Public-policy decisions regarding the use of the nation's scarce natural resources are ultimately political decisions, and should remain so.

This testimony presents the results of a recent study, carried out at the Environmental Defense Fund in Berkeley, of the economic merit of the latest Tuolumne River hydroelectric proposals.[2] The testimony begins with a brief description of the River and its multiple uses. The concept of environmental externalities is then introduced, and the notion of a social benefit-cost analysis is developed as being one which internalizes project externalities.

The Social Benefit-Cost (SBC) model developed for use in this analysis is briefly described, including its component, regional travel-cost-method (TCM) model of recreation demand. The major results of the economic assessment of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry (CWF) Project are presented, and a sensitivity analysis of these results is provided.

Based upon the quantitative analysis of further hydroelectric development of the Tuolumne River, conclusions are drawn regarding possible protection of the River through designation with the National Wilderness Preservation System. Finally, implications of the analysis are presented regarding the proper role of social benefit-cost analysis in matters of public policy.

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[2] Inquiries regarding the full study, "Internalizing Environmental Costs of Hydroelectric Development: The Case of the Tuolumne River," should be directed to: Environmental Defense Fund, 2606 Dwight Way, Berkeley, CA 94704; Phone: (415) 548-8906.

California's Tuolumne River and the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project

For over a half century, the Tuolumne River and its tributaries in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California have been providing much of the electrical power and nearly all the water consumed in San Francisco and several neighboring communities. The Tuolumne River system also provides electricity and agricultural irrigation water for towns and farms in Stanislaus, Merced and Tuolumne Counties.

Although extensively developed with a series of hydroelectric projects, the Tuolumne still retains its wild and scenic character within a critical 30-mile stretch (of its 158-mile length) in Tuolumne Canyon downstream of Yosemite National Park. This reach of the River provides important recreational opportunities for visitors from throughout California and the nation. Plans are currently underway, however, to develop this free-flowing section of the River with a series of massive dams, diversions, reservoirs and hydroelectric powerhouses, known collectively as the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project (Figure 2).

In March of 1983, the City and County of San Francisco, the Modesto Irrigation District and the Turlock Irrigation District were granted a preliminary permit by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (1983) to examine the feasibility of constructing three dams and related hydroelectric facilities within Tuolumne Canyon. The Clavey-Wards Ferry Project (CWF) would cost in excess of $1 billion (if completed by 1994), and would inundate or dry up 27 miles of the Tuolumne and another 7 miles of its Clavey River tributary. Essentially a single-purpose project, it would provide no flood control, virtually no recreation benefits and only a miniscule increment of water supply.

The essential incompatibility between the development of this reach of the River for electrical power and its preservation in a relatively undisturbed state calls for a critical examination of the benefits and costs of these competing uses. The central question is whether or not developing the remaining canyon reach of the River is justified in relation to the recreational and environmental amenities which would be destroyed. In short, does the greater public interest lie in the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry development or in the preservation of the Canyon and this stretch of the River in their natural states?

A Comprehensive Economic Assessment of Additional Hydroelectric Development of the Tuolumne River

The potential merits of proposed hydroelectric projects are frequently evaluated through a comparison of their expected economic benefits and costs. Such benefit-cost (B/C) analyses, however, have traditionally failed to include consideration of environmental impacts. By omitting environmental amenities from the calculation of project benefits and costs, these important amenities are implicitly assigned a value of zero. In the language of the economist, environmental considerations thus remain "external" to the analysis; yet such "externalities" are of profound importance, and any evaluation of how the public interest will be served by a proposed development project certainly ought to include their full consideration.

This testimony considers such environmental impacts within the context of a comprehensive benefit-cost analysis of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, utilizing an economic model which is capable of "internalizing" at least some of the "environmental externalities" which would be direct consequences of the Project.

Whereas usually only private or internal benefits and costs are considered, this analysis includes consideration of the broader range of social (internal and external) benefits and costs. Utilizing quantitative methods which are endorsed by the U.S. Water Resources Council (March 1983), this social benefit-cost model features monetary evaluations of whitewater boating and recreational fishing impacts of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry hydro project.

In addition, the model provides for the inclusion of the intrinsic values of a river. Traditionally, economics has concerned itself only with those uses of a resource which result in its consumption, whether through direct use or indirect use. Recent developments in theoretical and applied economics, however, permit the consideration of the intrinsic values of an environmental resource. The interests of those persons who may be potential future users (option value) and those individuals who value a resource _in situ_ (existence value) are at least partially internalized in the proposed social benefit-cost model of hydroelectric development.

This analytical approach by no means internalizes _all_ environmental effects. Nevertheless, it represents a significant improvement over traditional benefit-cost models, which consistently have failed to provide for the calculation of _social_ benefits and costs. The results from such traditional B/C analyses are hence of little guidance in evaluating the _public merit_ of a project such as that currently proposed for construction on the Tuolumne River.

Preservation vs. Development: _Social Benefits and Costs of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project_

Economic methodologies are well established for assessing the (internal or private) benefits and costs of multiple-purpose water projects designed to generate electrical power, reduce flood damages, improve navigation conditions, and provide irrigation and municipal water supplies.

The benefit-cost criterion that a project's benefits exceed its costs is essentially a rational, common-sense investment criterion; but when particular categories of benefits or costs are systematically excluded from an economic assessment, conventional B/C analysis loses its value as an aid to societal decision-making. When external diseconomies occur, as with an environmentally disruptive hydroelectric project, a social benefit-cost analysis, which internalizes these effects, is required.

Environmental concerns have traditionally been evaluated qualitatively, and in the case of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), such qualitative evaluation has received very little weight in the decision-making process (Stavins 1983). Hence, the alternative of incorporating environmental impacts within economic assessments merits consideration. This does not mean that "unquantifiable" environmental values are to be ignored. Rather, it means that the unmeasurable residual of qualitative values may become a smaller component of the overall assessment.

A Social Benefit-Cost Model of Hydroelectric Development

The Social Benefit-Cost (SBC) model developed for use in this investigation of proposed Tuolumne River hydroelectric development is based upon standard methods of present value analysis, but is more comprehensive than are conventional benefit-cost procedures (Appendix 1). In particular, the SBC model permits the analyst to consider a greater range of benefits and costs of project development than are typically evaluated.

The cost side of the model evaluates both internal (private) and external project costs. The internal costs, including construction, operation and maintenance costs, are calculated in accordance with standard industry practice. The Clavey-Wards Ferry Project's levelized internal costs were found to equal approximately $134 million per year over a fifty-year planning period (Table 1).

The external cost segment of the model includes two separate and distinct methods for evaluating and internalizing environmental externalities. First, a willingness-to-pay measure is used for recreation costs (benefits lost or foregone), both for users and non-users. Three alternative estimation methods were considered: contingent valuation, unit day values and the travel cost method (TCM). The last of these is utilized to estimate the value (consumers' surplus) of rafting experiences to those who would raft the Tuolumne if the proposed project were not constructed.

An empirical travel-cost-method (TCM) model of whitewater boating on the River was developed (Appendix 2).[3] This approach consists of first deriving a demand curve for a recreation site by using the variable cost of travel and the value of time as proxies for price, and then evaluating consumers' surplus as the appropriate area under this curve (Appendix 3). The basic premise underlying this method of recreational benefit (value) estimation is that per capita use of a recreation site will decrease as out-of-pocket and time costs of traveling to the site increase, other variables being constant.

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[3] The travel cost method is usually credited to a suggestion made by Hotelling (1947). The first empirical models were developed by Clawson (1959), Trice and Wood (1958) and Clawson and Knetsch (1966). A comprehensive literature review and detailed explanation of the method is provided by Dwyer, Kelly and Bowes (1977), and a recent application of interest is by Desvousges, Smith and McGivney (1983).

Based upon this empirically derived measure of total consumer surplus and upon a proportional relationship established from previous empirical research,[4] whitewater recreational option value was also estimated (Appendix 4). The total of user and option value was found to be approximately $80 million annually (Table 1). Other external costs are supply-side whitewater recreation impacts (producers' surplus) and hydroelectric impacts on recreational fishing. In the latter case, a separate internalization method was utilized, whereby mitigation was provided in the model for expected damages.

The benefit side of the model evaluates private (internal) benefits (the provision of electrical generation capacity and energy and incremental firm water yield) and external benefits

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[4] Fisher and Raucher (forthcoming) review nine empirical studies which have estimated user and non-user values independently. They find that "intrinsic benefits are large in relation to recreation use benefits" (p. 2), and that the ratio of non-use value/household to use value/household ranges from 0.47 to 1.39, with a weighted average of 0.60. See Appendix 4 to this testimony.

(reservoir/flatwater fishing and boating). The SBC model uses the generally accepted method of valuing the electricity which would be forthcoming from the hydroelectric facilities, namely, the avoided cost of the least expensive alternative means of meeting an identical load, an approach utilized by FERC staff in their own economic assessments (U.S. Department of Energy 1979). Consistent with the recommendations of the U.S. Water Resources Council (1983), both structural and non-structural alternatives were considered.

A least-cost alternative mix of practical alternatives was identified. Combining the net costs of coal energy and combustion turbine capacity and energy with the costs and impacts of conservation voltage regulation (CVR) and load management, the total electricity benefit of the project was found to be approximately $184 million per year (Table 1).

Incremental firm water yield of 11,900 acre-feet (AF) per year was also evaluated on an avoided-cost basis, and was estimated to provide annual benefits of about $3.4 million (Table 1). Lastly, the (external) benefits of (flatwater) recreational opportunities provided by a new reservoir were estimated, based upon the unit-day value method, to total approximately $327,000 per year (Table 1).

Major Conclusions of the Economic Assessment

Based upon an application of the SBC model, it was determined that the annual social benefit of the Clavey-Wards Ferry (CWF) Project would be approximately $188 million, while the annual social cost would exceed $214 million (Table 1). Thus, the Project (even with only two of its environmental costs internalized) exhibits a social benefit-cost ratio of 0.877. This indicates that for each dollar which society were to invest in the CWF Project, it would receive in return at most 88 cents; from a social perspective, a losing proposition.

The net annual economic value of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project is found to equal -$26.3 million (Table 1), indicating a net annual loss to society of more than $26 million. Lastly, examining the Project investment over the full discount period, the Net Present Value of the proposed investment is estimated to be -$244 million (again, a net social loss).

As was indicated above, these results are based upon an analytical approach which by no means internalizes all environmental impacts of the CWF Project. If additional environmental impacts were internalized in the calculations, or if less conservative assumptions were used in the analysis, the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project benefit-cost ratio would be even less than the current value of 0.877, as is demonstrated in the following sensitivity analysis.

Sensitivity Analysis of the SBC Model

How might the results differ if alternative values were used for the major parameters of the Social Benefit-Cost (SBC) model? In general, the sensitivity analysis indicates that the SBC model is relatively robust and capable of handling a reasonably wide range of parameter values.

First, the analysis indicates that even if assumptions regarding the discount period and delays during construction were made substantially more favorable to the Project, the B/C ratio would still be significantly less than unity. When a planning period of 100 years is used in the SBC model instead of the FERC-recommended 50 years, the previous B/C ratio of 0.8771 increases only marginally, to 0.8977. Alternatively, if no delays whatsoever were to occur during the construction period (a highly unlikely scenario, considering recent experience with similar projects in California) and the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project were completed in just four years, the B/C ratio would still be only 0.933 (an annual net economic loss of $13.6 million).

Second, the original B/C analysis did not add a risk premium to the discount rate, assuming conservatively that the market rate had adequately captured the implications of all Project risk. If a risk premium were incorporated into the discount rate, the Project B/C ratio would decrease slightly. Alternatively, a moderate decrease in the discount rate would result in a marginally greater B/C ratio, but one which would still be less than unity (Table 2).

Third, a large number of previous recreation studies have used linear demand specifications, presumably for reasons of computational convenience, instead of the more appropriate semilogarithmic functional form employed in this analysis. If a linear model of recreation demand had been used, a B/C ratio of only 0.324 would have resulted (Table 2).

The Clavey-Wards Ferry Project and Possible Inclusion of Tuolumne Canyon within the National Wilderness Preservation System

Whereas a conventional, internal benefit-cost analysis can indeed inform the *developers* of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project whether or not this additional hydroelectric development in Tuolumne River Canyon will be financially *profitable* for *them*, such an analysis says nothing about the *economic merits* of the Project from a broader, *social perspective*. A public-policy decision on whether to protect the Canyon through Federal designation as a Wilderness Area calls for such a broad social perspective. Indeed, Congressional action should not be based upon the private interests of two or three electrical utilities, but upon broader social interests, reflecting regional and national perspectives. In this way, it is possible to ask whether the greater public interest lies in construction of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry Hydroelectric Project or in preservation of the Canyon in its natural state.

The Social Benefit-Cost (SBC) analysis documented in this study provides precisely such a comprehensive assessment. Based upon applications of widely accepted economic evaluation techniques, the analysis leads to the inescapable conclusion that construction of the Clavey-Wards Ferry Project would result in a net annual loss to society of more than $26 million.

Thus, the central question which was asked at the beginning of this testimony may be answered. Developing the remaining canyon reach of the Tuolumne River is not justified in relation to the recreational and environmental amenities which would be destroyed. The quantitative analysis indicates that the greater public interest lies not in the construction of the proposed Clavey-Wards Ferry Project, but in the preservation of the Canyon and this important stretch of the River in their natural state.

Over the long run it is likely that the Project's feasibility will decrease even further. This is because, in general, the value of natural recreation amenities is likely to increase at a rate greater than that of electricity, as the demand for wilderness resources becomes ever greater in an increasingly urbanized society (Mishan 1982).

In what is generally acknowledged as the classic work on benefit-cost analysis, E. J. Mishan (1982) has written that it is reasonable to expect that

> the value of man-made assets might well decline over time relative to resources of natural beauty that are preserved by national parks, since the former are becoming increasingly abundant and the latter are becoming increasingly scarce (p. 307).

Demand for wilderness recreational opportunities will increase along with population growth, increases in real per capita income, reduction in the work week and improvements in travel conditions (Clawson and Knetsch 1966). Also, demand for (and value of) wilderness recreation sites will increase due to continuing growth of urban areas (Mishan 1982).

There is another important implication of this study with respect to the decision of whether or not to provide protection to the Tuolumne through a Wilderness Area designation, and thereby to disallow, at least for the time being, further hydroelectric development of the River. As recent advances in economics have pointed out, when the future net benefits of a development project are at best uncertain and when a current decision to proceed with that project would lead to irreversible damage to the natural environment, current development policies ought to be more "conservative" than they might otherwise be in the absence of such irrevocable decisions. This is because a more "conservative" resource-exploitation policy allows for the maintenance of greater flexibility in the long run:

> Uncertainty and irreversibility dictate caution and conservatism in natural resource decisions (Fisher and Krutilla 1974, p. 105).

> In the field of resource exploitation there is very good reason for not doing today something that can be postponed until tomorrow: for tomorrow we shall know more (Dasgupta 1982, p. 200).

Benefit-Cost Analysis and Hydroelectric Project Evaluation

Earlier in this testimony it was argued that those environmental externalities of a hydroelectric project which can be accurately quantified, should be so quantified and internalized where possible within a benefit-cost framework for appropriate agency review.

Environmental impacts of proposed hydroelectric projects have historically been evaluated qualitatively and kept separate and distinct from any quantitative, economic analysis. But this approach has led to the virtual disregard of environmental concerns in licensing decisions by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). On the other hand, quantification and internalization of environmental externalities within benefit-cost assessments of hydroelectric projects are fully consistent with Federal policy, as articulated by the new "Principles and Guidelines" (U.S. Water Resources Council 1983).

As this testimony and the study which underlies it demonstrate, advances in theoretical and applied economics have made it possible to quantify and internalize at least some environmental values. If (some) environmental impacts can be accurately evaluated in monetary terms and internalized within a project assessment, those environmental concerns are likely to receive greater weight than otherwise in the FERC licensing process. In the case of FERC, "not placing a value on recreation is . . . equivalent to placing a zero value on it" (Clawson 1959, p. 2).

Certainly, there are numerous limitations to benefit-cost analysis as an aid in decision-making. Those limitations, in fact, directly lead to the conclusion that the B/C criterion, whether expressed as a ratio or as a difference, may reasonably be utilized in hydroelectric assessments as a necessary but not as a sufficient condition for project investment.

A benefit-cost analysis should be only the first step in hydroelectric project assessment. If the project is found to have a B/C ratio less than 1.0, then further evaluation is not necessary and the project may reasonably be abandoned. But if the ratio is greater than 1.0, other questions remain, such as whether there are distributional effects and if so, whether or not they are desirable.

In addition to ignoring distributional effects, benefit-cost analysis ordinarily neglects intergenerational equity, frequently leaves out many externalities (or "spillover effects") and does not quantify intangible impacts. Nevertheless, a benefit-cost analysis can provide a useful initial investigation and can be used to eliminate some investment projects from further consideration:

> In sum, a well-conducted cost-benefit study can be only a part, though an important part, of the data necessary for informed colllective decisions (Mishan 1982, p. 199).
>
> Benefit-cost analysis need not and cannot provide precise answers to policy questions. Rather it is a procedure that can provide a crude but highly useful picture of the relative merits of alternative policies (Lind 1982, p. 24).

What is crucial to keep in mind is that the benefit-cost criterion should be used as a necessary but not a sufficient condition for project approval. Public-policy decisions regarding the use of the nation's scarce natural resources are ultimately political decisions, and should remain so.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SOCIAL BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS, CLAVEY-WARDS FERRY PROJECT, FIFTY-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD, 1994-2044

ANNUAL BENEFITS:		
(1)	Electrical Energy and Capacity	$184,222,000
(2)	Additional Firm Water Yield	3,388,000
(3)	Flatwater Recreation	327,000
(4)	Total Benefits	$187,937,000
ANNUAL COSTS:		
(5)	Project Capital Cost	$ 99,860,000
(6)	Project Variable Cost	34,364,000
(7)	Value of Lost Whitewater Recreation	80,039,000
(8)	Total Cost	$214,263,000
B/C:		
(9)	Benefit/Cost Ratio	0.8771
B-C:		
(10)	Net Annual Economic Value[a]	- $26,325,000
NPV:		
(11)	Net Present Value[a]	- $244,064,000

---

[a] Negative numbers indicate a net social cost.

TABLE 2:
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Benefit/Cost Ratio (B/C)

	i = 12.0%	i = 10.72%	i = 9.5%
Linear TCM	.317	.324	.330
Semilog TCM	.799	>> .877 <<	.956
Double Log TCM	.865	.959	1.056

Net Economic Value (B-C)

($ Millions)

	i = 12.0%	i = 10.72%	i = 9.5%
Linear TCM	-383.7	-392.0	-406.8
Semilog TCM	-44.6	>> -26.3 <<	-9.2
Double Log TCM	-27.7	-8.1	10.6

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE TUOLUMNE RIVER WATERSHED IN CALIFORNIA

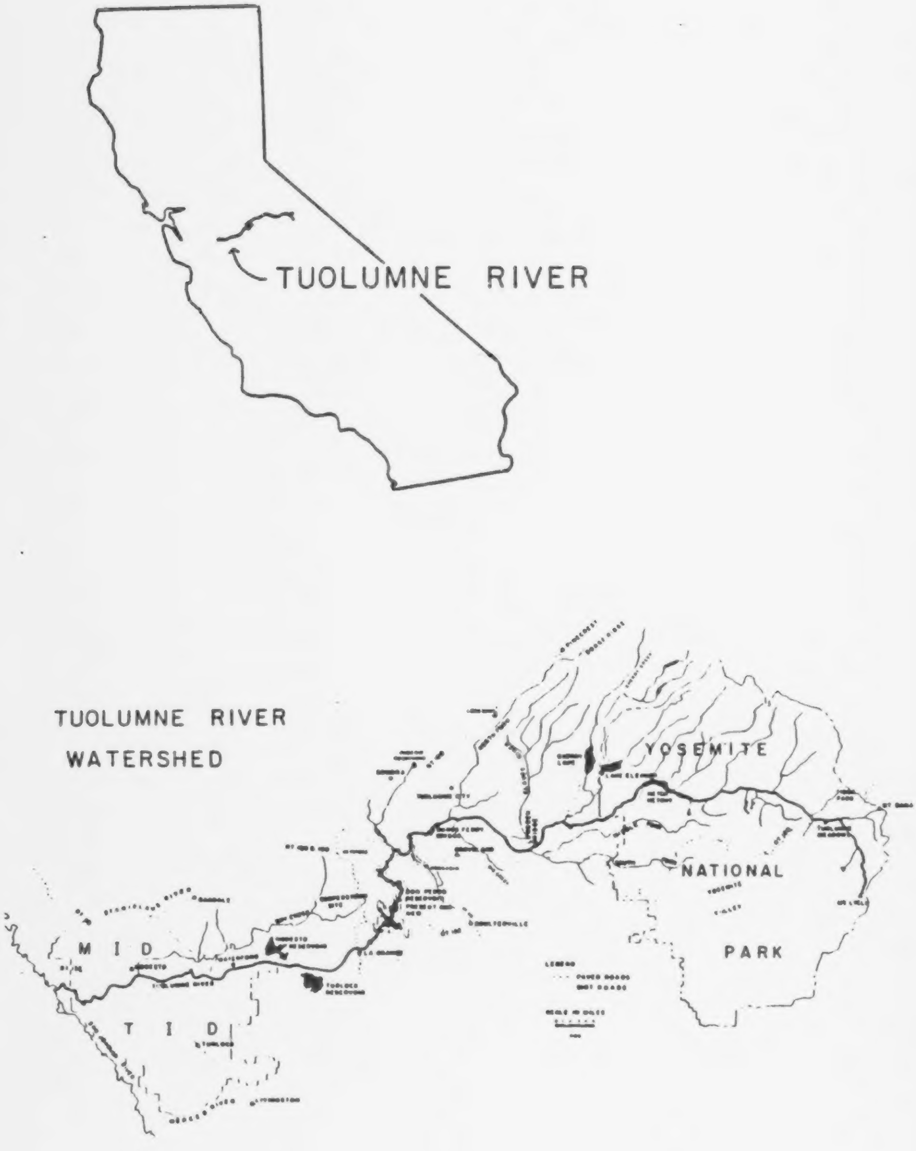
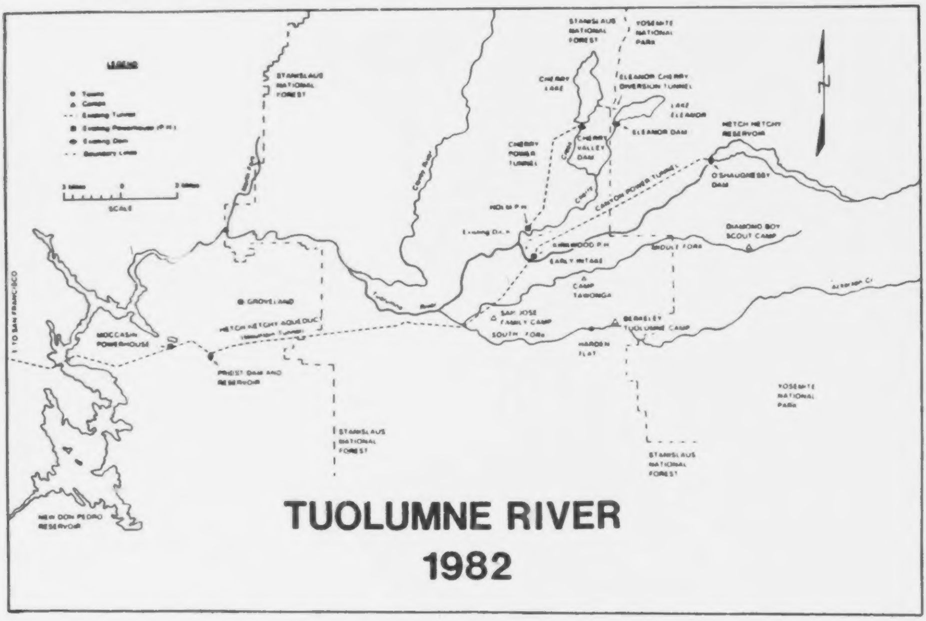
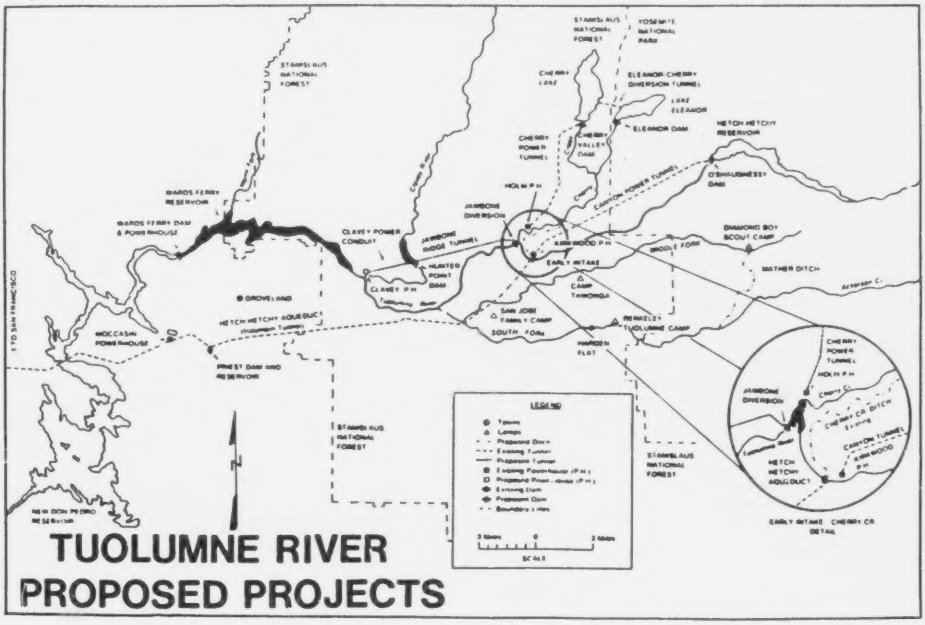

TUOLUMNE RIVER
TUOLUMNE RIVER WATERSHED
YOSEMITE
NATIONAL
PARK
MID
TID

FIGURE 2:
TUOLUMNE RIVER AND THE PROPOSED CLAVEY-WARDS FERRY PROJECT


LEGEND
Towns
Camps
Existing Tunnel
Existing Powerhouse (P.H.)
Existing Dam
Boundary Lines
SCALE
STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CHERRY LAKE
ELEANOR CHERRY DIVERSION TUNNEL
LAKE ELEANOR
ELEANOR DAM
HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR
CHERRY POWER TUNNEL
CHERRY VALLEY DAM
O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM
CANYON POWER TUNNEL
HOLM P.H.
KIRKWOOD P.H.
EARLY INTAKE
DIAMOND BOY SCOUT CAMP
MIDDLE FORK
CAMP TAWONGA
SAN JOSE FAMILY CAMP
SOUTH FORK
BERKELEY TUOLUMNE CAMP
HARDEN FLAT
GROVELAND
HETCH HETCHY AQUEDUCT
MOCCASIN POWERHOUSE
PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR
NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR
TO SAN FRANCISCO
N
TUOLUMNE RIVER
1982


STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CHERRY LAKE
ELEANOR CHERRY DIVERSION TUNNEL
LAKE ELEANOR
ELEANOR DAM
HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR
CHERRY POWER TUNNEL
CHERRY VALLEY DAM
O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM
CANYON POWER TUNNEL
HOLM P.H.
JAWBONE DIVERSION
JAWBONE RIDGE TUNNEL
KIRKWOOD P.H.
EARLY INTAKE
MIDDLE FORK
DIAMOND BOY SCOUT CAMP
MATHER DITCH
CAMP TAWONGA
SAN JOSE FAMILY CAMP
SOUTH FORK
BERKELEY TUOLUMNE CAMP
HARDEN FLAT
WARDS FERRY RESERVOIR
WARDS FERRY DAM & POWERHOUSE
CLAVEY POWER CONDUIT
HUNTER POINT DAM
CLAVEY P.H.
GROVELAND
HETCH HETCHY AQUEDUCT
MOCCASIN POWERHOUSE
PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR
NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR
TO SAN FRANCISCO
N
LEGEND
Towns
Camps
Proposed Dam
Existing Tunnel
Proposed Tunnel
Existing Powerhouse (P.H.)
Proposed Powerhouse (P.H.)
Existing Dam
Proposed Dam
Boundary Lines
SCALE
CHERRY POWER TUNNEL
HOLM P.H.
JAWBONE DIVERSION
CHERRY CR. DITCH Existing
CANYON TUNNEL
KIRKWOOD P.H.
HETCH HETCHY AQUEDUCT
EARLY INTAKE CHERRY CR. DETAIL
TUOLUMNE RIVER
PROPOSED PROJECTS

APPENDIX 1: PRESENT VALUE ANALYSIS

The present value of a stream of current and future beneits of a hydroelectric project may be defined as:

$$PV_b = \sum_{t=0}^{T} B_t(1 + i)^{-t} , \qquad (1)$$

where B_t = benefits in dollars realized in year t;

i = discount rate; and

T = length of project lifetime in years.

The present value of a stream of current and future costs of a hydroelectric project may similarly be defined as:

$$PV_c = \sum_{t=0}^{T} C_t(1 + i)^{-t} , \qquad (2)$$

where C_t = costs in dollars incurred in year t.

In order to examine the present value of all benefits and costs in terms of average annual values (annuities) over the life of the project, the present values may be "annualized" as follows:

$$AV_b = PV_b\ (i)\ [1 - (1 + i)^{-t}]^{-1} \qquad (3)$$

$$AV_c = PV_c\ (i)\ [1 - (1 + i)^{-t}]^{-1} \qquad (4)$$

A frequently used investment criterion, the benefit-cost ratio, B/C, can be calculated using either present values or annualized values:

$$B/C = PV_b/PV_c = AV_b/AV_c \qquad (5)$$

An alternative investment criterion, which does not necessarily result in identical ranking of a set of possible investment projects, is the net present value, NPV, defined as follows:

$$NPV = PV_b - PV_c \tag{6}$$

The so-called "annuity factor", AF, is used to levelize present values, as in equations (3) and (4) above:

$$AF = (i)\ [1 - (1 + i)^{-t}]^{-1} \tag{7}$$

Lastly, a present value factor for an escalating stream is used in the benefit-cost calculations of this study. The factor, F, for a stream escalating at i and discounted at r for n years is:

$$F = \{1 + i\}\ \{1 - [(1 + i)(1 + r)^{-1}]^{-n}\}\ (r - i)^{-1} \tag{8}$$

APPENDIX 2: REGIONAL TRAVEL-COST-METHOD (TCM) MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF RECREATION DEMAND AND NET CONSUMERS' SURPLUS

This appendix provides a detailed explanation of the regional travel-cost-method (TCM) model which is utilized in this testimony. Included are discussions of the major technical issues associated with TCM models and specifications of the variables and equations which constitute the TCM model used to evaluate recreation benefits foregone.

The original suggestion for the travel cost method was made by Hotelling (1947), and early applications to outdoor recreation were made by Trice and Wood (1958), Clawson (1959) and Knetsch (1963). Advances in the methodology are exemplified by extensions of the original model by Burt and Brewer (1971) and by Cesario and Knetsch (1976).

Implicit assumptions of the TCM model proposed here include:

(1) specification: it is assumed that all relevant and statistically significant variables which affect recreation trip decisions are properly specified; the result is an unbiased slope estimate.

(2) capacity constraints: it is assumed that observed data points are the true demand points, i.e. there is no unobserved demand that is unsatisfied due to capacity restrictions.

(3) entry fees: it is assumed that an individual would react to an increase in entry fees in the same manner as to an increase in travel costs.

(4) single-destination trips: it is assumed that trips to the recreation site are not part of multiple-destination trips.

(5) homogeneity of on-site time: it is assumed that there is homogeneity across all trips with regard to time spent at the recreation site.

The suitability of these assumptions with regard to the application to the Tuolumne River is discussed in detail in Appendix 6 to the complete study (Stavins 1983).

The TCM model is based upon a simple model of participation in recreation at a given site by users who come from various areas of origin. First, the regional per capita visitation rate of recreators is posited as a function of the costs involved in traveling to and from the recreation site:

$$Q_i = f(TC_i) \tag{1}$$

$$Q_i = V_i/n_i \tag{2}$$

where Q_i = per capita visitation rate from origin i;

TC_i = average travel cost for a representative user from region i;

V_i = number of visitors from region i in year of analysis; and

n_i = population of region i in relevant year.

First, with regard to the left-hand side of equation (1), the per capita visitation rate can be interpreted as an expected participation rate for a representative user from each area of origin. An improvement in the measurement of such visitation rates would be (if data permits) to separate data into weekday and weekend trips (Cicchetti, Fisher and Smith 1976). Origin zones would ideally be defined as concentric rings around the recreation site, but for practical reasons associated with the availability of data on the independent variable(s), this is virtually never done (Johnston and Pankey 1968).

In most applications, as the distance from the site increases, the per capita visit rate from various zones decreases with no visits being observed from various intermediate and/or distant zones. The literature has not adequately addressed this problem, but a decision regarding the identication of zones must be made and could easily be arbitrary. The approach used here is to establish the limits of the continental United States as the total area of consideration and to ensure that this total area is divided into zones which are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. While a degree of arbitrariness remains with regard to the total spatial limit (U.S.), this approach is consistent with the theoretical structure of the travel cost method (Clifford Russell, personal communication, June 1983).

Now, looking at the right-hand side of equation (1), it may be asked whether other independent variables, in addition to travel cost, ought to be included in the specification. In particular, should some measure of per capita income be included? Although there are certainly theoretical justifications for such a specification of the demand function, those empirical studies which have included an income variable have consistently reported statistically insignificant parameter estimates (for example, Desvousges, Smith and McGivney 1983). Hence, income is not included as a separate independent variable in the TCM model.

Average travel cost for a representative user from a given region, i, consists of three principal components: actual transportation cost, opportunity cost of time spent traveling to and from the site, and opportunity cost of time spent on the site:

$$TC_i = TPC_i + OCT_i + OCS_i \qquad (3)$$

where TPC_i = transportation cost to and from the recreation site from region i;

OCT_i = opportunity cost of time spent traveling to and from the recreation site; and

OCS_i = opportunity cost of on-site time.

It is important to include provision for the opportunity cost of time. Ignoring this opportunity cost would produce potentially biased estimates of demand and of consumers' surplus (Cesaric 1976), unless the marginal utility of travel time is zero and the time spent on site is independent of distance (Wilman 1980).

In the above specification (equation 1), transportation costs and time costs are combined within a single independent variable (travel costs) for purposes of econometric estimation. It has been suggested that these variables should be kept separate, but Allen, Stevens and Barrett (1981) attempted to utilize separate variables in a multiple regression framework, and concluded that it was difficult to distinguish separate effects, because of multicollinearity (Johnston 1972).

If individual visit data rather than aggregated zone averages were used for estimation, this problem might be reduced (Brown and Nawas 1973; Gum and Martin 1975). Further discussion of ways of dealing with the multicollinearity problem is provided by Maddala (1977, pp. 190-194). At any rate, most studies have estimated the cost of time and then added this to other transportation costs to derive a figure for total travel cost

(Bishop and Heberlein 1979; Brown, Charbonneau and Hay 1978; Nicols, Bowes and Dwyer 1978; Cesario and Knetsch 1970).

Returning to the TCM model, for relatively nearby sites, transportation costs, TPC_i, are equal to the round-trip distance of each region (i) from the recreation site, 2 x D_i, multiplied by the average cost per mile of operating an automobile, CPM, divided by two persons per automobile:

$$TPC_i = D_i(CPM) \tag{4}$$

For more distant areas of origin, travel is assumed to be by air. In this case, transportation costs are equal to round-trip air fare plus automobile travel costs to the site from the nearest major airport:

$$TPC_i = RTA_i + (D_i)CPM \tag{5}$$

The next step is to estimate the opportunity cost of travel time. Bishop and Heberlein (1979) have demonstrated that the specific measure utilized can have a significant impact on estimates of total recreational value (consumers' surplus). The simplest approach to measuring time costs is to adopt the average hourly wage rate in the origin zone (or a weighted average reflecting the demographic makeup of the visitors).

A more flexible yet arbitrary approach is to use some fixed proportion of the relevant wage rate as the opportunity cost of time (Cesario and Knetsch 1970 and 1976; Nicols, Bowes and Dwyer 1978). In this frequently applied approach, the exact proportion is usually adopted from independent studies. Cesario (1976) used 0.33 as an approximation of this proportion (k in equation 6, below), but McConnell and Strand (1981) empirically found the proportion to be 0.6 in an analysis of Chesapeake Bay recreational fishing.

It should be noted that Johnson (1983) has pointed out that the ratio, k, is equal to 1.0 under three sufficient conditions: (1) the tax rate is zero; (2) marginal earnings are constant; and (3) nonwork income equals zero. Johnson notes that because the McConnell and Strand (1981) specification ignored the possibility of utility being derived from travel and the demand-shifting nature of family income, their results underestimate the opportunity cost of time and hence underestimate consumers' surplus.

Smith, Desvousges and McGivney (1983) evaluated all current proposals for valuing travel time in the specification of recreation demand models, and concluded that the wage rate itself (i.e., k=1) provides a plausible approximation of the opportunity cost of travel time. In particular, they state that on an empirical basis "there is greater support for the use of the wage rate as a measure of the opportunity cost of travel time than the Cesario . . . adjustment to the wage" (p. 7-44). Finally, Johnson (1983) maintains that "it is even possible that k is greater than one and that equating the opportunity cost of travel to average wages underestimates the value of time" (p. 170).

This issue continues to be a troublesome one. It has been sugested that Schultz's (1972) work on the economic value of human time together with conceptual work of Linder (1970) and Baumol (1973) and comments by Phelps (1973) may provide the basis for synthesizing a broader conceptual basis for empirical work. In the meanwhile, the TCM model developed here provides for the identification of a value for k, and in the application to the Tuolumne (Appendix 6), k is conservatively assumed to be equal to 0.6.

Thus, opportunity costs of time are a function of the average wage rate in each region, the time spent traveling to and from the site, the time spent on-site, and the constant factor, k, ($0 < k < 1$) which indicates what fraction of the wage rate is assumed to equal the opportunity cost of leisure time. For areas which are reached by automobile,

$$OCT_i = (D_i/50)(w_i)(k), \qquad (6)$$

and for regions from which air transport is utilized,

$$OCT_i = (2\ \text{days})(8\ \text{hrs/day})(w_i)(k) \qquad (7)$$

where w_i = average wage rate of users from region i; and

k_i = a constant assumed to be equal to the opportunity cost of leisure time divided by the hourly wage rate.

With regard to the opportunity cost of time spent at the recreation site, Wilman (1980) derives different implicit valuations for travel and on-site times, but Desvousges, Smith and McGivney (1983) maintain that "the existing literature does not provide an unambiguous theoretical justification for distinguishing the valuation assigned to the travel and on-site time components of a recreation experience" (p. 7-7). Therefore, the opportunity cost of time spent on the recreation site is defined as follows:

$$OCS_i = OST(wi)(k) \tag{8}$$

where OST = on-site time (measured in 8-hour days).

Equation (1) is statistically estimated from empirical data on the usage of the recreation site and the costs of travel and time for users from all origins. Various functional forms have been utilized in previous empirical work, and the choice of functional form can have a significant impact on estimates of consumers' surplus (Ziemer, Musser and Hill 1980).

Linear specifications have been the most widely used in empirical applications of the travel cost method, presumably because of computational and analytical ease (Burt and Brewer 1971; Brown, Singh and Castle 1964; Cicchetti, Fisher and Smith 1976; Clawson and Knetsch 1966). Also, the U.S. Water Resources Council's (1983) "Principles and Guidelines" implicitly endorse a linear functional form. But ". . . the linear demand curve is rarely in accord with either a sensible theory of the individuals' decisions or with typically observed data" (Bowes and Loomis 1982, p. 408). Vaughan, Russell and Hazilla (1982) conclude that "a priori linear specification is particularly dangerous, . . . especially . . . if an estimate of total site value is desired . . ." (p. 406).

Other researchers have utilized a log-log (double logarithmic) form (Kalter and Gosse 1969; Smith 1975; Wetzstein Green 1978; Menz and Wilton 1983; Grubb and Goodwin 1968; Smith and Kopp 1980), a quadratic form (Gum and Martin 1975), or a semilog form (Batie, Jensen and Hogue 1976; Sawyer and Shulstad 1976; Smith and Kopp 1980; Smith 1975b; Ziemer, Musser and Hill 1980).

Although the double log form has been known to give a superior result in terms of goodness-of-fit, the semilog functional form has a logical shape (a positive intercept on the quantity axis) and typically has goodness-of-fit measures only slightly less than those of the double log form. Lastly, a number of studies have contrasted functional forms and have found the semilog form to be preferable (Smith 1975b; Ziemer, Musser and Hill 1980; Smith and Kopp 1980; Desvousges, Smith and McGivney 1983).

Once a functional form is identified, other problems associated with econometric estimation may remain. When the zones of origin have unequal populations, ordinary least squares (OLS) will "not lead to desirable estimates of per capita demand curves" (Bowes and Loomis 1980). Heteroskedasticity is introduced due to the grouping of samples of unequal size (Maddala 1977, pp. 268-274; Johnston 1972, pp. 214-221).

The usual approach to dealing with this problem is through the employment of generalized least squares (GLS) estimation or weighted least squares, which is a special case of GLS (Prais and Atkinson 1954; Christensen and Price 1982; Vaughan, Russell and Hazilla 1982; Bowes and Loomis 1980; Haspel and Johnson 1982).

It should be noted, however, that although the heteroskedasticity will result in inefficient OLS estimates (non-minimum variances of the estimated parameters) and biased estimates of the variances of the estimated parameters, the parameter estimates themselves will be unbiased and consistent. Hence, OLS estimation will lead to unbiased estimates of per capita demand and thus of consumer surplus.

Once the per capita participation function has been estimated for each region, the next step is to derive the implied demand for and economic value of the resource from the participation equation. Several methods have been used. One approach is to calculate the site's economic value as the area under an aggregate demand curve for the site (Cesario and Knetsch 1976; Grubb and Goodwin 1968); another approach is to use the participation equation to derive a demand curve and economic value for the site from each origin, and then to aggregate across all origins to estimate the site's total economic value (McConnell and Strand 1981).

The method utilized in the TCM model of this study is to determine the site's value for each origin and aggregate across all origins. This "single-step" approach eliminates the derivation of the demand function, and depends exclusively on the participation function (Menz and Wilton 1983). Thus, each origin's demand for the site is estimated using the participation equation, and the net economic value for the site from each origin is calculated by taking the definite integral of the participation equation between the limits of the actual travel costs for the specific origin and the maximum willingness-to-pay. The total economic value (consumers' surplus) is found by adding together the net economic values for all of the origins.

This direct approach to estimating total economic value of the recreation site from the single participation equation is based upon the fact that aggregate demand is equal to the horizontal summation of individual demands. Thus, net economic value is equal to the summation of the areas above actual expenditures.

APPENDIX 3: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES (OLS) ESTIMATION[a] OF WHITEWATER RECREATION PARTICIPATION FUNCTIONS, TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON, CALIFORNIA, 1994

$$Q_i = \underset{(3.77)^{**}}{1.43876 \times 10^{-3}} - \underset{(-2.42)^{*}}{(8.55382 \times 10^{-7})\, TC_i}$$

$R^2 = .211$ $F_{1,22} = 5.87$ $n = 24$

$$\ln Q_i = \underset{(-13.19)^{**}}{-\,5.90043} - \underset{(-8.73)^{**}}{0.00362\, TC_i}$$

$R^2 = .776$ $F_{1,22} = 76.152$ $n = 24$

$$\ln Q_i = \underset{(6.62)^{**}}{\ln 15.72846} - \underset{(-10.51)^{**}}{3.767194 \ln TC_i}$$

$R^2 = .834$ $F_{1,22} = 110.49$ $n = 24$

---

[a] t-values are given in parentheses.

Asterisks indicate: * significant at the $a = 0.05$ level; and ** significant at the $a = 0.01$ level, two-tailed tests, degrees of freedom = 22.

APPENDIX 4: USE AND INTRINSIC VALUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES FROM PREVIOUS EMPIRICAL STUDIES, 1974-1983

Study	Site	Estimates ($1994/household/yr)[a] Use	Nonuse	Ratio of Nonuse to Use
Meyer 1974	Fraser River, British Columbia	1943	1051	0.54
Horvath 1974	Southeastern U.S.	5914	3296	0.56
Dornbusch and Falcke 1974	Communities along seven U.S. bodies of water	--	--	1.39
Meyer 1978	Fraser River, British Columbia	601	754	1.25
Walsh, Greenley Young, McKean and Prato 1978	South Platte River, Colorado	264	138	0.52
Mitchell and Carson 1981	U.S. national	540	253	0.47
Cronin 1982	Potomac River	88	63	0.72
Desvousges, Smith and McGivney 1983	Monongahela River	109	71	0.65
Cronin (forthcoming)	Potomac River	92	73	0.79
	AVERAGE VALUES	1194	712	0.60[b]

[a] Inflated at CPI to 1982 and at 6%/year to 1994.

[b] Does not include results from Dornbusch and Falcke 1974.

SOURCE: Fisher, Ann and Robert Raucher. "Intrinsic Benefits of Improved Water Quality: Conceptual and Empirical Perspectives." Advances in Applied Microeconomics, ed. V. Kerry Smith. JAI Press, Inc., forthcoming.

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WESTERN MINING COUNCIL, INC.
(NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)
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WESTERN MINING COUNCIL
LOS ANGELES COUNTY CHAPTER
874 N. BEVERLY GLEN BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90C24

July 26,1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallops
U.S. Senate
Russell Bldg. #210
Washington,D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallops,

The following data is forwarded for the consideration of your Subcommitte on Energy and Mineral Resources hearing July 28,1983. Re:SB6-HR1437 "California Wilderness Act of 1983".

HR1437 is defective in many major respects,including clear context,lack of public access to revelant documents,discrimination against miners,small mine operators,and allied small businesses, as well as neglect of the economic consequences of closing off mining on the public lands.

In the first instance we have only this past week seen the maps cited in HR1437;repeated inquiries to the agency in our State Government and California Congressman and Senators on this and it's predecessor have been fruitless.The Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon maps are still not available.Almost without exception,the area maps are poorly done,badly copied,and fail to provide critical data for the committee's consideration. Mining locations are frequently absent.

Maps including the U.S. Forest Service March 1983 Map of California,don't depict the true situation since other areas under wilderness consideration are not visable,nor are the additional government landholdings(viz Military,Bureau of Reclamation,Corps of Engineers,Wildlife Refuges,Indian Reservations,State and National Parks,etc.)

Recently the U.S. Bureau of Mines reports a new document Mineral Land Assessment "MLA" covering some of the items in HR 1437. However,it further states these are not available for sale,hence the small miner is forced to make a pilgrimage to the source,and public imput to the committee's discussions is effectively curtailed. In the past,our membership has found a substantial time lag in publications of reports affecting HR 1437 areas by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Our membership wishes to work with your committee to provide a position on wilderness designation that represents a true,overall evaluation of not only the Rare II ,but also includes Federal and State Lands withdrawn to date as well as pending actions on BLM Lands,State and National Park additions,etc.

Many of the areas in HR 1437 are known for their mineral character,mining operations,and contain historical Mining Districts.

WESTERN MINING COUNCIL, INC.
(NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

Much of the mineral element and its economic contribution has been neglected in Rare II studies. This is shown by several examples in attachment A. We will comment further as information used in S5 (HR 1437) items becomes available.

The prospector and small miner has a vital role in continued exploration and development of California resources since his individual effort finds the piece of float or outcrop sample and initiates the mineral development cycle.

Small California counties have a limited tax base because of large Federal landholdings;mineral development is crucial to their prosperity. Two years ago an economic development study of San Bernardino County(California's largest) showed the mineral industry as the major part of its tax base. Some 14.0 million acres are involved in existing Forest Service Wilderness,National and State Parks,and BLM Wilderness Study Areas. California can ill ifford the additional 2.1 million acres proposed in this Bill.

Multiple use of Public Lands must be the major emphasis in decisions and Wilderness designation reserved for the singular values as originally defined.

Thankyou for the opportunity to comment.

Tim Rice
Committee Chairman,

Eugene Spencer
Associate

WESTERN MINING COUNCIL, INC.
(NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

(11) Dick Smith
Large potential. . .Non-metallics.Current U.S.G.S. Reports show evidence of phosphate deposits.

(16) Fish Canyon
Contains two well known mines,the Maxwell and Gillette.Both roads leading to the mines are "cherrystemmed" out of the proposed Wilderness area. The Wilderness encompasses both mines;the Wilderness designation would halt any mining operations.

The Wilderness practically touches Sandburg,Calif.It comes within one mile of the town of Lake Hughes. These last two mentioned facts do not meet Wilderness criteria. The criteria needs re-evaluation.

(18) Granite Peak
Numerous gold prospects;large number of mining claims reported in the area. Adjacent to placer and lode gold mining district.

(33) Pyramid Peak)
Borders Asbestos Mountain,adjoins Gold Shot Mine-one mile, Windchester Mine two miles. Trend reported into area. Isolated fragment East of Idyllwild less than 5000 acres. Not eligible for wilderness.

(42) Scodies
Vicinity Walker Pass in Kerr Tungsten Belt. Reported hi-grade production Tungsten Stockpile Program. Strategic mineral.

(43) Sheep Mountain

Recorded tungsten production from pilot plant talus cone and placer operations. Extent and classification in error U.S.G.S./ U.S.B.M. Reports. Large potential. Said reports showed anomalous tungsten and gold areas rated as exploration targets in Mineral Exploration Coalition report. Large patented gold mine . Recent U.S.F.S. removal of "sensitive classification" Nelson Bighorn Sheep and California legislation authorizing hunting renders designation moot. Six other gold mines in the area have previous production.

(1) Boundary Peak.
In the White Mountains,Next to Nevada border. There are numerous mines along the West slope of these mountains; roads lead up to these mines all along these slopes,and the mines are right along the edge of the Wilderness Area. This wilderness locks up thousands of acres of mineralized land which has potential for mining many commodities both metallic and non-metallic.

(9) Cucamonga
Original rationale based on alleged"sensitive" Bighorn Sheep. Now moot as in proposed Sheep Mountain. Application in process several years to open one section vicinity Lapis Lazali Mine; produced and sold international market. Wilderness action prejudicial to small miner and development lapidary center, Mount Baldy Village. Inadequate evaluation,U.S.G.S./U.S.B.M. Report.

July 22,1983

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirkson Office Building Room 360
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like this letter to be entered under the S.1515 hearing.

This proposal will only benefit a select few in the area, not the common working man, or the children of the area. The only ones that can benefit from this proposal are the rich people who belong to private clubs.

Lumber is an important part of the economy of this area. Schools are closing because of lack of income, the logging industry is desperately needed in the area.

Few people have the time or physical abilities to use the wilderness areas that have already been set aside, we do not need more wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

Tom Hickman

Tom Hickman
P.O. Box 545
McCloud, CA. 96057

rmw

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

July 22,1983

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirkson Office Building Room 360
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to voice my concern on the proposed wilderness bills presently in Congress. As a voter and taxpayer, I feel that the sacrifice of giving up productive timberland is to great. The already suppressed economy with high unemployment and the reduction of revenue for schools and roads can not with-stand any reduction of timberland.

The Rare II proposals has evaluated all of the wide range of environmental and economic concerns to provide the best possible use of the forest land. I would like to persuade you to back the Rare II legislation to minimize the impact of the local economy.

Sincerely,

Wayne Helm

Wayne Helm
622 Chestnut #2
Mt. Shasta, CA. 96067

rmw

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

July 22,1983

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirkson Office Building Room 360
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to express my support for the Administrations recommendation for wilderness and non-wilderness designations developed from the RARE II study.

Any other proposals seem to be based more on single interest issues and are especially onerous to rural residents who see their remaining timber and land base being subjected to one park proposal after another.

Our schools in these contested areas are in severe financial shape at the present time. Any other exclusions will necessarily reduce the annual timber harvest to further worsen the situation.

As you know the timber industry is just now recovering from several years of recession. People are just now beginning to regain their jobs after being laid off for months or even years. Wilderness designation, in some areas, would of course eliminate hundreds of jobs in both the timber industry and related service fields.

It is for these reasons that I urge your support for the Administrations RARE II proposals to place the least amount of acres in the wilderness category.

Sincerely,

Ron Berryman

Ron Berryman

McCloud, CA. 96057
Box
cc: Senator Pete Wilson

July 22,1983

The Honorable Senator Wallop
Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirkson Office Building Room 360
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing in support of the Administration's recommendation for wilderness and non-wilderness designations developed from the RARE II study.

I strongly feel that RARE II is the best compromise between wilderness and multiple use. To increase the proposed wilderness acreage in California seems to be an "overkill" of the original intent of the wilderness program. It does not appear to be fair to lock up potential recreational/forest production lands to the majority of the public users.

The proposed McCloud River Wilderness area has recently come to my attention. I feel this proposal would set a dangerous precedence. To lock up the proposed acreage, including public lands, for a few identifiable individuals, while the public is forbidden to trespass is absurd in a Democracy. I certainly hope that this proposal is not seriously being considered.

Sincerely yours,

Timothy English

Timothy English
P.O. Box 85
McCloud, CA. 96057

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

Southern California Edison Company

P. O. BOX 800
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ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770
LAW DEPARTMENT

JOHN R. BURY
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL COUNSEL

TELEPHONE
213-572-1904

July 27, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
720 SHOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

On July 21, Mr. Jim Burroughs of your staff met in Washington, D.C. with representatives of Southern California Edison Company ("Edison"). The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the impacts of your recently introduced S. 1515, S. 5 (Cranston) and the House-passed measure, H.R. 1437 (Burton), on the present and future operations of Edison. During the meeting, Mr. Burroughs suggested that Edison submit written comments on each of the wilderness bills discussed, including suggested amendments to address the concerns raised by Edison. These written comments are attached to this letter. Edison, as you know, provides electric service in a 50,000 square-mile area of Central and Southern California which includes some 800 cities and communities.

In commenting on certain aspects of S. 1515 and the two other bills currently pending on the subject of California wilderness, Edison wishes to emphasize that it believes wilderness areas are important to the quality of life of the people of California and the nation as a whole. However, the designation of these areas must be carefully balanced with the need to provide for the energy requirements of the people of California. Edison respectfully submits that the attached proposed amendments and supporting data on the specific pending wilderness bills strike the appropriate balance between wilderness designation and energy requirements.

The Honorable Pete Wilson
July 27, 1983
Page 2

Edison also believes that S. 1515 strikes the appropriate balance between wilderness designation and energy requirements, and, therefore, Edison, in general, concurs with the proposed wilderness designations contained in Title I of S. 1515. There are, however, two proposed designations - the Minarets Wilderness additions and San Jacinto Wilderness additions - which Edison believes should contain exceptions for existing and proposed facilities which are necessary if Edison is to continue to serve its customers in a reliable, cost-effective manner.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on the important question of wilderness designation in California.

Very truly yours,

John R Bury

JOHN R. BURY

JRB:JST:cg

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
AND COMMENTS
ON THE

CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

S. 1515 (WILSON) S. 5 (CRANSTON)

and

H.R. 1437 (BURTON)

Submitted By

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY
Rosemead, California

July 27, 1983

S. 1515 (WILSON)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND COMMENTS

1. MINARETS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SIERRA AND INYO NATIONAL FORESTS
(48,500 acres - Section 101(17) of S. 1515)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Southern California Edison Company ("Edison") respectfully suggests that Section 101(17) of S. 1515 be amended to read as follows:

"(17) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Minarets Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Minarets Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of a hydroelectric project similar in scope to the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as initially proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: Provided, further, That the designation of the Minarets Wilderness Additions shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of previously existing facilities, including gauging stations, which are used in the production of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison presently operates stream-gauging facilities within this proposed wilderness area. Helicopters currently provide access to the facilities. This access would be prohibited if the area is designated as wilderness. Loss of access will make continued operation impossible, thereby depriving Edison of the hydrological data important to its hydroelectric operations in this region.

In addition to the existing facilities addressed in the proposed amendment, the proposed wilderness area encompasses potential hydroelectric developments that could be added to the Edison system. Edison has chosen to address the potential development of only one of these resources in its proposed amendment. However, it should be emphasized that a wilderness designation for this area will result in the loss of a number of potential hydroelectric sites. These potential developments have been identified in the State of California, Water Resources, Bulletin No. 194 entitled "Hydroelectric Energy Potential in California" dated March, 1974, and the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) publication FPC P-4 entitled "Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States" January 1, 1972. Edison estimates these developments have an average annual generation potential of 500 million kilowatt hours. Energy generated from these potential hydroelectric sources can be translated into a reduction in dependence on hundreds of thousands of barrels of foreign oil.

2. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
(10,900 acres - Section 101(23) of S. 1515)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 101(23) of S. 1515 be amended to read as follows:

"(23) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act ~~prior to January 1, 1983~~ grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as 'potential powerline corridor' on the map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed': Provided, further, That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

While S. 1515 would designate the area as wilderness, it provides:

> "That the Secretary of Agriculture may, pursuant to an application filed prior to January 1, 1983, grant a right of way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines... Provided further, that if a transmission line is constructed in such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness..." (emphasis added)

This quoted language is identical to that contained in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 and was included in those bills and presumably in S. 1515 in recognition of the importance of Edison's need to route future transmission lines through the San Gorgonio (Banning) Pass.

As the development of wind, geothermal, and solar resources continues to accelerate in the Southern California desert areas and Edison intensifies its efforts to purchase power economically from sources in states to the east of California, the long-term availability of transmission line routes west from Edison's Devers Substation becomes increasingly critical. The feasibility of developing these generation resources to their fullest potential will, in large part, be directly linked to Edison's ability to route future transmission lines through San Gorgonio Pass.

Therefore, while the language from S. 1515 quoted above serves to meet Edison's immediate needs for flexibility in routing one of its 500 kV transmission lines, it does not provide the long-term flexibility necessary to assure continued transmission access west from Edison's Devers Substation to Edison's load centers. The proposed amendment would address the need for flexibility by extending the date for filing an application to not more than ten years after the enactment of California wilderness legislation.

S. 5 (CRANSTON) H.R. 1437 (BURTON)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND COMMENTS

1. JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS ADDITIONS--SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST (81,000 acres - Section 2(a)(23) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a) 23 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(23) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eighty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'John Muir Wilderness Additions, Sierra National Forest--Proposed', dated November 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public

Law 88-577: Provided that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify the boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions and the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness as designated by this Act in the event he determines that portions of the existing primitive road between the two wilderness areas should be relocated for environmental protection or other reasons. Any relocated wilderness boundary shall be placed no more than three hundred feet from the centerline of any new primitive roadway and shall become effective upon publication of a notice of such relocation in the Federal Register: Provided further, That the nonwilderness jeep corridor between Spanish Lake and Chain Lakes which is surrounded by the John Muir Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act shall be open to the public only for one week each year between July 15 and August 15 and one week between September 15 and October 15: Provided further, That the designation of the John Muir Wilderness Additions shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of previously existing facilities, including diversions, access roads, gauging stations and other measuring devices, transmission lines, and the Ward Tunnel, which are used in the production and transmission of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to interfere with the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair or operation of the transmission line for the proposed Vermilion hydroelectric project; which transmission line is proposed to run in close proximity to but not necessarily within the northerly and most northerly boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison currently maintains two major reservoirs (Lake Thomas A. Edison and Florence Lake), numerous diversions, access roads, gauging stations, transmission lines, and a major tunnel (Ward Tunnel) within or in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. In operating and maintaining these facilities, Edison currently utilizes motor vehicles for access to those facilities located near existing roads and helicopter access to those in more remote locations. The designation of the area as wilderness, without the proposed amendment, will severely hamper, if not preclude, Edison's ability to operate and maintain, not only those facilities within the area, but also those located in the immediate vicinity.

The elimination of existing motorized access (helicopter or ground vehicle) to those facilities located within the proposed wilderness area would create a nearly insurmountable obstacle to their continued operation. This would be particularly significant in the event of a failure of Ward Tunnel which would necessitate surface access. This access would be impossible in the area, with the result that a very large portion of Edison's Big Creek hydroelectric resources could be lost for an indefinite period.

The effect of wilderness designation on Edison's ability to operate and maintain those facilities located immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary also presents significant difficulties. It is Edison's experience that the practice of federal land managers in administering wilderness areas is to stringently control activities in the vicinity of the areas that might visibly or audibly intrude on the area's wilderness character. In practical terms this creates an administrative buffer zone around the actual wilderness area, which is managed in a much more restrictive manner than would otherwise be expected. Application of this management practice to the areas surrounding the proposed wilderness area, given the concentration of hydro facilities, would severely hamper their continued operation.

Besides the existing hydro facilities addressed above, Edison has identified new hydro resources (the proposed Vermilion project) within and in immediate proximity to this area which have potential for development. Edison is presently consulting with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Game to select locations for new facilities. Upon concluding discussions with these agencies, Edison anticipates filing an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in mid-1984. The designation of wilderness, without the proposed amendment, would preclude Edison's placement of new facilities within the area and could result in Edison being required to locate the facilities entirely outside of the area to a more costly and potentially less environmentally suitable location. Should it be possible to develop the resource, without placing facilities inside the proposed wilderness boundary, their proximity to the area could, in Edison's judgment, inhibit the licensing, construction and operation of the project due to the federal agencies land management approach previously discussed.

2. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
(10,900 acres - Section 2(2)(37) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a)(37) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(37) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act ~~prior to January 1, 1983~~ grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as 'potential powerline corridor' on the map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed': Provided further, That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Please see comments on S. 1515 above under San Jacinto Wilderness Additions - San Bernardino National Forest.

3. SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS - INYO AND SIERRA NATIONAL FORESTS (110,000 acres - Section 2(a) 38 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a) 38 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(38) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests and the Devils Postpile National Monument, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Joaquin Wilderness--Proposed", and which shall be known as San Joaquin Wilderness: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of a hydroelectric project similar in scope to the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as initially proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: Provided further, That the designation of the San Joaquin Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities nor operation and maintenance of the existing cabin located in the vicinity of the Heitz Meadow Guard Station within the San Joaquin Wilderness, in the same manner and degree in which such access and operation and maintenance of such cabin were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act; Provided further, That the designation of the San Joaquin Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of previously existing facilities, including reservoirs, diversions, access roads, gauging stations and the Ward Tunnel, which are used in the production of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to interfere with the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair or operation of the transmission line for the proposed Vermilion hydroelectric project; which transmission line is proposed to run in close proximity to but not necessarily within the Southerly and Southeasterly boundaries of the proposed San Joaquin Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison presently maintains numerous diversions, access roads, gauging stations, cloud seeding stations, climatological stations, pipelines and a major tunnel (Ward Tunnel) within or in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. In operating and maintaining these facilities, Edison utilizes motor vehicles for access to those facilities located near existing roads and helicopter access to those in more remote locations. The designation of this area as wilderness, without the requested amendment, will severely hamper, if not preclude, Edison's ability to operate and maintain, not only those facilities within the area, but also those located in the immediate vicinity. It is Edison's experience that the practice of federal land managers in administering wilderness areas, is to stringently control activities in the vicinity of the areas that might visibly or audibly intrude on the area's wilderness character, thus creating an administrative buffer zone around the actual wilderness area, which is managed in a more restrictive manner than would otherwise be expected. Application of this management practice to the areas surrounding the proposed wilderness area, given the concentration of hydro facilities, could severely hamper Edison's continued operation.

In addition to the existing hydro facilities addressed in the proposed amendment, the proposed wilderness area encompasses potential hydroelectric developments that could be added to the Edison system. Edison has chosen to address the potential development of only one of these resources in its proposed amendment. However, it should be emphasized that a wilderness designation for this area will result in the loss of a number of potential hydroelectric sites. These potential developments have been identified in the State of California, Water Resources, Bulletin No. 194 entitled "Hydroelectric Energy Potential in California" dated March, 1974, and the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) publication FPC P-4 entitled "Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States" January 1, 1972. Edison estimates these developments have an average annual generation potential of 500 million kilowatt hours. Energy generated from these potential hydroelectric sources can be translated into a reduction in dependence on hundreds of thousands of barrels of foreign oil.

In addition, Edison is presently consulting with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Game to select locations for new hydro facilities (the proposed Vermilion project) also located within and in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. Upon concluding discussions with these agencies, Edison anticipates filing an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in mid-1984. The designation of wilderness, without the proposed amendment, would preclude Edison's placement of new facilities within the area and could result in Edison being required to locate the facilities entirely outside of the area to a more costly and potentially less environmentally suitable location. Should it be possible to develop the resource, without placing facilities inside the proposed wilderness boundary, their proximity to the area could, in Edison's judgment, inhibit the licensing, construction and operation of the project due to the federal agencies land management approach previously discussed.

Testimony for California Wilderness Act of 1983, S.5

The National Rifle Association is an organization whose hunters are committed to the responsible conservation of wildlife and public lands. As such, we do not disagree with the position that federally owned land can be designated for a variety of purposes - including land preservation by means of wilderness designation.

However, as an organization comprised mainly of hunters, we are becoming increasingly concerned about the effect wilderness designation has on the availability of hunting land. Hunting is allowed on land in the Forest Service System, and wilderness designation would not change that - the problem is one of access to this land.

The "roads" traditionally used by hunters to access prime hunting land are often nothing more than dirt trails whose terrain allows the use of 4-wheel drives, motor bikes or horses exclusively. Motorized vehicle use of these roads would be prohibited under wilderness status, necessitating horseback or on-foot as the only means of access. This would have the debilitating effect of limiting hunting to those healthy enough to walk in or wealthy enough to obtain horses for their trip.

Even those hunters able to pack in to a hunting area will find the problem of packing back out with his game a physical nightmare.

An additional concern the NRA has with S.5 (The California Wilderness Act as introduced by Senator Cranston) in particular is the transfer of 19,253 acres of National Forest land (which allows hunting) to the National Park system (which does not allow hunting). Deer are the primary game found in the Sierra and Sequoia National Forest lands designated for transfer. S.1515, The California Wilderness Act of 1983 as introduced by Senator Wilson, designates only 253 acres for transfer to the Park System, affecting much less traditional hunting land.

NRA would like to point out that the increasing tendency to place land into wilderness without providing access for hunting purposes is beginning to alienate a large number of Americans who for years have been in the forefront of America's conservation and wildlife management efforts. While the NRA in the past has remained neutral on matters of wilderness designation, our ever increasing membership and the hunters of America are demanding that their problem of access to this land be addressed. It is becoming increasingly apparent that neutrality is no longer possible.

American hunters were involved with habitat protection and wildlife management long before the issue became politically popular. The end result of denying hunters access to traditional hunting land by restrictive land classification is a senseless alienation of many of America's strongest conservationists. In the long run, the alienation between different groups of Americans interested in conservation and habitat protection will weaken the political effort to protect America's natural resources.

In conclusion, NRA has grave concerns over the proposed land transfer in S.5 eliminating 19,000 acres of hunting land, and the elimination of additional prime hunting land as a result of restricted access. Neither S.5 nor S.1515 satisfactorily address the access problem. Nevertheless, our members have indicated they much prefer S.1515 introduced by Senator Wilson, because the proposed land transfer eliminating hunting is less significant and the acreage involving access problems is almost half that found in S.5.

The NRA sincerely hopes this Committee considers the hunter and future access to hunting land as you debate the question of wilderness designation.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
1045 SANSOME STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111
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Comments of Connie Parrish, California Representative of Friends of the Earth, in support of S. 5, the California Wilderness Bill, August 4, 1983.

Congress has spent nearly four years debating the California Wilderness Bill, the latest chapter in the national debate over Wilderness which has spanned more than 30 years. An agreement has yet to be struck between opponents who call the bill "excessive in area" and proponents who see it as a compromise measure.

But, as the adage goes, the people are far ahead of the politicians. They've been supporting Wilderness for years—with their feet. In 1982, people donned hiking boots, hoisted backpacks and ventured off from trailheads of California's 22 National Forest Wilderness Areas to spend 25 million hours in the backcountry.

Forest Service figures for some of this state's Wilderness Areas show that people spent 602,000 so-called visitor-days in the John Muir Wilderness, 104,000 in Golden Trout, 58,800 in the Marble Mountains, 195,100 in Desolation, 48,300 in the Mokelumne and 40,200 in the Ventana Wildernesses. (A visitor day is 12 hours of use.)

Nationwide, use of National Forest Wilderness Areas doubled between 1965 and 1980. Use jumped 16 per cent in 1981 over 1980. If inflation had increased by that figure, economists would be meeting around the clock to try to find solutions to the economic crisis. If our consumption of oil and gas had increased by that much, the cries for new sources of supply would be deafening.

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But Wilderness use does not seem to follow normal supply and demand curves. Or Wilderness users are a tranquil bunch. In California, the Forest Service has responded to increasing use of the Wilderness Areas not by increasing supply, but by restricting use. A Wilderness permit system was tried out in 1973. Now permits are required in all National Forest Wilderness Areas in the state. Some areas have become so popular that their physical resources were threatened by overuse, so the Forest Service has controlled use with a so-called quota control system in six of the 22 areas it manages. So, in effect, we're"rationing" Wilderness use in more than one third of California Wilderness Areas.

And even though Wilderness is often called an elitist concept, Wilderness rationing is done in a most democratic manner--first come, first-served. No amount of money will get you in the John Muir Wilderness when the Forest Service determines it is full up. If you want to make sure you'll be able to head out to your favorite spot in the backcountry, you've got to plan ahead. Or hope you'll get lucky.

Californians have gone along with the Wilderness permit system and the quota control system fairly philosophically, although every once in a while you hear protests from somebody who had been denied a permit. Probably most people who use and enjoy Wilderness understand that numbers must be curbed sometimes to protect the land itself and to give those who do get in at least a chance at solitude.

But just because there have been no front page headlines screaming "Don't Ration Wilderness!" doesn't mean that California has "enough" Wilderness. It's probably impossible to know precisely how much Wilderness is

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"enough," for, in the California Wilderness Bill as with the bills for other states, we're trying to figure out Wilderness supply and demand not only for this generation and the next, but for as far down the road as we can see and plan for. And further even than that.

Congress can make decisions about Wilderness and can designate Wilderness, but it can't make any more of it. It doesn't take a crystal ball to know that we're dealing here with all the wilderness in California's national forests that we're ever going to have--the entire supply. But it does take one to know exactly how much Wilderness will be needed by the next generation and every one that will follow.

Recreation, of course, is just one value of our Wilderness Areas. When Congress tries to determine how much Wilderness this country will need in the next century and beyond, it must also deal with the many intangible values of Wilderness, the "scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical" values Congress spoke of in the Wilderness Act. But the opportunity our Wilderness System provides for unconfined recreation, where people can experience nature on its own terms, is a very tangible value, one whose use can be measured and demand forecast.

Predicting our country's recreational needs has been a matter of controversy before. In 1963, Congress spelled out the duties of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, an agency President Kennedy had created in the Department of the Interior the year before, following a recommendation of the historic Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. One of the duties of the new agency was to prepare a recreation plan for the nation that would inventory present resources and anticipate needs up to the year 2000. A

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final draft, "The Recreation Imperative," was completed in 1970 and sent to President Nixon by Interior Secretary Walter Hickel. However, it was never released to the Congress. Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the Interior Committee, obtained a copy of the so-called "Hickel Plan" after a sanitized version, denuded of recommendations, was released in 1973. James Watt, incidentally, was director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the Nixon Administration. In one of his first acts as Secretary of the Interior, he abolished the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, the agency President Carter established to succeed the Bureau.

But statistics about the number of backpackers probably was not a controversial element in "The Recreation Imperative." The document said that 14 million Americans hiked with packs on an average of six days each year in 1970. It predicted 24 million would do so by 1980, 43 million by the year 2000. The Forest Service's figures that show a doubling in use of Wilderness Areas in the last 15 years indicates to us that "The Recreation Imperative's" predictions were, if anything, a bit on the conservative side.

An updated document of this kind would be of great help to this Subcommittee and the Congress as it makes decisions about expanding our National Wilderness System. However, since Secretary Watt has eliminated the agency charged with producing these figures, we can expect no such comprehensive information from this Administration. We get a hint of what the Forest Service thinks may be in store for the Wilderness System from its 1981 report, "Alternative Goals - 1985 Resources Planning Act Program." On page 37, the report states:

Current use levels are close to desirable upper limits for some

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> wildernesses. Use must be kept at low-density levels if opportunities for solitude are to be maintained. Carrying capacity will be reached in 30 per cent of the National Forest Wildernesses by the year 2000 regardless of investments.

Translated, does that mean that in less than 20 years the Forest Service envisions having to use quota controls or "wilderness rationing" on nearly one third of the Wilderness Areas it manages? That prediction alone seems to belie those who consider S. 5 "excessive in area."

In conclusion, Friends of the Earth urges the Subcommittee to act favorably on S. 5 as sponsored by Senator Cranston. We hope the following roadless areas will be added to the bill as well: Dillon Creek, Mill Creek, Bucks Lake, Echo-Carson (Dardanelles) and Machesna Mountain. We, along with many other conservationists, support a 21,000 acre Tuolumne River Wilderness as well as a 200,000 acre Wilderness in the wild Siskiyou Mountains.

We would also like to go on record in support of the so-called "sufficiency" provision in S. 5, which would declare the Environmental Impact Statement on RARE II adequate but also provides that roadless lands not designated by this bill be reevaluated for their Wilderness potential in the year 1990.

Thank you.

FHR

STATEMENT OF KERN-KAWEAH CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB REGARDING PROPOSED WILDERNESS TO SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

JULY 27, 1983

Our comments pertain to the areas contained in Sequoia and Inyo National Forests south of Sequoia National Park being considered in the proposed wilderness legislation. These areas are known as the South Sierra, Monache Study area, Domelands Additions, and the Scodies.

In contrast to the high Sierra to the north, these areas in the southern Sierra consist of relatively moderate terrain and have been called the "Gentle Sierra". They contain numerous high mountain meadows that provide the source of water for the many small streams that drain these areas. Some of the streams contain Golden Trout, endemic only to the unglaciated terrain of the southern Sierra. Monache Meadow is several miles wide making it the largest meadow in the entire Sierra Nevada.

The Pacific Crest Trail traverses the areas in question. Designation as Wilderness would protect the wilderness character of the trail which runs from Canada to Mexico. In some areas off road vehicles are already using the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT), an activity expressly forbidden by Act of Congress.. The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have the responsibility to enforce the rules on the PCT, but these agencies are severely short-handed and cannot patrol the PCT adequately. The only ORV enforcement that has been successful in the southern Sierra has been in areas designated as Wilderness.

If the Domelands Additions, the South Sierra, and the Monache Study area are designated as wilderness, a corridor of wilderness would be created connecting the Golden Trout Wilderness and the Domelands Wilderness leaving out only a narrow corridor for the Kennedy Meadows Road.

These areas would provide an excellent opportunity for those who wish a wilderness experience without the strenous hiking found farther north in the higher Sierra. The many meadows and network of trails allow the chance for leisurely and scenic walking through the relatively gentle landscape. Day hikes into the area could be enjoyed by family groups and older persons who want to sample high mountain wilderness country without carrying a pack and sleeping on the ground.

Opponents of wilderness designation keep saying that declaring an area wilderness prevents all but the young and strong from going to the area. That is simply not true. But if they really believe it, then here is the opportunity to support the creation of a wilderness that all age groups can enjoy.

The designation of the areas as wilderness would remove the noise and scarring of the land by ORVs. The use of ORVs ruins the experience of others who want a more benign outing and who want to enjoy the peace, quiet, and beauty of the forest. Some ORVs seem to delight in roaring through meadows, destorying the fragile turf, and creating major erosion problems.

We would like to comment on the process that resulted in inclusion of the areas in HR 1437 which recently passed the House of Representatives. As you know that legislation passed the House in substantially the same form three times. The compromises worked out in that legislation were long and difficult. The first time the bill passed, it was late in the session in 1980. Congressman Burton had taken well over a year to negotiate with congressmen who had areas in the will as well as wil interest groups. It took until almost the end of the session to get agreement of all parties. Supporters of wilderness had to make deep and painful concessions to assure passage of the bill.

In Sequoia National Forest we had to give up some of the areas we considered essential to the integrity of wilderness in the southern Sierra. We would like to review some of the RARE II process in Sequoia National Forest to illustrate this point.

In the RARE II inventory of Sequoia National Forest south of Sequoia National Park, sixteen roadless areas were inventoried making up a large part of the national forest. These areas all qualified for wilderness designation according to the criteria used by the U.S. Forest Service.

Local wilderness advocates who carefully evaluated all of these roadless areas felt it would be responsible to advocate wilderness classification for only four of them. These were the South Sierra (which includes the Monache Study area), Woodpecker (now called Domelands Additions), Domelands Additions II, and the Scodies.

The Forest Service used a criterion called the wilderness attribute rating system (WARS) to evaluate the wilderness potential of each area. These areas had scores of 20, 19, 20, and 17 respectively, among the highest of all roadless areas in Sequoia National Forest.

In our study we made an attempt to eliminate as much commercial timber as possible from the areas we supported for wilderness. For example: we had long sought wilderness designation for the Rincon roadless area, but because it contained significant commercial timber we eliminated it from our list. Two of the areas we asked to be placed in wilderness, the Scodies and Domelands II, had no commercial timber at all while parts of the other two, Woodpecker and South Sierra, were partially timbered. Timber data is included later in this statement.

Additionally, when Sequoia National Forest called for public input regarding the inventory, a clear majority of respondents indicated preference that these four areas be kept as wilderness. Most of the pro-wilderness responses were individual letters from people who cared enough to explain why a particular area should be wilderness while opponents of wilderness sent in large numbers of petitions and form letters. The Forest Service counted each signature as a response without any regard to the quality of the response. Wilderness proponents decided to ask for wilderness classification only for areas where there was strong public support.

In 1979 and 1980 Congressman Burton introduced wilderness legislation and negotiated with Congressman Bill Thomas who represented the area at that time and with interest groups about what should be included. Congressman Thomas took a trip with his family into the area to see the proposed wilderness. He was willing to support wilderness legislation that he felt was fair and balanced. Those areas are essentially the ones included in HR 1437. Boundaries were drwan on maps and he signed an agreement with then Sierra Club President Joe Fontaine about what should be included in the bill. A copy of that agreement is attached.

Wilderness supporters had already agreed to eliminate the Rincon roadless area from their proposal because of a conflict with commercial timber harvest. Congressman Thomas wanted that portion of the Woodpecker area (called Domelands Additions in HR 1437) that contained commercial timber omitted. That part of the South Sierra roadless area in Inyo and Sequoia National Forests that contained commercial timber was separately delineated and subsequently designated a Study Area to receive further study by the USFS. As a result, virtually no timber was left in the bill in the southern Sierra in areas that would become wilderness.

In summary the timber industry gave up nothing in this area with the possible loss of some timber in the Monache area at some future date. Wilderness supporters gave up the long cherished Rincon area and a very important watershed containing Golden Trout in the Woodpecker area, because they contain some commercial timber.

The only other significant conflict is with ORVs. Off road vehicles cannot be used in the same areas as hikers and horseback riders. These uses are fundamentally incompatible. In Sequoia National Forest ORVs have commandeered trails that were originally constructed for foot and stock use. Once ORVs begin using a trail, other users stop coming. This occurs because hikers and stock users are seeking the psychological lift that quiet can give. Consequently the ORVs gradually take over an area and become the sole use instead of allowing multiple use as far as recreation is concerned. The hiker and horseback rider are frankly intimidated by the vehicle user.

Some areas included in HR 1437 are receiving particularly heavy impact from off road vehicle use. Trails and tracks from off road vehicles can be seen all over Monache Meadow, particularly from the air. Scars are visible on the steeper mountains east of the meadow where numerous tracks climb to the crest of the Sierra. We have been in contact with land owners and people who have cattle allotments in Monache Meadow. They would like to see ORVs eliminated from the area, because it interferes with their cattle operations and with their enjoyment of the meadow.

Stream crossings are extremely vulnerable to ORV use. ORVs break down stream banks when they cross destroying fish habitat and contributing to siltation of streambeds. Meadows are very fragile, especially when they are wet in the spring and early summer. Use of ORVs in meadows and off of designated routes is illegal in Sequoia National Forest and yet it happens frequently. The only effective way this abuse can be controlled is by blocking off entire areas to ORV use through wilderness designation.

Wilderness designation has controlled this problem in the nearby Golden Trout and Domelands areas.

Statements have been made that areas in HR 1437 have roads and do not qualify for wilderness. There are no roads in any of the areas in HR 1437 in Sequoia National Forest, according to the criteria used by the USFA to define roads. That is why the Forest Service inventoried them as roadless areas and qualified for wilderness designation in the first place.

Some trails used by ORVs have been widened enough by repeated use that a car can be driven on them. Tracks used by ORVs have been traveled enough to resemble dirt roads. Some of these routes of travel were established by individuals who just drove off through the forest and were followed by others. Now wilderness opponents want to call them roads as an excuse to disqualify them for wilderness classification.

No roads were ever constructed in any of these roadless areas. Routes of travel established by indiscriminate use do not qualify as roads. Needless to say these routes of travel and trails taken over by ORVs receive little use by the general public. ORV use has become almost the only use in some areas. We are asking Congress to redress this inequity and to set aside a corridor in Sequoia National Forest as a refuge for those who prefer to walk or ride a horse.

The Kern-Kaweah Chapter feels the compromises agreed to in HR 1437 are reasonable and balanced. We urge the Senate to include all of the areas in HR 1437 in Sequoia and Inyo National Forests in the southern Sierra in the Senate version of the California Wilderness bill. Do not weaken the protection afforded these areas by wilderness designation. This is really a last chance to provide an adequate wilderness system in the southern Sierra. What is not protected by legislation now will be logged, roaded, and scarred to the point that wilderness will no longer be an option of future generations.

Joe Fontaine

Joe Fontaine for the
Kern-Kaweah Chapter, Sierra Club

SIERRA CLUB
KERN-KAWEAH CHAPTER

July 7, 1983

TIMBER DATA FOR ROADLESS AREAS THE SIERRA CLUB BELIEVES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST SOUTH OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

ROADLESS AREA	SUPPORTED FOR WILD. BY SIERRA CLUB	INCLUDED IN HR 1437
RINCON [1]	11.82 MMBF	0 MMBF
WOODPECKER [2]	5.05 MMBF	.68 MMBF
SOUTH SIERRA [3]	5.73 MMBF	.82 MMBF 4.91 MMBF (in Monache Study Area)

Figures are in millions of board feet (MMBF) of annual potential yield. Data supplied by Sequoia National Forest.

1. The Rincon Roadless Area was not included in HR 1437.

2. The western portion of the Woodpecker Roadless Area containing 4.37 MMBF was excluded from HR 1437.

3. These figures are for Sequoia National Forest only. A small portion of the South Sierra Roadless Area in Inyo National Forest contains commercial timber. Virtually all of the commercial timber including that in Inyo National Forest was placed in the Monache Study Area

The average annual sale for all of Sequoia National Forest over the next five years is planned to be 80-90 MMBF. The commercial timber included in HR 1437 represents 7.5% of that total. Most of that is in the Monache Study Area.

Joe Fontaine
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

WILLIAM M. THOMAS
18TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
COTTON
OILSEEDS AND RICE
FAMILY FARMS, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL STUDIES

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
CATHERINE M. SWAJIAN

July 24, 1980

Honorable John Seiberling
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Dear Mr. Chairman:

After closely reviewing recommendations for the management of U.S. Forest Service land within the RARE II South Sierra inventory area (05029) by both the Forest Service and H.R. 7702, we mutually agree on the following proposal.

A line dividing the South Sierra area as indicated on a map to be signed and made available to you will divide an area to be designated wilderness to the east and an area to be designated a wilderness study area to the west of that line.

The management of the wilderness study area should at the same time protect both existing uses and its wilderness characteristics. The Forest Service is directed to reinventory all resources within the area, including timber, and report its recommendation for future use to Congress by a day certain.

The management practices of the wilderness study area shall remain as stated until such time as the Congress directs the Forest Service to alter the management of the area.

We respectfully request that an amendment be added to H.R. 7702 to reflect this proposal, and urge all Members to support the amendment thereby not delaying other action on this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Joseph Fontaine
Joseph Fontaine
President, Sierra Club

William M. Thomas
William M. Thomas, M.C.
18th District of California

Southern California Edison Company
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2244 WALNUT GROVE AVENUE
ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770
LAW DEPARTMENT

JOHN R. BURY
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL COUNSEL

TELEPHONE
213-572-1904

July 27, 1983

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
720 SHOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wilson:

On July 21, Mr. Jim Burroughs of your staff met in Washington, D.C. with representatives of Southern California Edison Company ("Edison"). The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the impacts of your recently introduced S. 1515, S. 5 (Cranston) and the House-passed measure, H.R. 1437 (Burton), on the present and future operations of Edison. During the meeting, Mr. Burroughs suggested that Edison submit written comments on each of the wilderness bills discussed, including suggested amendments to address the concerns raised by Edison. These written comments are attached to this letter. Edison, as you know, provides electric service in a 50,000 square-mile area of Central and Southern California which includes some 800 cities and communities.

In commenting on certain aspects of S. 1515 and the two other bills currently pending on the subject of California wilderness, Edison wishes to emphasize that it believes wilderness areas are important to the quality of life of the people of California and the nation as a whole. However, the designation of these areas must be carefully balanced with the need to provide for the energy requirements of the people of California. Edison respectfully submits that the attached proposed amendments and supporting data on the specific pending wilderness bills strike the appropriate balance between wilderness designation and energy requirements.

SCE

Edison also believes that S. 1515 strikes the appropriate balance between wilderness designation and energy requirements, and, therefore, Edison, in general, concurs with the proposed wilderness designations contained in Title I of S. 1515. There are, however, two proposed designations - the Minarets Wilderness additions and San Jacinto Wilderness additions - which Edison believes should contain exceptions for existing and proposed facilities which are necessary if Edison is to continue to serve its customers in a reliable, cost-effective manner.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on the important question of wilderness designation in California.

Very truly yours,

John R Bury

JOHN R. BURY

JRB:JST:cg

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
AND COMMENTS
ON THE
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

S. 1515 (WILSON) S. 5 (CRANSTON)

and

H.R. 1437 (BURTON)

Submitted By

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY
Rosemead, California

July 27, 1983

S. 1515 (WILSON)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND COMMENTS

1. MINARETS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SIERRA AND INYO NATIONAL FORESTS

(48,500 acres - Section 101(17) of S. 1515)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Southern California Edison Company ("Edison") respectfully suggests that Section 101(17) of S. 1515 be amended to read as follows:

> "(17) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forest, California, which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Minarets Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Minarets Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of a hydroelectric project similar in scope to the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as initially proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: Provided, further, That the designation of the Minarets Wilderness Additions shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of

previously existing facilities, including gauging stations, which are used in the production of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison presently operates stream-gauging facilities within this proposed wilderness area. Helicopters currently provide access to the facilities. This access would be prohibited if the area is designated as wilderness. Loss of access will make continued operation impossible, thereby depriving Edison of the hydrological data important to its hydroelectric operations in this region.

In addition to the existing facilities addressed in the proposed amendment, the proposed wilderness area encompasses potential hydroelectric developments that could be added to the Edison system. Edison has chosen to address the potential development of only one of these resources in its proposed amendment. However, it should be emphasized that a wilderness designation for this area will result in the loss of a number of potential hydroelectric sites. These potential developments have been identified in the State of California, Water Resources, Bulletin No. 194 entitled "Hydroelectric Energy Potential in California" dated March, 1974, and the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) publication FPC P-4 entitled "Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States" January 1, 1972. Edison estimates these developments have an average annual generation potential of 500 million kilowatt hours. Energy generated from these potential hydroelectric sources can be translated into a reduction in dependence on hundreds of thousands of barrels of foreign oil.

2. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
(10,900 acres - Section 101(23) of S. 1515)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 101(23) of S. 1515 be amended to read as follows:

"(23) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act ~~prior to January 1, 1983~~ grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as 'potential powerline corridor' on the map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed': Provided, further, That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

While S. 1515 would designate the area as wilderness, it provides:

> "That the Secretary of Agriculture may, pursuant to an application filed prior to January 1, 1983, grant a right of way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines... Provided further, that if a transmission line is constructed in such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness..." (emphasis added)

This quoted language is identical to that contained in S. 5 and H.R. 1437 and was included in those bills and presumably in S. 1515 in recognition of the importance of Edison's need to route future transmission lines through the San Gorgonio (Banning) Pass.

As the development of wind, geothermal, and solar resources continues to accelerate in the Southern California desert areas and Edison intensifies its efforts to purchase power economically from sources in states to the east of California, the long-term availability of transmission line routes west from Edison's Devers Substation becomes increasingly critical. The feasibility of developing these generation resources to their fullest potential will, in large part, be directly linked to Edison's ability to route future transmission lines through San Gorgonio Pass.

Therefore, while the language from S. 1515 quoted above serves to meet Edison's immediate needs for flexibility in routing one of its 500 kV transmission lines, it does not provide the long-term flexibility necessary to assure continued transmission access west from Edison's Devers Substation to Edison's load centers. The proposed amendment would address the need for flexibility by extending the date for filing an application to not more than ten years after the enactment of California wilderness legislation.

S. 5 (CRANSTON) H.R. 1437 (BURTON)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND COMMENTS

1. JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS ADDITIONS--SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST (81,000 acres - Section 2(a)(23) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a) 23 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(23) certain lands in the Sierra National Forest, California, which comprise approximately eighty-one thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'John Muir Wilderness Additions, Sierra National Forest--Proposed', dated November 1980, and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John Muir Wilderness as designated by Public

Law 88-577: Provided that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify the boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions and the Dinkey Lakes Wilderness as designated by this Act in the event he determines that portions of the existing primitive road between the two wilderness areas should be relocated for environmental protection or other reasons. Any relocated wilderness boundary shall be placed no more than three hundred feet from the centerline of any new primitive roadway and shall become effective upon publication of a notice of such relocation in the Federal Register: Provided further, That the nonwilderness jeep corridor between Spanish Lake and Chain Lakes which is surrounded by the John Muir Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act shall be open to the public only for one week each year between July 15 and August 15 and one week between September 15 and October 15: Provided further, That the designation of the John Muir Wilderness Additions shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of previously existing facilities, including diversions, access roads, gauging stations and other measuring devices, transmission lines, and the Ward Tunnel, which are used in the production and transmission of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to interfere with the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair or operation of the transmission line for the proposed Vermilion hydroelectric project; which transmission line is proposed to run in close proximity to but not necessarily within the northerly and most northerly boundaries of the John Muir Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison currently maintains two major reservoirs (Lake Thomas A. Edison and Florence Lake), numerous diversions, access roads, gauging stations, transmission lines, and a major tunnel (Ward Tunnel) within or in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. In operating and maintaining these facilities, Edison currently utilizes motor vehicles for access to those facilities located near existing roads and helicopter access to those in more remote locations. The designation of the area as wilderness, without the proposed amendment, will severely hamper, if not preclude, Edison's ability to operate and maintain, not only those facilities within the area, but also those located in the immediate vicinity.

The elimination of existing motorized access (helicopter or ground vehicle) to those facilities located within the proposed wilderness area would create a nearly insurmountable obstacle to their continued operation. This would be particularly significant in the event of a failure of Ward Tunnel which would necessitate surface access. This access would be impossible in the area, with the result that a very large portion of Edison's Big Creek hydroelectric resources could be lost for an indefinite period.

The effect of wilderness designation on Edison's ability to operate and maintain those facilities located immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary also presents significant difficulties. It is Edison's experience that the practice of federal land managers in administering wilderness areas is to stringently control activities in the vicinity of the areas that might visibly or audibly intrude on the area's wilderness character. In practical terms this creates an administrative buffer zone around the actual wilderness area, which is managed in a much more restrictive manner than would otherwise be expected. Application of this management practice to the areas surrounding the proposed wilderness area, given the concentration of hydro facilities, would severely hamper their continued operation.

Besides the existing hydro facilities addressed above, Edison has identified new hydro resources (the proposed Vermilion project) within and in immediate proximity to this area which have potential for development. Edison is presently consulting with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Game to select locations for new facilities. Upon concluding discussions with these agencies, Edison anticipates filing an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in mid-1984. The designation of wilderness, without the proposed amendment, would preclude Edison's placement of new facilities within the area and could result in Edison being required to locate the facilities entirely outside of the area to a more costly and potentially less environmentally suitable location. Should it be possible to develop the resource, without placing facilities inside the proposed wilderness boundary, their proximity to the area could, in Edison's judgment, inhibit the licensing, construction and operation of the project due to the federal agencies land management approach previously discussed.

2. SAN JACINTO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS - SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
(10,900 acres - Section 2(2)(37) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a)(37) of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(37) certain lands in the San Bernardino National Forest, California, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed', and which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture may pursuant to an application filed not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act ~~prior to January 1, 1983~~ grant a right-of-way for, and authorize construction of, a transmission line or lines within the area depicted as 'potential powerline corridor' on the map entitled 'San Jacinto Wilderness Additions--Proposed': Provided further, That if a power transmission line is constructed within such corridor, the corridor shall cease to be a part of the San Jacinto Wilderness and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Please see comments on S. 1515 above under San Jacinto Wilderness Additions - San Bernardino National Forest.

3. SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS - INYO AND SIERRA NATIONAL FORESTS (110,000 acres - Section 2(a) 38 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison respectfully suggests that Section 2(a) 38 of S. 5 and H.R. 1437 be amended to read as follows:

"(38) certain lands in the Sierra and Inyo National Forests and the Devils Postpile National Monument, California, which comprise approximately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Joaquin Wilderness--Proposed", and which shall be known as San Joaquin Wilderness: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice, alter, or affect in any way, any rights or claims of right to the diversion and use of waters from the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, or in any way to interfere with the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of a hydroelectric project similar in scope to the Jackass-Chiquito hydroelectric power project (or the Granite Creek-Jackass alternative project) as initially proposed by the Upper San Joaquin River Water and Power Authority: Provided further, That the designation of the San Joaquin Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to those previously existing facilities which are directly related to permitted livestock grazing activities nor operation and maintenance of the existing cabin located in the vicinity of the Heitz Meadow Guard Station within the San Joaquin Wilderness, in the same manner and degree in which such access and operation and maintenance of such cabin were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act; Provided further, That the designation of the San Joaquin Wilderness shall not preclude continued motorized access to or the continued operation or maintenance of previously existing facilities, including reservoirs, diversions, access roads, gauging stations and the Ward Tunnel, which are used in the production of hydroelectric energy, in the same manner in which such access, operation and maintenance of such facilities were occurring as of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to interfere with the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair or operation of the transmission line for the proposed Vermilion hydroelectric project; which transmission line is proposed to run in close proximity to but not necessarily within the Southerly and Southeasterly boundaries of the proposed San Joaquin Wilderness Additions as designated by this Act;"

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Edison presently maintains numerous diversions, access roads, gauging stations, cloud seeding stations, climatological stations, pipelines and a major tunnel (Ward Tunnel) within or in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. In operating and maintaining these facilities, Edison utilizes motor vehicles for access to those facilities located near existing roads and helicopter access to those in more remote locations. The designation of this area as wilderness, without the requested amendment, will severely hamper, if not preclude, Edison's ability to operate and maintain, not only those facilities within the area, but also those located in the immediate vicinity. It is Edison's experience that the practice of federal land managers in administering wilderness areas, is to stringently control activities in the vicinity of the areas that might visibly or audibly intrude on the area's wilderness character, thus creating an administrative buffer zone around the actual wilderness area, which is managed in a more restrictive manner than would otherwise be expected. Application of this management practice to the areas surrounding the proposed wilderness area, given the concentration of hydro facilities, could severely hamper Edison's continued operation.

In addition to the existing hydro facilities addressed in the proposed amendment, the proposed wilderness area encompasses potential hydroelectric developments that could be added to the Edison system. Edison has chosen to address the potential development of only one of these resources in its proposed amendment. However, it should be emphasized that a wilderness designation for this area will result in the loss of a number of potential hydroelectric sites. These potential developments have been identified in the State of California, Water Resources, Bulletin No. 194 entitled "Hydroelectric Energy Potential in California" dated March, 1974, and the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) publication FPC P-4 entitled "Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States" January 1, 1972. Edison estimates these developments have an average annual generation potential of 500 million kilowatt hours. Energy generated from these potential hydroelectric sources can be translated into a reduction in dependence on hundreds of thousands of barrels of foreign oil.

In addition, Edison is presently consulting with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Game to select locations for new hydro facilities (the proposed Vermilion project) also located within and in immediate proximity to the proposed wilderness area. Upon concluding discussions with these agencies, Edison anticipates filing an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in mid-1984. The designation of wilderness, without the proposed amendment, would preclude Edison's placement of new facilities within the area and could result in Edison being required to locate the facilities entirely outside of the area to a more costly and potentially less environmentally suitable location. Should it be possible to develop the resource, without placing facilities inside the proposed wilderness boundary, their proximity to the area could, in Edison's judgment, inhibit the licensing, construction and operation of the project due to the federal agencies land management approach previously discussed.

STATEMENT
OF
GETTY OIL COMPANY
TO THE
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
U. S. SENATE
ON
S.5, S.1515 and HR 1437
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

August 8, 1983

Getty Oil Company appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed California Wilderness Act of 1983.

Getty is headquartered in Los Angeles and has major oil producing operations in Bakersfield and Ventura, California. Various enhanced recovery techniques such as waterflooding, steam displacement and steam stimulation are used by the company to produce about 90 percent of the company's 137,600 net barrels per day of petroleum liquids production in the state. The company also produces 39 million net cubic feet per day of gas in California. Getty is a fully integrated, international petroleum company and employs more than 3,000 persons throughout California. While Getty has diversified into nonpetroleum activities, including hard rock minerals production, the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas constitute its primary business activity.

Because of our long history of energy production in California, we are keenly interested in federal legislation which would affect the resource potential of the state. California has an abundance of natural resources which lie on government lands and a considerable amount of this land has already been withdrawn from multiple-use designation. The proposed legislation would place additional vast areas of land into a restrictive single-use designation without permitting an assessment of the minerals and oil and gas potential on those lands. We believe that any wilderness legislation should mandate that all lands considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System should first be assessed for their oil, gas and minerals potential. Only then can intelligent choices be made between the value to society of developing the natural resources on those lands and the value to society of preserving the land in its wilderness state.

For the information of the committee, Getty geologists have identified areas listed in the June 1981, BLM California wilderness status map that they believe have mineral or hydrocarbon potential. The attached exhibit lists specific areas and tract numbers.

It should be recognized that oil companies, including Getty, have demonstrated repeatedly that exploratory drilling can be conducted with only temporary and minimal disturbance to the surrounding environment.

Federal agencies carefully monitor exploratory drilling on federal lands. All such activity comes under a rigorous set of rules and regulations designed to minimize any impact of the drilling. Moreover, once the exploration is complete, the land must be returned to its natural state.

Therefore, the cost of exploration in wilderness study areas is likely to be minimal when compared to the returns that could be achieved through development of the land's resource potential.

Those who deny or downplay the benefits to timely development of the minerals and oil and gas potential on government-owned lands fail to recognize the harm to future generations. If, in fact, government lands contain relatively lower cost supplies, the material well-being of both the present and future generations is best served by economizing, by making good use of the most productive resources available. Such efficient use patterns permit all generations to have both a better environment as well as more of other goods. Foreclosure of massive amounts of lands without utilizing, or even assessing, their potential virtually ensures needless environmental and economic waste.

We strongly support placing permanent release language in any wilderness bill declaring that once an area has been determined not to have wilderness characteristics, it may not be considered again and will be managed according to multiple-use principles. If this is not done, large tracts of valuable lands will remain in limbo indefinitely and the potential uses for those lands such as recreation, grazing and timber harvesting will be needlessly sacrificed. Permanent release language will remove any ambiguity about the future status of such lands and allow the agencies charged with their management to implement long-range plans for multiple-use.

We believe that adding another 1.3 to 2.3 million acres of land in California, before the hydrocarbon and mineral potential is even known, would be a hasty and unwise decision. Government policy which promotes the continual withdrawal of more and more government lands from mineral and hydrocarbon exploration will result in the waste of domestic natural resources and a greater dependence on foreign supplies.

The following tracts contain geologic formations considered favorable for hydrocarbon or mineral exploration:

Los Padres National Forest

5-002
5-108
5-109
5-110
5-136
5-134

Inyo National Forest

4-657
4-662
5-052
5-989
5-056
5-058
5-059
5-060
5-061
5-064
5-063
5-064
5-033
5-032
5-031

Siskiyou National Forest

5-701

Six Rivers National Forest

5-707

Bishop BLM Resource Area (RA)

010-099
010-100
010-101
010-102
010-103
010-095
010-094
010-090
010-092
010-087
010-079
010-081
010-075
010-064
010-057
010-058
010-056
010-055

Folsom BLM RA

040-203

Clear Lake RA

050-317

Trinity Alps National Forest

906

California Desert District BLM

All

The above information is referenced to the June 1981 Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Status Map for California.

CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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PASO ROBLES
WM. B. STAIGER
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NCA
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1983 AUG 15 PM 12: 58

August 10, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
Senate Office Building, SD 360
Washington, D.C. 20512

Dear Senator Wallop:

We got our signals mixed up -- recently I wrote you expressing our support for S. 1515-Wilson, a bill expanding the Wilderness areas in California. This is in error. We are not supporting S. 1515-Wilson.

The California Cattlemen's Association believes that there is ample wilderness already designated in California to satisfy the general public's ability to enjoy a wilderness experience.

Nevertheless, we recognize there may be certain specific areas not already included as wilderness which because of its specific scenic, aesthetic and historic values should be preserved. Generally, these areas are relatively small in contrast to the rather sweeping proposals currently before Congress.

Our organization is a part of the coalition referred to by the California Chamber of Commerce in their testimony of July 28, 1983 before your subcommittee. While our membership believes that too much acreage is included in the Reagan Administration proposal for additional wilderness areas in California as testified to by John Crowell on March 4, 1983, we nevertheless have reluctantly agreed to support the 1.2 million acres proposed by the Administration.

For the reasons outlined in the California Chamber of Commerce testimony, we cannot support S. 1515-Wilson in its present form, and we are doing everything in our power to convince Senator Wilson to adopt the modifications suggested in the California Chamber of Commerce testimony.

Sincerely,

Leo L. Johnson
Leo L. Johnson
Assistant Manager

P.S. Please send us a copy of S. 1515-Wilson.

cc: Senator Pete Wilson
ldc

FJR

association of california water agencies • since 1910

• raymond r. rummonds, vice president • john p. fraser, executive director and general counsel
garvin h. white, president

1983 10
9 07

August 9, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United State Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

During my testimony last week on the California wilderness bills Senator Wilson requested that I provide your committee with additional information regarding California's water supply deficiency. Additionally, you requested information as to how many snow courses would be affected by the proposed legislation.

With regard to water supply/demand, I have enclosed a map of our eleven hydrologic basins for reference purposes. Urban and agricultural water demand and deficiences are summarized in the tables attached.

The data in Table 5 is probably slightly high and is currently being updated by the California Department of Water Resources. Additionally, it is assumed the California State Water Project will be delivering the full contracted entitlement of 4.2 million acre-feet in 1990 and 4.23 in the year 2000. However, it is extremely important to note that the project has a firm annual supply of only 2.2 million acre-feet at the present time and that additional supplies will have to be developed if the contractual commitments are to be met.

With regard to your question regarding snow surveys, there are 120 facilities or operations affected by existing wilderness areas. These include 50 snow courses, 43 aerial markers, 11 snow cabins, and 16 remote sensors. The proposed new wilderness areas would affect 45 additional snow survey operations. These include 22 snow courses, 15 aerial markers, one snow cabin, and 7 remote sensors.

The U.S. Forest Service permits data gathering in wilderness areas subject to various restrictions. These restrictions pose potential problems in existing areas and increase as new areas are given wilderness status.

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
August 8, 1983
Page 2

These restrictions include the following:

1. The actual measurement must be accomplished by "primitive" means. In other words, motorized access is not permitted. The one exception is where the use of helicopters was an established practice prior to the passage of the wilderness act. It is our understanding that there was only limited use of helicopters at that time.

2. No new data sites may be established.

3. Use of existing data sites may continue until adequate correlation can be established with data sites outside of wilderness but for no more than ten years.

4. Automated equipment may be permitted on a temporary basis for the purpose of development of correlations but for no more than yen years. Access is restricted to primitive means with the above noted exception.

5. Snow cabins in wilderness areas must be removed when correlations are established. The ten-year restriction also applies in this instance.

We submit that existing wilderness and the establishment of additional wilderness pose a substantial threat to the collection of data essential to flood control and water management. It appears to us that permitting limited motorized access in existing, as well as any new wilderness, would serve a substantial public purpose, as such courses are run only once a month for four months.

Sincerely

Louis B. Allen

Louis B. Allen
Assistant Executive Director

LBA:DH

cc: Senator Pete Wilson

TABLE 1

Projected Irrigated Land Area

YEAR	ACREAGE
1972	8.8 million acres
1980	9.1 million acres
1990	9.4 million acres
2000	9.6 million acres

TABLE 2

Urban Water Demand
(1,000 Acre-feet)

BASIN	1972	1980	2000
North Coastal	99	101	113
San Francisco Bay	1,096	1,430	1,605
Central Coastal	200	289	324
South Coastal	2,624	2,980	3,345
Sacramento	520	674	756
Delta Central	192	239	268
San Joaquin	213	279	313
Tulare	402	471	528
North Lahontan	25	39	43
South Lahontan	99	136	152
Colorado Desert	110	139	153
TOTAL	5,580	6,777	7,600

TABLE 3

Applied Agricultural Water Demand
(1,000 Acre-feet)

BASIN	1980	1990	2000
North Coastal	710	710	710
San Francisco Bay	270	290	300
Central Coastal	1,090	1,190	1,210
South Coastal	830	720	650
Sacramento	6,470	7,050	7,210
Delta-Central	2,620	2,810	2,960
San Joaquin	5,710	6,040	6,090
Tulare	11,270	11,750	11,950
North Lahontan	420	430	430
South Lahontan	300	300	290
Colorado Desert	3,220	3,320	3,320
TOTAL	32,910	34,610	35,120

TABLE 4

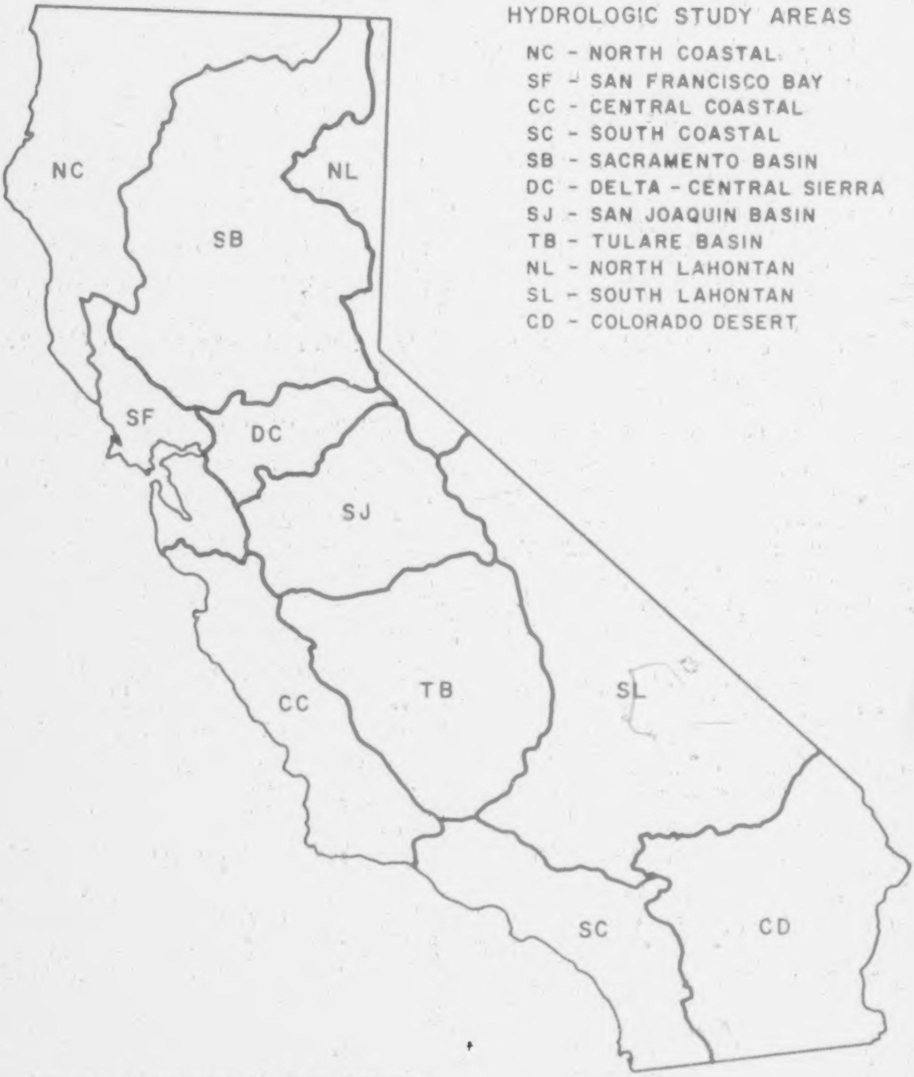
Projected Net Water Demand Urban and Agricultural Use
(1,000 Acre-feet)

BASIN	1980	1990	2000
North Coastal	670	680	690
San Francisco Bay	1,450	1,720	1,890
Central Coastal	1,060	1,180	1,250
South Coastal	3,390	3,610	3,910
Sacramento	6,040	6,640	6,840
Delta-Central	2,490	2,690	2,880
San Joaquin	4,750	5,060	5,140
Tulare	7,870	8,240	8,420
North Lahontan	430	440	450
South Lahontan	300	310	340
Colorado Desert	4,050	4,090	4,120
TOTAL	32,500	34,660	35,930

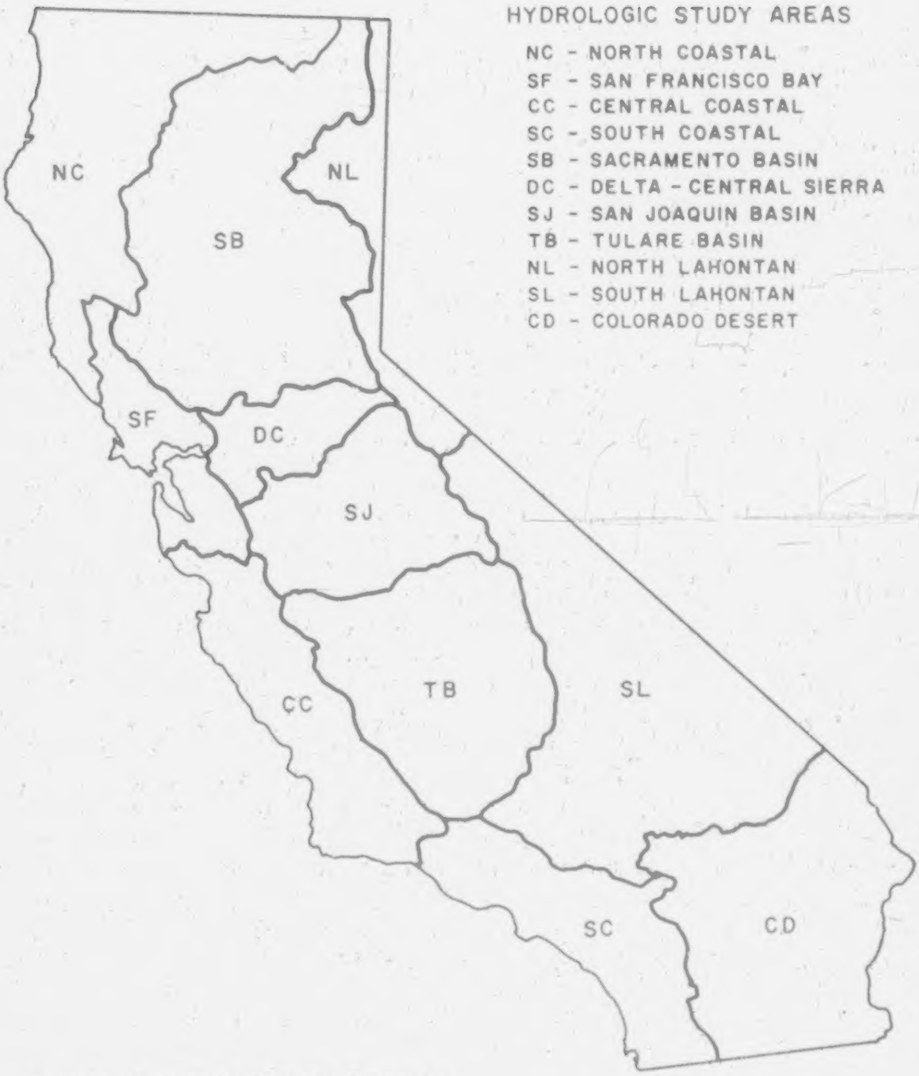
TABLE 5

Deficiency in Water Supply
Urban and Agricultural
(1,000 Acre-feet)

BASIN	1980	1990	2000
North Coastal	0	0	0
San Francisco Bay	0	30	120
Central Coastal	190	230	300
South Coastal	0	0	0
Sacramento	70	130	170
Delta-Central	150	100	200
San Joaquin	160	220	300
Tulare	780	980	1,130
North Labontan	20	10	10
South Labontan	0	0	0
Colorado Desert	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,370	1,700	2,230


HYDROLOGIC STUDY AREAS
NC - NORTH COASTAL
SF - SAN FRANCISCO BAY
CC - CENTRAL COASTAL
SC - SOUTH COASTAL
SB - SACRAMENTO BASIN
DC - DELTA - CENTRAL SIERRA
SJ - SAN JOAQUIN BASIN
TB - TULARE BASIN
NL - NORTH LAHONTAN
SL - SOUTH LAHONTAN
CD - COLORADO DESERT
NC
NL
SB
SF
DC
SJ
TB
CC
SL
SC
CD

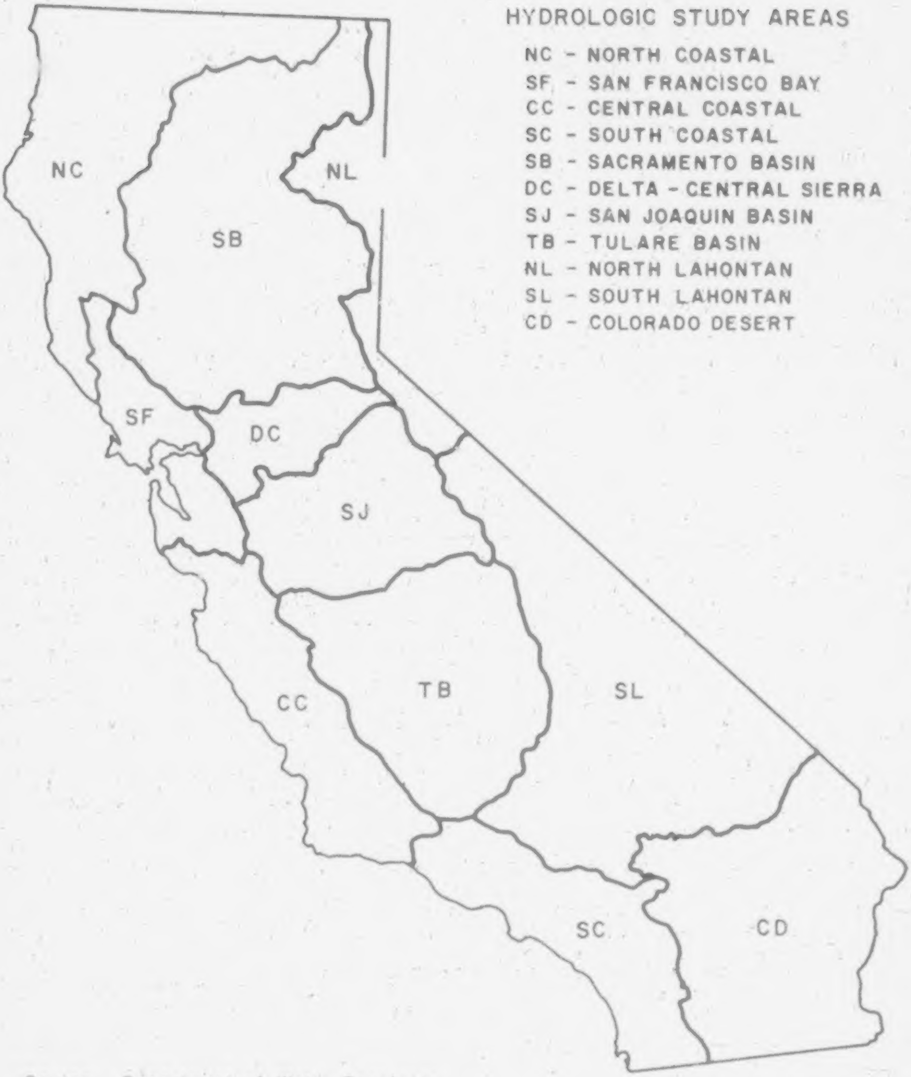
Source: Department of Water Resources
Bulletin No. 160-74
"The California Water Plan
Outlook in 1974"



HYDROLOGIC STUDY AREAS

NC - NORTH COASTAL
SF - SAN FRANCISCO BAY
CC - CENTRAL COASTAL
SC - SOUTH COASTAL
SB - SACRAMENTO BASIN
DC - DELTA - CENTRAL SIERRA
SJ - SAN JOAQUIN BASIN
TB - TULARE BASIN
NL - NORTH LAHONTAN
SL - SOUTH LAHONTAN
CD - COLORADO DESERT

Source: Department of Water Resources
Bulletin No. 160-74
"The California Water Plan
Outlook in 1974"


HYDROLOGIC STUDY AREAS
NC - NORTH COASTAL
SF - SAN FRANCISCO BAY
CC - CENTRAL COASTAL
SC - SOUTH COASTAL
SB - SACRAMENTO BASIN
DC - DELTA - CENTRAL SIERRA
SJ - SAN JOAQUIN BASIN
TB - TULARE BASIN
NL - NORTH LAHONTAN
SL - SOUTH LAHONTAN
CD - COLORADO DESERT
NC
NL
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SF
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CC
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SC
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Source: Department of Water Resources
Bulletin No. 160-74
"The California Water Plan
Outlook in 1974"

Authentic Clay Roofing Tile
United States Tile Co.

August 9, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Russell Bldg. #210
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We wish to affirm the position offered by Roy Hunter representing the California mining Association and the American mining Congress at your Subcommittee hearing July 28, 1983 on the "California Wilderness Act of 1983", and submit here with additional data.

The matter of Clay Deposits as well as Sand and Gravel resources is to our knowledge hardly considered in the mineral appraisal of this bill in its earlier and present form. Economic effects of loss of access to public lands is likewise neglected.

Our history may serve as a case in point. In ten years of operation it has taken the past six years of an extensive exploration programs to locate and develop two clay sources that properly blended furnish a near-optimum raw material to our plant. One deposit is in a National Forest where such operation wasn't previously considered feasible.

Not only field work from regional reconnaissance to detailed site examination was required but actual mining involves extensive drilling and daily analysis to blend a uniform feed for our process. In other words, this operation is just as complex as a rare earth or low grade complex gold deposit and often more exacting since fired scrap isn't reclaimable as stockpiled off runs of mineral processing can be.

Our expansion program is dependent on developing deposits here and elsewhere; hence access to public lands is critical for reasonable exploration and development. In this vicinity, the proposed wilderness additions to the San bernardino and Cleveland National Forests remain largly unevaluated, and should be highly

Plant Office: 909 West Railroad Street, Box 1509 • Corona, CA 91720 • (714) 737-0200
Sales Office: 215 East Commonwealth Avenue, Suite F • Fullerton, CA 92362 • (714) 773-9161
San Diego: (714) 295-6113 • AZ.: (602) 968-7659

Authentic Clay Roofing Tile
United States Tile Co.

selective for wilderness value with the maximum remaining for multiple use since public lands are well protected by existing laws and regulations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Very Truly Yours,

Ralph E Smith, Jr

Ralph E. Smith, Jr.
President

Plant Office: 909 West Railroad Street, Box 1509 • Corona, CA 91720 • (714) 737-0200
Sales Office: 215 East Commonwealth Avenue, Suite F • Fullerton, CA 92362 • (714) 773-9161
San Diego: (714) 295-6113 • AZ.: (602) 968-7659

JR

the committee to save
the kings river
2144 NORTH ADOLINE, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93705

August 10, 1983

Hon. Malcolm Wallop
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Room 208
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Sir,

The Committee to Save the Kings River was formed in 1973 by citizens concerned about the future of the Kings River and its watershed. Over the years, numerous proposals have threatened this wild river and its environment.

Current California wilderness legislation (HR 1437, S. 1515 and S. 5) do not presently include inventoried roadless areas 5-197 (Oat Mountain), 5-198 (Kings River) and 5-246 (Sycamore Springs). These areas are predominately low elevation acreages; they contain little commercial timber. They are accessible to the public throughout the year and provide valuable habitat for North Kings Deer Herd, the Bald Eagle and numerous other species.

Ironically, these areas would essentially be the first oak-grassland and chaparral plant communities to receive wilderness protection anywhere in the Sierra Nevada. Wilderness presently is comprised entirely of "high country" environments.

These areas, therefore represent unique opportunities to diversify this state's wilderness resource. Please add our comments to the California Wilderness Bill record.

Respectfully,
Ronald Bohigian
Ronald Bohigian

cc: Cranston
Wilson
Lehman
Pashayan

RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC.
3130 South 176th Street
Seattle, Washington 98148
(206) 433-0771

Carsten Lien
Vice President

August 10, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
324 Dirksen
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

SUBMISSION FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON S.5, S.1515, and H.R.1437
ON BEHALF OF RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC. (REI).

I am Carsten Lien, Vice President of REI, the nation's largest consumer cooperative and one of the nation's largest outdoor suppliers. In submitting this testimony I represent over 800,000 REI members who vigorously support and use our nation's Wilderness System. Over 240,000 of our members reside in the state of California, shopping the three REI stores located there and purchasing through our mail order system.

REI really knows what its members think because we track their every purchase and we regularly survey them for their viewpoints. In every survey we have taken, over 90 percent of our member/customers have communicated that they want REI actively and vigorously involved in wilderness preservation. We therefore fully support H.R.1437 and S.5 because they more adequately offer the Wilderness protection that our members support.

Too often overlooked in the debates on Wilderness, is the economic impact of Wilderness in American Society. This year, REI will have sales of $80 million, providing jobs for over 900 employees for which they received $10.5 million in pay. We paid $41 million to our suppliers who in turn provided jobs for countless other employees.

The Forest Service recommendations for Wilderness resulting from RARE II are only token representations of California's treasures. The RARE II process completely overlooked many significant areas deserving of wilderness protection. For this reason, REI supports designation of the Wilderness allocations, such as those included in H.R.1437 and S.5.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Carsten Lien
Carsten Lien

Quality Outdoor
Gear and
Clothing Since
1938

**UNITED STATES RECREATIONAL
SKI ASSOCIATION**

FIR

August 3, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
3106 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Due to a previous commitment in California, I was unable to appear to testify before your Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, on July 28, but I respectfully request that the following comments be added to the record on behalf of the United States Recreational Ski Association.

The United States Recreational Ski Association is a membership organization of individual skiers in the United States, and a large majority of our members reside in the State of California, and are dependent upon our National Forests to provide downhill skiing. More than 50% of the skiing in the Western United States is enjoyed on our national forests.

Our members have been intimately involved in the RARE II process from its very beginning, and we appreciate this opportunity to relay our feelings on the matter. For several years now, due to the fact mentioned above of the high percentage of downhill ski areas which are within National Forests, skiing has been held hostage by an overreaction to environmental problems, and a continuing progression of land withdrawals and Wilderness studies, sparked by those who consider Wilderness and land preservation the only answer to resource protection. When RARE II was initially begun, we had little hope of a fair and balanced end result.

However, our faith in the Forest Service, and its ability to do its job well, was completely restored when the recommendations for California RARE II designations were handed down. We found them to be, for the most part, fair and equitable, and to indicate a respect for the fact that our National Forests are for everyone, and many diverse uses must be allowed for in a balanced manner. Twice now the House has passed legislation which added considerably to the Forest Service recommendations, and both times we advised that we did not concur with such a large increase in one-use, unbalanced Wilderness set asides.

All through the negotiation stage of RARE II Senator Alan Cranston of California has stood as a true friend to the skiers in his State. We believe that he is now committed to continuing negotiations on the California RARE II legislation before the Senate at this time, and that by such negotiations and compromise, we can find an acceptable amount of Wilderness to enable a California RARE II bill to be passed this year. Delay does well for no one, and it has been especially difficult for skiers, who see nearly every one of the areas needed for expansion of existing areas, and development of new ones, tied up in this never ending process. We need a bill passed this year. But it must be fair and equitable, and address all the competing issues fairly.

While ski demand has risen steadily every year, including these recent years of economic hardship. no new ski development has been approved for construction in California since 1969. We face the immense problem that the type of land which contains ski terrain, is also the same beautiful mountain land most prized by Wilderness advocates. The concept of equity in access, of sharing and of balanced resource use has fallen by the wayside, as one by one, California's possible new ski areas have become Wilderness, or Parks, off limits to ski area development.

The United States Recreational Ski Association has three problems with the legislation passed by the House, H.R. 1437. The first is that the expansion potential for Mt. Baldy ski area has been placed within the boundaries of the Sheep Mountain Wilderness. The second is that road access to the Pacific Valley terrain has an unfavorable Wilderness boundary, and the third, is that we are concerned in the placement of the boundary lines of the Mitchell Maddox ski potential. Mitchell Maddox is in the Sequoia National Forest and would serve the vast Southern California ski market, and Pacific Valley is in the Stanislaus National Forest, and would be an area for Northern California skiers. Mt. Baldy is in Southern California, only a short one hours' drive from Orange County and Los Angeles. Senator Cranston has made a commitment to us to have these three problems favorably resolved in any RARE II legislation which passes the Senate, and to continue that commitment through to the final bill presented to the President. We much appreciate the Senator's commitment to his skiing constituents, and that of Senator Wilson also.

This Association does support a quality Wilderness System. Our members are environmentalists as much as anyone is, and they have a deep respect and love for our natural resources and mountains. However, we believe that skiing is an acceptable use of these lands, and one which allowe quality recreation for many people on a fairly small amount of land. Other recreationists in California also are concerned about our environment, but all deserve the right to enjoy nature in their own way, with a fair share of our public lands.

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
August 3, 1983
Page Three

This Association is also concerned about two other matters regarding the California RARE II legislation. First, release language, setting out a long period of time before the lands studied in RARE II can be studied or proposed for Wilderness again, is a vital necessity. Only with a sufficiently lengthy period of time set out will the proper long term planning for resource development be feasible. We cannot have continued uncertainty and face again and again the delaying tactics of Wilderness studies and de facto Wilderness areas, which prohibit reasonable and responsible planning and resource use.

Secondly, the court action in California which claimed RARE II to be in contrary to NEPA, and purported that the EIS on this matter was insufficient, must be negated, and the EIS declared sufficient. The purpose of RARE II was an ambitious one, to study all roadless lands at once, and a valid need to come to some conclusions was the basis for that study. We feel the Forest Service did follow all the rules, and that sufficient study was given to the lands in question. We must get on about the business of providing the recreation and resource uses our National Forests are capable of, and call a halt to using the environment as a tool to obstruct. We have allowed the issue of environmentalism to create emotional arguments, and the time is at hand when we must end this situation, and go forward positively.

This Association fully agrees that the California RARE II situation must be settled with legislation as soon as possible. However, that legislation must be reasonable and caredully modified in scope to balance all needs for resource use. Skiers, at the insistance of Senator Cranston, have been most fairly treated in the legislation before you now. But we would be terribly remiss if we were to narrowly define the issue to protect only our limited needs. Our members ski for fun, but their daily lives include an abundance of other requirements that depend upon the energy, timber, minerals, roads and other recreational opportunities besides skiing, that exist within our National Forests. We urge the Senate to continue efforts to reach agreement on all these competing needs, and to get such an agreement with the House, so that the people of California, who are dependent upon these public lands, are well served.

Very truly yours,

Nancy J. Ingalsbee
Director of Government Relations

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1133A EST 11:36 EST

1 TR

western union **Telegram**

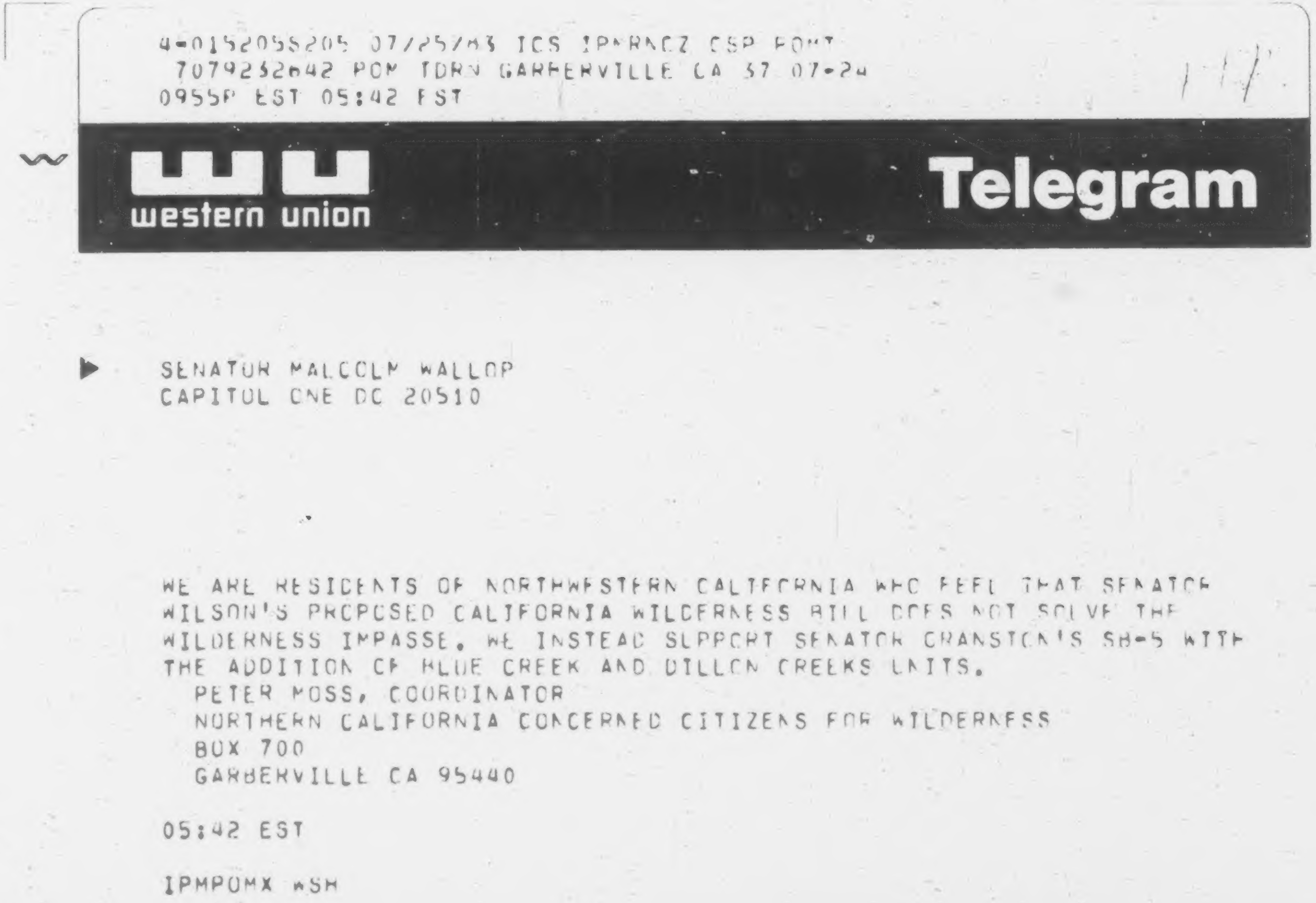
SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP RPT DLY MGM
CAPITOL ONE DC 20510

HR1437 THE WILDERNESS BILL REPRESENTS THE CUMULATIVE EFFORT OF 10 YEARS OF HARD WORK BY NORTHERN CONSERVATIONISTS. WE WANT IT PASSED IN ITS ENTIRETY.

VAL MUCHOWSKI
NATIONAL WOMENS POLITICAL CAUCAS F AIR MENDOCINO COUNTY
PO BOX 367
PHILO CA 95466

11:36 EST

IPMPOMX WSH



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7079232642 PGM TDRN GARBERVILLE CA 37 07-24
0955P EST 05:42 EST

western union

Telegram

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP
CAPITOL ONE DC 20510

WE ARE RESIDENTS OF NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA WHO FEEL THAT SENATOR WILSON'S PROPOSED CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL DOES NOT SOLVE THE WILDERNESS IMPASSE. WE INSTEAD SUPPORT SENATOR CRANSTON'S SB-5 WITH THE ADDITION OF BLUE CREEK AND DILLON CREEKS UNITS.

PETER MOSS, COORDINATOR
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS
BOX 700
GARBERVILLE CA 95440

05:42 EST

IPMPOMX WSH

BRIAN FERRELL
405 NORTH SANTA ANA AVE
MODESTO CA 95354 25PM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0674918206 07/25/83 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WSHB
2095270352 MGM TORN MODESTO CA 46 07-25 0929P EST

1983 JUL 26

FTR

SENATOR WALLOP, CHAIRMAN, SENATE NATURAL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
US SENATE
WASHINGTON DC 20510

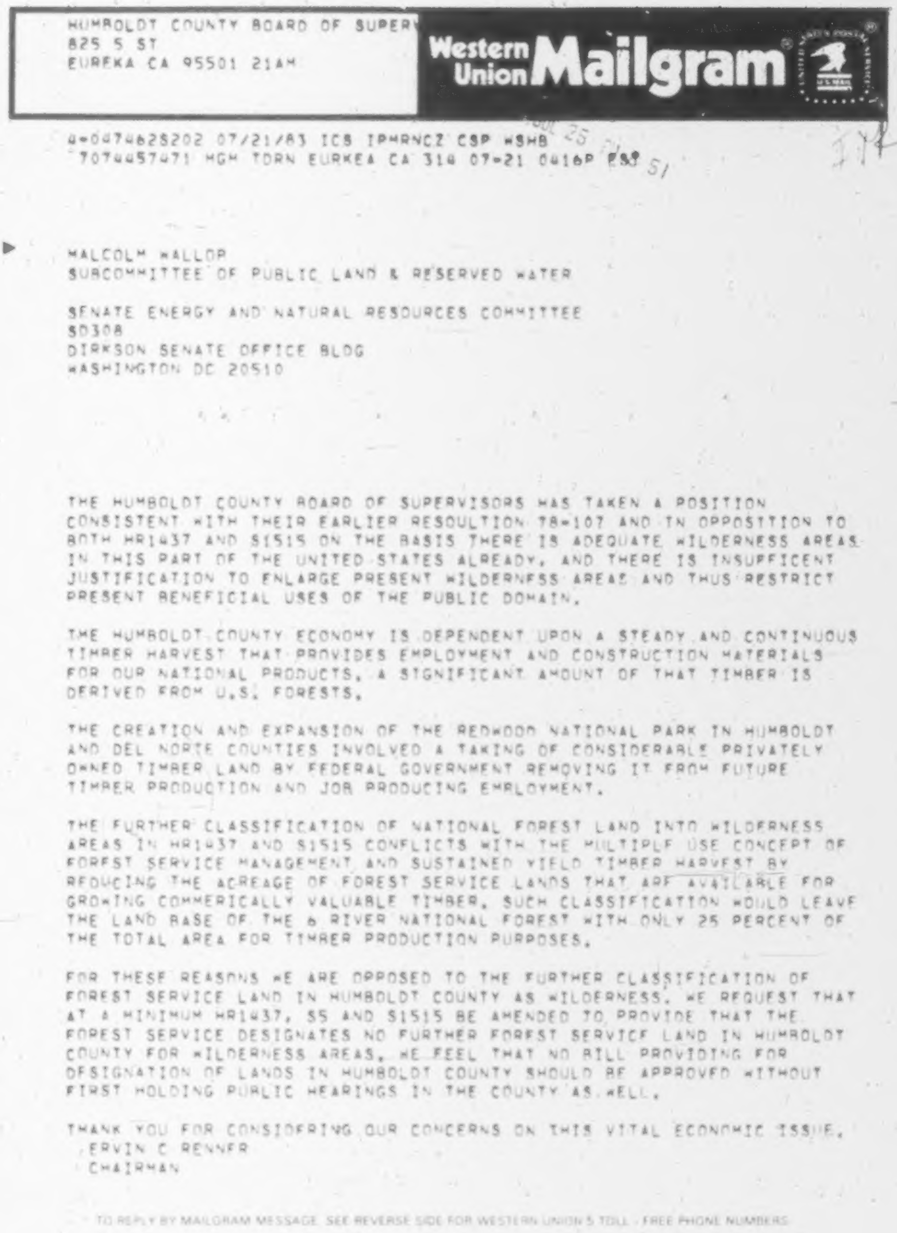
RE: S-5 CRANSTON
WE MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT RATE PAYERS URGE WILD AND SCENIC STATUS FOR THE TUOLUMNE, WATER AND POWER CONSERVATION BY MID IS SADLY LACKING, DESPITE HUGE POTENTIAL. DON'T SACRIFICE THE TUOLUMNE FOR MORE WASTED ENERGY, URGE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT VOTE FOR WILD AND SCENIC.

BRIAN FERRELL, CHUCK CHRISTENSON, JIM HANDLEY, STEVE-JILL EWERT, BRIAN SWANDER, DAVE-JANE DOLAN, JAMES HANDLEY, JIM KNOX, MIKE SEYLE, PAUL NEUMAN, JIM-MARGARET WORTHINGTON, JOHN FRAILING. DAVID ROCKWELL. DAVID FROBA, MARIA ARAVELO, HOWARD TENBRINK, NANCY SMITH. JOYCE CARRILLO, INDIRA CLARK, DAN ONORATO, CHRIS DAVIDSON, SALLY MAGNANI, SAM TYSON, VIRGINIA BRUCH, HARRY DURHAM, MARIA GUISTINO, KAI-MILES ROBINSON, PHYLLIS HANDLEY, JANE KREISSMAN, SUSAN K BEARD, MIKE WHITE. BILL-KIM MILLER, DOUG WEBB, LEE PARKER, DICK DWYER, ROB SMITH, RON ROBERTS, GARY EWERT, LINDA BRENDLER, CHARITY ROACH, LYNN ENSMINGER. BOB HACKAMACK, LEONARD CHOATE, TERRY SHAW
JERRY PASA

21:32 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS



HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERV
825 5 ST
EUREKA CA 95501 21AM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0474628202 07/21/83 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WSHB
7074457471 MGM TDRN EURKEA CA 314 07-21 0416P EST

MALCOLM WALLOP
SUBCOMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LAND & RESERVED WATER

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SD308
DIRKSON SENATE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON DC 20510

THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HAS TAKEN A POSITION CONSISTENT WITH THEIR EARLIER RESOULTION 78-107 AND IN OPPOSITION TO BOTH HR1437 AND S1515 ON THE BASIS THERE IS ADEQUATE WILDERNESS AREAS IN THIS PART OF THE UNITED STATES ALREADY, AND THERE IS INSUFFICENT JUSTIFICATION TO ENLARGE PRESENT WILDERNESS AREAS AND THUS RESTRICT PRESENT BENEFICIAL USES OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY ECONOMY IS DEPENDENT UPON A STEADY AND CONTINUOUS TIMBER HARVEST THAT PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR OUR NATIONAL PRODUCTS, A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF THAT TIMBER IS DERIVED FROM U.S. FORESTS.

THE CREATION AND EXPANSION OF THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK IN HUMBOLDT AND DEL NORTE COUNTIES INVOLVED A TAKING OF CONSIDERABLE PRIVATELY OWNED TIMBER LAND BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REMOVING IT FROM FUTURE TIMBER PRODUCTION AND JOB PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT.

THE FURTHER CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND INTO WILDERNESS AREAS IN HR1437 AND S1515 CONFLICTS WITH THE MULTIPLE USE CONCEPT OF FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINED YIELD TIMBER HARVEST BY REDUCING THE ACREAGE OF FOREST SERVICE LANDS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR GROWING COMMERICALLY VALUABLE TIMBER, SUCH CLASSIFICATION WOULD LEAVE THE LAND BASE OF THE 6 RIVER NATIONAL FOREST WITH ONLY 25 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AREA FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION PURPOSES.

FOR THESE REASONS WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE FURTHER CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST SERVICE LAND IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY AS WILDERNESS. WE REQUEST THAT AT A MINIMUM HR1437, S5 AND S1515 BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE THAT THE FOREST SERVICE DESIGNATES NO FURTHER FOREST SERVICE LAND IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY FOR WILDERNESS AREAS, WE FEEL THAT NO BILL PROVIDING FOR DESIGNATION OF LANDS IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY SHOULD BE APPROVED WITHOUT FIRST HOLDING PUBLIC HEARINGS IN THE COUNTY AS WELL.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING OUR CONCERNS ON THIS VITAL ECONOMIC ISSUE.
ERVIN C RENNER
CHAIRMAN

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS

TUOLUMNE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERV
2 SOUTH GREEN ST
SONORA CA 95370 25AM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0598735206 07/25/83 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WSHB
2095335521 MGM TDRN SONORA CA 271 07-25 0612P EST

JUL 26 PM 1:53

FR

SENATOR WALLOP
CAPITOL ONE DC 20510

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE IS NOT IN SUPPORT OF ANY ADDITIONS TO THE PRESENT WILDERNESS ACT, WE ARE VERY CONCERNED THAT PROPOSED LEGISLATION WOULD ADD THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON AND THE NORTH MOUNTAIN AREA OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY TO LAND COVERED UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT AND WE ARE ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO THAT LEGISLATION, IN JUNE OF 1982 THE CITIZENS OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY DEFEATED A LOCAL REFERENDUM WHICH WOULD HAVE PROHIBITED TUOLUMNE COUNTY FROM BECOMING INVOLVED IN WATER AND HYDRO ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE TUOLUMNE RIVER, THE ADDITION OF THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON TO WILDERNESS STATUS WOULD HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS THIS REFERENDUM AND WOULD THEREFORE BE OPPOSED BY TUOLUMNE VOTERS, THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INCLUDING THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON AND NORTH MOUNTAIN UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT IS SUBSTANTIAL FROM THE STANDPOINT OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY RESIDENTS, FROM THE NORTH MOUNTAIN AREA TIMBER PRODUCTION FROM EACH 10 YEAR HARVEST WOULD YIELD $650,000 IN INCOME FOR THE COUNTY, FOR THE TUOLUMNE RIVER CANYON WATER PROJECTS COULD PRODUCE A BADLY NEEDED RESOURCE FOR THE COUNTY AND UP TO $200,000 A YEAR IN EXCESS POWER REVENUES TO PAY FOR WATER CONVEYANCE FACILITIES,

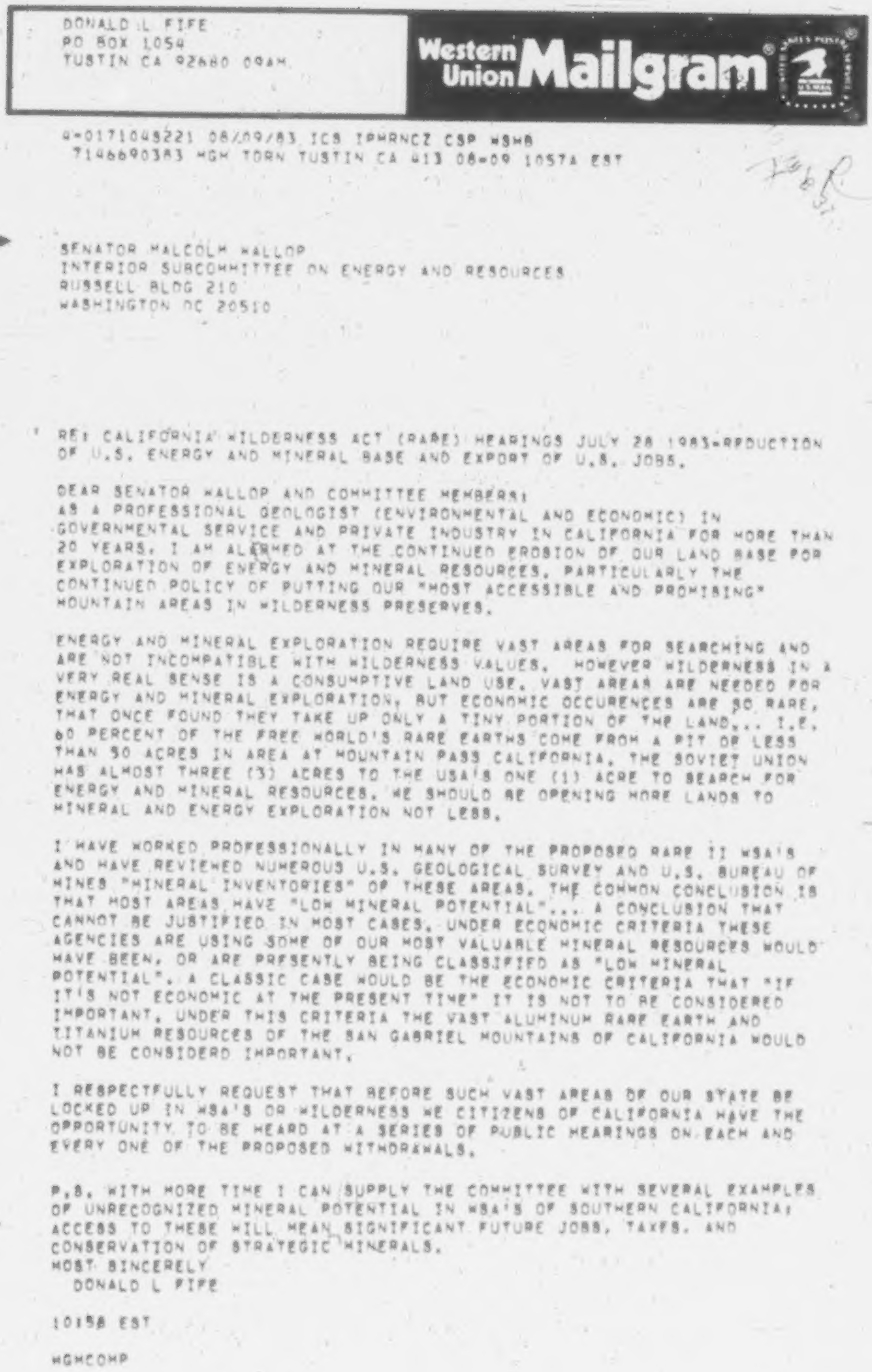
WITHOUT THE POTENTIAL FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION AND WATER PROJECTS TUOLUMNE COUNTY WOULD LOSE MONEY SINCE CURRENT USES "COST" THE COUNTY MORE THAN WHAT INCOME THEY GENERATE, THE ECONOMIC IMPACT IN TERMS OF TIMBER PRODUCTION FROM ADDING THESE EXTENSIVE AREAS TO THE WILDERNESS ACT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO CITIZENS EVERYWHERE,

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT YOU CONSIDER THIS INFORMATION WHEN DELIBERATING WILDERNESS ACT LEGISLATION,
TUOLUMNE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
2 SOUTH GREEN ST
SONORA CA 95370

18:16 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS



DONALD L FIFE
PO BOX 1054
TUSTIN CA 92680 09AM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0171048221 08/09/83 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WSHB
7146690383 MGM TORN TUSTIN CA 413 08-09 1057A EST

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP
INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND RESOURCES
RUSSELL BLDG 210
WASHINGTON DC 20510

RE: CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT (RARE) HEARINGS JULY 28 1983-REDUCTION OF U.S. ENERGY AND MINERAL BASE AND EXPORT OF U.S. JOBS.

DEAR SENATOR WALLOP AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
AS A PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST (ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC) IN GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS, I AM ALARMED AT THE CONTINUED EROSION OF OUR LAND BASE FOR EXPLORATION OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES, PARTICULARLY THE CONTINUED POLICY OF PUTTING OUR "MOST ACCESSIBLE AND PROMISING" MOUNTAIN AREAS IN WILDERNESS PRESERVES.

ENERGY AND MINERAL EXPLORATION REQUIRE VAST AREAS FOR SEARCHING AND ARE NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH WILDERNESS VALUES. HOWEVER WILDERNESS IN A VERY REAL SENSE IS A CONSUMPTIVE LAND USE. VAST AREAS ARE NEEDED FOR ENERGY AND MINERAL EXPLORATION, BUT ECONOMIC OCCURENCES ARE SO RARE, THAT ONCE FOUND THEY TAKE UP ONLY A TINY PORTION OF THE LAND... I.E. 60 PERCENT OF THE FREE WORLD'S RARE EARTHS COME FROM A PIT OF LESS THAN 50 ACRES IN AREA AT MOUNTAIN PASS CALIFORNIA. THE SOVIET UNION HAS ALMOST THREE (3) ACRES TO THE USA'S ONE (1) ACRE TO SEARCH FOR ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES. WE SHOULD BE OPENING MORE LANDS TO MINERAL AND ENERGY EXPLORATION NOT LESS.

I HAVE WORKED PROFESSIONALLY IN MANY OF THE PROPOSED RARE II WSA'S AND HAVE REVIEWED NUMEROUS U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND U.S. BUREAU OF MINES "MINERAL INVENTORIES" OF THESE AREAS. THE COMMON CONCLUSION IS THAT MOST AREAS HAVE "LOW MINERAL POTENTIAL"... A CONCLUSION THAT CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED IN MOST CASES. UNDER ECONOMIC CRITERIA THESE AGENCIES ARE USING SOME OF OUR MOST VALUABLE MINERAL RESOURCES WOULD HAVE BEEN, OR ARE PRESENTLY BEING CLASSIFIED AS "LOW MINERAL POTENTIAL". A CLASSIC CASE WOULD BE THE ECONOMIC CRITERIA THAT "IF IT'S NOT ECONOMIC AT THE PRESENT TIME" IT IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED IMPORTANT. UNDER THIS CRITERIA THE VAST ALUMINUM RARE EARTH AND TITANIUM RESOURCES OF THE SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERD IMPORTANT.

I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT BEFORE SUCH VAST AREAS OF OUR STATE BE LOCKED UP IN WSA'S OR WILDERNESS WE CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD AT A SERIES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWALS.

P.S. WITH MORE TIME I CAN SUPPLY THE COMMITTEE WITH SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF UNRECOGNIZED MINERAL POTENTIAL IN WSA'S OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; ACCESS TO THESE WILL MEAN SIGNIFICANT FUTURE JOBS, TAXES. AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS.
MOST SINCERELY
DONALD L FIFE

10:58 EST

MGMCOMP

DANIEL S FROST
2431 EL VERANO
REDDING CA 96002 11AM

Western Union Mailgram

4-0124175223 08/11/83 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WSHB
9162412432 MGM TDRN REDDING CA 91 08-11 1019A EST

F4R

UNITED STATES SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

STRONGLY SUPPORT SENATE BILL 5 CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS SENATE BILL 1515 SHOULD BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE THE WOOLEY CREEK AND DILLON CREEK AREAS IN THE SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS AND SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE THE RUSSIAN PEAK AND RED BUTTES AREAS WILDERNESS IS IMPORTANT TO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOR RECREATION AND FOR A STRONG ECONOMY THE ABOVE WILDERNESS AREAS WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT TIMBER PRODUCTION.

DANIEL S FROST AND SARA W FROST
2431 EL VERANO
REDDING CA 96002

10120 EST

MGMCOMP